

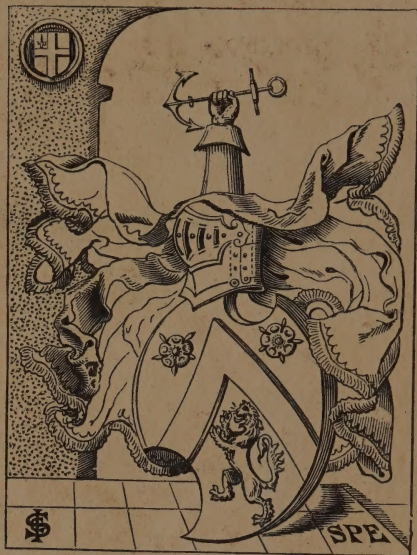




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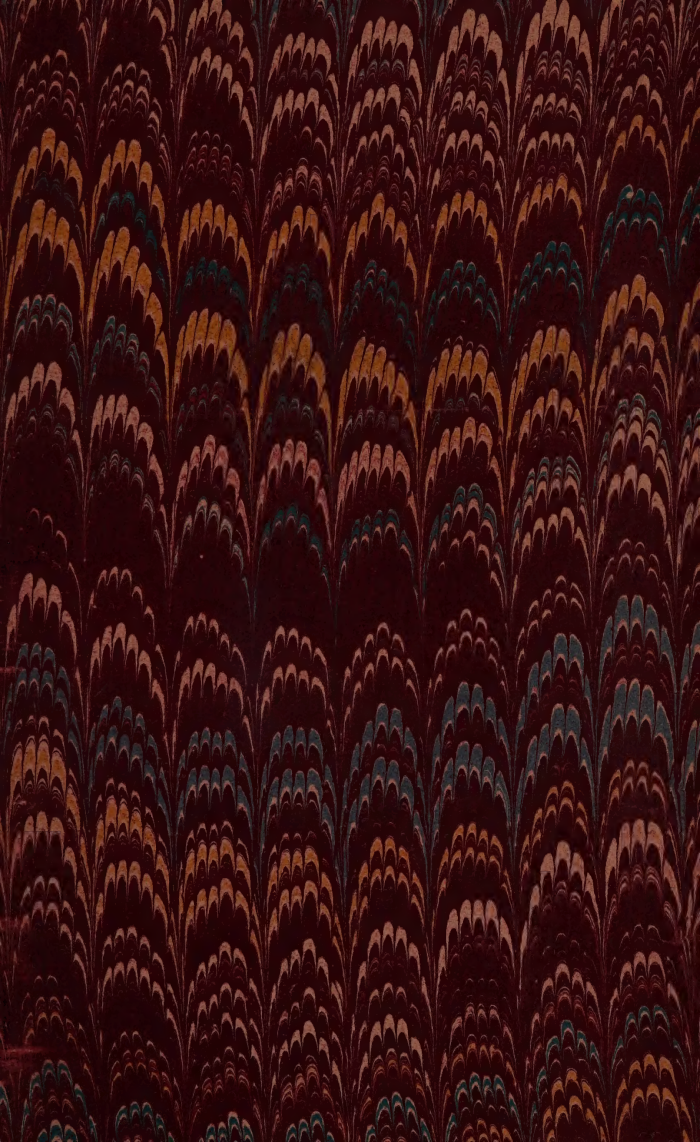
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Armour  
of  
God,

**C**harles **J**ohn **S**hoppee,  
Citizen and **A**rmourer  
of **L**ondon.





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Q. VII. 18













THE  
London Tradesman.

BEING A

COMPENDIOUS VIEW  
OF

All the TRADES, PROFESSIONS, ARTS,  
both Liberal and Mechanic, now practised  
in the Cities of *London* and *Westminster*.

CALCULATED

For the Information of PARENTS, and  
Instruction of YOUTH in their Choice of  
BUSINESS.

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|--|--|
| I. Advice to Parents, how to study and improve the Natural Genius of their Children, before they bind them Apprentice.   | and the Profits of a Master in each Profession.  |
| II. An Historical Account of the several Arts and Professions in this great Metropolis.  | V. The Company and Corporations, and General Laws of the several Societies into which Tradesmen are divided in the City of LONDON.   |
| III. The particular Genius and Qualifications necessary to make a Figure in the several Branches, viz. the Degree of Strength and Age, the Measure of Knowledge and Learning necessary to qualify them to enter as an Apprentice, and the Temper and Disposition of Mind that is likely to succeed in each particular Trade. | VI. Advice to the young Apprentice how to behave during his Apprenticeship; Rules to be observed in acquiring the perfect Knowledge of his Business, and obtaining and preserving the Good-Will of his Master, and laying the Foundation of a comfortable Settlement when out of his Time. |
| IV. The Wages of a Journeyman,   | Lastly, Directions how to avoid the many Temptations to which Youth are liable in this great City.   |

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By R. CAMPBELL, Esq;

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RIGHT HONOURABLE  
THE  
LORD-MAYOR  
AND  
COURT OF ALDERMEN  
*Of the City of LONDON.*

*My LORD, and GENTLEMEN,*

**T**HE following Sheets being designed for the Information of such as are entrusted with the Care and Settlement of Youth, in a Point of the utmost Importance to Society in general, and the City of *London* in particular, I take the Liberty to place them under Your Protection, as being (in Your Capacity of Magistrates) the most interested in the Subjects treated of, and the properest Judges how far I have executed the Design with Judgment.

I AM sensible that amidst such an infinite Variety of Matter, there must a Number  
A 2 of

# DEDICATION.

of Errors occur; for which I hope I may plead some Excuse, considering that the Plan is entirely new, and very few Helps to be met with in many Cases I have been obliged to treat of; but though I may be mistaken in some Circumstances relating to particular Trades, yet I hope the general Principles I have laid down are sufficient to answer the End proposed, *viz.* to afford such Helps to the Guardians and Parents of Youth as might enable them, from a general Knowledge of the Trades of *London*, and the particular Genius of their Child, to chuse an Employment suitable to his Strength and Judgment, and their own Circumstances. If I have succeeded so far as to contribute any thing to so good a Design, I shall think my Time in composing these Sheets well employed; and flatter myself to have, in that Case, the Approbation of Your LORDSHIP and the Honourable the COURT OF ALDERMEN; which is the highest Ambition of.

*My LORD, and GENTLEMEN,*

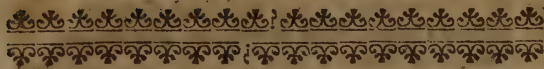
*Your Most Humble*

*And Obedient Servant,*

London,  
Sept. 28.  
1747.

R. CAMPBELL.





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AMSTERDAM by JAN ROMAN.









A

## Compendious View, &c.

---

### CHAP. I.

*Advice to Parents in what manner to discover and improve the Natural Genius of their Children, before they put them out Apprentices to any particular Trade, Mystery, or Profession.*



IF we were to consider, with proper Attention, how much the Interest of Society in general, the Peace, Happiness, and Satisfaction of particular Families, and the Welfare of Individuals, depend upon our Conduct in the Education of Youth, we should see Parents, and all other Persons to whose Care Youth are entrusted, make greater Conscience of the Discharge of that important Duty than they commonly do. It must be lamented, that Parents, for the most part, are guided in the Management of their Offspring by a Set of Notions in no measure conducive to promote the great Ends of Life, the Happiness of Society, or the Prosperity of those to whom they

*The Importance of a conscientious Discharge of our Duty in this Article.*

B have



have given a wretched Being: Pride, Avarice, or Whim are the chief Counsellors of most Fathers, when they are deliberating the most serious Concern in Life, the Settlement of their Children in the World.

*The common Foibles of Parents.*

The Genius, the Natural Talents, nor so much as the Constitution of Youth are seldom or never consulted; but a Trade is picked out for him by the same Means that a Name was given him at Baptism, not that he has any Inclination to that particular Profession more than any other, or has discovered any Genius or Abilities that prognosticate his making any Proficiency in this chosen Trade, but merely because it administers to the Pride, is subservient to some covetous Notion, or gratifies the Caprice of his fond Mother or doating Father: For these Reasons (and generally speaking no better) the Child is bound, that is, chained to a Trade, to which Nature never designed him, and for which he has no one necessary Qualification; the Youth lingers out a tedious Seven Years Slavery, in one continued Series of Uneasiness and Discontent; the more he advances in Years the more sensible he becomes of his Misery; and all the Knowledge he has acquired, when he comes out of his Time, amounts only to this, that he has been for so long perverting the Order of Nature, endeavouring to learn what it is impossible he should comprehend, and that he has served seven Years to become in the end an experienced Bungler.

*The unhappy Consequences to the Children.*

It is owing to this Folly, this prevailing Foible of Parents, that almost all Men seem in Masquerade; they are acting Parts upon the Stage of Life, which have no Connection with their real natural Characters: It is that which furnishes the Pulpit with Coblers instead of Divines, makes Mechanics Poets, and Poets Mechanicks, fills our Se-

*Its Effects upon the Publick.*

nates





nates with Fox-hunters and Plough-men, our Army with *Petite Maitres*, and our Navy with spruce Mercers, when perhaps the *Royal-Exchange*, *Smithfield*, and *Horn-Fair* abound with Statesmen, good Generals, and honest Admirals. Thus Nature is inverted in every Corner of this Metropolis, and most Men act a Part in the Farce of Life in a Character which Nature had no Hand in forming. It is the Creature of Choice, of Whim, or the Result of our Mother's natural Longing : It is she has marked us with some preternatural Fancy of her own, and fixed a Habit upon us for Life, that must render us not only ridiculous but miserable.

I have fixed upon Pride, as the first as well as *Pride the* the most general Source of this predominant Evil ; *first Source* Pride and Ambition were the primary Vices that *of this* took possession of the Breasts of our first Parents, *Evil.* and contained in them the Roots and Seeds of all other Evils. Without Pride, Mankind had still been happy ; had enjoyed Felicity without bounds, and Life without end : But since that Fiend obtained an Empire in the Heart, Human Nature has degenerated ; Evils have multiplied faster than the Species, and the small Number of the Days of Man are only distinguished from one another by the constant Succession of Woe and Misery. Those Evils that flow from the Depravity of our Natures are many and various ; our constitutional Misfortunes are numerous ; yet those that attend us by our own Folly, or that of those who have the Care of conducting us into Life, are more in Number than all the rest ; and the greatest, if not all of them, are owing to the Pride or Folly of Parents in the Article of their Children's Education.

But in order to trace this Misfortune to its Source, let us examine the Process of its acting on the Mind ; since the Disease being once discovered,

*An Affec-  
tion to a  
genteel  
Trade the  
first Fruits  
of Paren-  
tal Pride.*

vered, we may hope with greater Success to apply a Remedy. The lesser Gentry, or more substantial Tradesmen, think it a Dishonour to put their Children to any Branch of Business, that is not termed a genteel Trade, or that has not something in it suitable to their Notions of Grandeur: They never study, if or not, their Child has the Qualifications necessary for this genteel Business; but are resolved to cram a Trade down his Throat, where he must starve in a gentleman-like Manner.

This Species of Pride runs through all Ranks of Life, affects the Mechanic as well as the Gentleman, and renders their Offspring equally miserable: The meanest Tradesman has a Notion of this genteel Distinction, and affects to raise his Family out of its original Obscurity, by fixing his Children some Degrees higher than the vulgar Occupation in which he has lived himself. This Ambition of working ourselves out of the Dross of Mankind, under proper Restriction, is truly laudable; but when all other wise Considerations are obliged to submit to this Pride of Spirit, this Itch of being great, it is then productive of the most mischievous Consequences; and instead of raising our Children a Degree higher in the World, as Parents fondly design, it often sinks them lower than the most sordid Profession, loads them with Trouble and Poverty, and entails an endless Train of Miseries upon their innocent Posterity.

*The Conse-  
quences of  
this Species  
of Pride,  
illustrated  
in the Story  
of Prudi-  
mia and  
her Chil-  
dren.*

PRUDIMIA was Daughter of a wealthy Merchant in this City, and married an eminent Woolen-Draper; who in a short time acquired a sufficient Sum to purchase an Estate in the County. Shopkeeping was now become burthensome to the Lady, who never left off teasing the honest Citizen till she prevailed on him, to quit his Cloths and his Counter, and the odious ungentle

teel



feel Name of a Tradesman, for the more modish Appellation of a 'Squire or Country Justice ; for which last he was as little qualified by natural or acquired Parts as to command an Army, or preside in a Senate: But the good Man must submit to be ridiculous to please his Wife, and thought it happy, that she had not chosen for him a Part in a more exalted or more conspicuous Farce. Had the Lady's Pride, of distinguishing her Family out of their original Obscurity, confined itself to the Person of her Spouse, her Vanity had been tolerable, and her Folly might have escaped our Notice ; but it did not stop here ; her Husband in his Old Age she has already put in Masquerade, her Children are her next Care, and must be thrust into Scenes of Life to gratify the Mother's Vanity.

She was Mother of three Sons, and these none *The Man-*  
of the most hopeful ; but they were her own Off-*ner of edu-*  
spring, and consequently she could discern no *cating her*  
Failings, no Want of Genius, or natural Imper-*three Sons.*  
fections of Mind or Body : She had made them  
all serve an Apprentiship to the Dead Languages,  
and by the Help of a severe Tutor, and Birchen-  
Rod, had stuffed their Heads full of Heathenish  
Greek and Latin, without the least Tincture of  
Knowledge in any thing more than mere Sound  
and the dead Letter. The Eldest, now about  
Eighteen, was returned from the University, and  
the two Youngest from *Westminster* School, when  
this fond Mother bethought herself, that it was *The Choice*  
Time to fix their Studies to what would be a Set-*of Business*  
tlement for them in the World. It never entered *for them.*  
her Head to consult what young Masters were fit  
for ; they must be brought up to a Business suitable  
to the Dignity of the 'Squire's Sons, something that  
would gratify her Pride, no matter how they were  
qualified. This weighty Affair was not half so  
B 3 long

long a deliberating upon as the Choice of a new Mantua would have been. The Eldest, as he had been at the University, must be dedicated to the Church; whereof she expected soon to see him a Mytered Member, as her Mother's Cousin was a Bishop. An Argument of much the same Weight determined her to procure the King's Letter for her second Son, to go as Midshipman aboard a Man of War. The Third was destined for the Law, and bound a Clerk for seven Years to a noted Attorney. Thus were her three hopeful Babes disposed of; and the Mother, in her own Imagination, fancied each of them already the greatest Men in their Way: But how short-sighted is human Forethought? She lived to see the Folly of her Choice; to be convinced, that her Pride had ruined her Children, and that in seeking to establish their Grandeur, she had made Shipwreck of their Peace, Reputation, and Happiness.

*The Fate  
of the  
Clergy-  
man.*

The Would-be Parson is soon admitted into Orders, though a mere Dunce, into whose Head it was impossible to drive the least Portion of Knowledge; but though his Intellects were bad, and his Head weak, yet his Passions and Appetites were strong and ungovernable; he was fullen and surly in his Disposition, quarrelsome in his Temper, obstinate in his Opinions, a Slave to Women and Wine, and regardless to all kind of Decency, either as a Gentleman or a Clergyman. He got by his Father's Interest a small Living, at which he never resided: Which, considering the Immorality of his Conversation, was no Loss to his Parishoners. Upon his Father's Death he spent in Riot and Luxury the new-bought Estate; and, in a few Years became an Inhabitant of the *Fleet*, where he earned a wretched Subsistence by prostituting, in the most scandalous Manner, the most sacred Institution of Marriage.

This











This was the End of the Parson. The Would-*The Fate* be Admiral had scarce a better Fate: He was of a *of the* weakly Constitution and of a Sedentary Disposition; naturally a Lover of Books, though he had no great Genius for abstracted Science; but an utter Enemy to Action, Noise, and Gunpowder: He was naturally timorous, was frightened at his own Shadow, and could not hear the Report of a Pistol without a Palpitation of the Heart. With this Disposition he was put on board the Fleet and recommended to the Care of C——n, since Vice-Admiral of the B—e. As his Disposition was mild and naturally obliging, the Times peaceable, and Powder used in our Fleet only upon Festival Days, the young Gentleman became a Favourite of the Captain's, and his Want of Courage remained an entire Secret. Sometimes on Board, but for the most part on Shore with the Captain, he passed the six Years ordained by the Rules of the Navy for qualifying a Person for a Commission: That, he soon obtained, by the Interest of the Captain, now promoted to a Flag. He had not been a Lieutenant above a Year or two, when a Ship was procured him by the same Interest. Hitherto the Times had been peaceable, but a War breaking out between us and *Spain*, our young Captain found himself quite out of his Depth; and his Want of Courage as well as Experience in his new Command, rendered him the universal Ridicule of the Fleet: It was his Lot to be in an Engagement under Admiral *Bembo*, and was one of the four Captains who were shot for Cowardice and Treachery.

This was the End of our seafaring Son. Let us *The Fate* see what became of the Attorney: He was a *of the* Youth as clumsy in his Genius as his Person; naturally honest and good-natured, and did not want for Application, if his Talents, such as he was possessed

fessed of, had been properly employed ; but the Distinctions in Law puzzled his Brain, and the many low Arts and Chicanry used in the Profession shocked his Honesty. For the first Year of his Time he was the Jest of his Fellow Clerks ; his awkward Simplicity proved an inexhaustible Fund for their Mirth and Railery : Their Behaviour gave him the first Dis taste to the Business, and as he grew up in Years he discovered his own Inability, as well as the little Share of Honesty that is to be met with amongst the most eminent Professors, all which wrought up his conceived Dislike to an utter Aversion, and at last determined him to leave it at any rate. His Friends were not proper to be consulted on the Occasion, and his own Prudence could suggest no better Way of getting rid of his present Uneasiness, than that of entering into the Army : This Thought no sooner occurred than it was put in execution ; he entered himself a Volunteer in a Marching Regiment, which was just embarking for Flanders in the last War, and found his Death and a Grave amongst many brave Men at the Siege of *Namur*, which was undertaken the first Summer after he went over.

*This Narrative applied.*

The fatal Catastrophe of these three young Men, can be attributed to nothing else but the Misapplication of their Talents, by the silly Pride of the Mother : Had she consulted their several Genius's, and adapted their Professions to their different Talents, the Memory of the Father might still have existed, she herself might have seen a third and fourth Generation enjoying Happiness from her Prudence, as well as looking up to her as the Source and Fountain of their Being ; but, on the contrary, by yielding to the Dictates of her Pride and Fancy, she only lived to see the Fullness of the Misery of her Offspring ; and  
went

went down to the Grave more loaded with the Consciousness of being the Instrument of the Ruin of her House than with Old Age.

Had the Attorney been brought up a Country Farmer, or a grave plodding Shopkeeper, he might have made a Figure upon *Ludgate-Hill*, or *Cheap-Side*; and perhaps honoured the 'Squire's Family with a Golden Chain or Magisterial Purple: Something like this Nature designed him for, and furnished him with Parts capable of nothing more sublime: Had Nature been left to itself, the Youth would have stumbled upon the Road with very little Help; but when we attempt to pervert her Ways, instead of observing her Laws and Dictates, we can expect nothing but monstrous Productions from Art combating with Reason and Common Sense.

Had the Youth sent to Sea been made a Parson, his Want of Courage had neither been fatal to himself nor dangerous to the Commonwealth; and had the Parson been made a Soldier or a Sailor, the Irregularity of his Passions or the Dullness of his Parts had not been so conspicuous.

This is but one Instance among many, of the *Fondness* dreadful Effects of Pride, the first and grand *and Par-* Temptation to overlook the 'Natural Genius' of *tiality ano-* those who are entrusted to our Care. There are *ther Source* many other Motives to this Error: A partial *of this fa-* doating Fondness for our Issue is one of those *tal Error.* Rocks which few Parents can steer clear of; we are apt to be deceived in the Parts and Qualifications of those to whom we have given Being; we fancy in them all that we could wish they were possessed of; and Self-Love makes us view their Faults, Failings, and Foibles through the same deceitful Glasses with which we discern our own: It is painful to us to enter into a strict Scrutiny of their Abilities, lest we should be obliged to find and

and acknowledge some Imperfections which we have flattered ourselves they were free from : Such a Discovery would alarm our Pride and mortify our Self-Love ; therefore we carefully avoid the Search, and draw in our own Minds such a Picture of our Children's Capacity as Vanity or Self-Flattery suggests, without giving ourselves the Trouble to examine, if there is any Truth in our Imaginations, or if any of those Qualifications really exist in the Child or not. When we proceed on such false Premises, is there any Wonder that the Consequences we draw from them should be erroneous ? Or that the Superstructure, built upon such a deceitful Bottom, should end in Ruin and Desolation ? It is impossible it should be otherwise, till Parents divest themselves of this partial Prejudice, and Mothers examine the Faults and Failings of their darling Son, with the same strict Severity they use towards the Reputations of their absent Neighbours.

*Want of  
Judgment  
in the Pa-  
rents ano-  
ther Cause  
of Error.*

Another Cause of the Misfortunes of Youth in this grand Concern of Life, may be Want of Capacity, and due Consideration of those who have the Direction of them : The Parents may be free from Pride, free from Partiality in favour of their Son, but may not be capable of distinguishing the proper Qualifications of the Youth, nor how to apply them when discovered. This is but too often the Case with Parents of low Rank, and sometimes with those of a more exalted Station : This is their Misfortune and not their Fault ; they are only blame-worthy in relying upon their own Judgment in a Matter of so great Importance to the Peace and Happiness of their Offspring : They ought, in that Case, to consult the most Judicious of their Friends and Acquaintance, and take some Time before they come to a Resolution in so weighty an Affair. A Parent who acts to the  
best



best of his own Judgment, and follows the best Advice he can procure, discharges his Duty, let the Consequence be what it will; but if he neglects any Opportunity in his Power of informing his Judgment with relation to his Capacity, he stands accountable for the Consequences; and must charge himself as accessory to all the future Misery which a Mistake of this sort brings along with it.

Avarice is another Source of this Error. The Parent perhaps may have an Opportunity of binding his Son to some one certain Trade with little Money: If he is covetous, he greedily snatches the Offer, without consulting either the Youth's Capacity or Inclination to that particular Business; who is sold, for the Lucre of saving this Money, for seven Years to a Trade which he can never learn. This is a mean low Motive. What signifies a trifling Sum, when compared with the future Felicity of a Child? It is base and sordid to barter their Happiness for some Pounds, and it is the Height of Cruelty to entail Misery upon them and their Posterity to gratify a covetous Disposition.

These are some of the Sources and Motives of this fatal Error of Parents with regard to their Children: An Error productive of the greatest Mischiefs to Society and particular Persons. The Case of PRUDIMIA's Children is a lively Example of the dreadful Effects of this Folly. But tho' every Neglect of adapting a Profession to a Child's Genius, may not prove so tragical as to that unhappy Family, yet some Degree of Mischief is its constant Attendant: If the Youth is not totally ruined and deprived of Happiness, yet it mixes a large Alloy in the little Satisfaction he reaps from his Industry and painful Application: The Knowledge he acquires in that Business, to which

Parents

Parents and not Nature has bound him, is obtained by mere Dint of Labour and close Application, which not one Boy in ten is capable of giving. How little Proficiency must he then make in his Seven Years Service? How dreadful must the Time appear when to come? And what a Blank is it in Life when past? It is morally impossible that a Youth can attain to any Degree of Perfection in that Branch of Business to which his Genius has not a natural Bent, to which his Mind has not conceived an Affection, and to which his natural Talents are not adapted. Some incoherent general Rules; some low Notions may be hammered into his Brain; and he may go on in a formal mechanic beaten Tract like a blind Horse in a Mill, but he is a Stranger to any thing that requires Ingenuity or Contrivance in his Business; he works by Memory and not by Judgment; is at best but a laborious Bungler, a mere Drudge, and has as little Pleasure in what he does, as there are Signs of a Workman's Hand in his Performance.

Suppose there are some few, who, notwithstanding a rooted Aversion and a Want of Genius to a certain Trade, have turned out good Workmen in that very Profession: Some such Instances may be given; but not half so many as are necessary to justify an indiscriminate Choice of Business for Youth. There are some Genius's so happy as to have an universal Turn; to be capable of any thing to which they apply: In these the Loss of not consulting the Youth's Talents is not so conspicuous, nor of such bad Consequence; but there is this to be observed, that some of these Jacks of all Trades, or Jacks capable of all Trades, have so much Mercury in their Disposition, that they seldom settle to one Thing long, but run from Branch to Branch till they have just satisfied their Curiosity, and at last turn out but indifferent Workmen

Workmen in any. There is a second Sort of these universal Capacities, that may be fixed to some one Study ; though it is morally impossible but their Minds must have some Bent one Way more than another. If that Branch is chosen to which they seem to have the most liking, though they might become good Workmen in almost any other, yet they can only excel in this ; and sure that in which it is most probable they will excel, is to be preferred to every other Consideration.

As to the first Sort, those who seem like Bees *Youth who* willing to range from Flower to Flower, it is possible to fix their Attention, in some measure, *discover an* to some particular Study, only by chusing such a *universal* Branch of Business as has most Variety in it. There *Genius* are some Trades so extensive that they can employ the most universal Genius, find Matter to *ought to* gratify the most boundless Curiosity, and settle the *be put to* most wandering Spirit ; such Branches are only *Branches* fit for such general Talents : Your heavy plod- *that have* ding Workman is lost in the Labyrinth of their various Parts ; as his Mind can only take in one *most Va-* Object at a Time, he can never arrive at Perfection. In the like Manner, the Mercurial Work- *riety.* man, who is pleased and delighted with Variety, and can regularly conceive the just Dependance that every separate Branch has upon the whole, grows stupid when confined to one Study ; he is cloyed with the dull Repetition, and his Mind and Fancy sickens for want of his loved Variety. In this Manner has Nature ordered a Difference in our Tempers, Dispositions, and Talents, that are as distinguishable as the Features of our Faces ; wisely designing, that this Difference in Men and Tempers should constitute that Beauty and Harmony in Society that chiefly promotes our Happiness. Let us but class ourselves in the Order which Nature has severally allotted us, and we shall find

find this Machine of the Universe will move uniformly without Rubbs; and every Individual, in his Sphere, act a real and natural Character: Whereas at present we behave like Children at Play; every Man acts the Part of his Neighbour, and neglects his own.

*The Method of avoiding these Mistakes.*

I have briefly taken a Survey of the Source of this fatal and general Error in the placing Youth out to Business for which they are not qualified by Nature; it remains now that I point out the the best Method of avoiding these Mistakes, in a few Rules address'd to such who are not too wise to learn, and are desirous of making Conscience of their Duty to such Youth as are under their Direction and Management, in the important Article of their Settlement in the World!

*To weigh the Importance of the Trust.*

In the first place, it is the Duty of every such Person to weigh within themselves the Importance of the Trust; that they are not only oblig'd out of Duty to their Children to chuse for them such Trades as they are most likely to prosper in; but that the Publick, the Society in general, are deeply concerned in the Wisdom of their Choice. The Strength of the Commonwealth does not so much consist in the Number of its Subjects, as in the Number of People properly employed. Millions of Souls bred up in Idleness, or which is much the same Thing, Millions employed in Occupations for which Nature has not fitted them with proper Talents, instead of being an Advantage or Strength to the Society under which they live, are truly burthenfome, generally become Beggars, and live upon the Labour and Industry of the more judiciously employed Part of the Inhabitants. The bungling clumsy Workman, as he is generally a Person whose Talents are misapplied, brings Disrespect upon the Fabrick or Manufacture

ture in which he is engaged, ruins the general Sale at Foreign Markets, and gives our Rivals in Trade an Opportunity of being preferred by our National Customers.

Secondly, Parents should consider, that if their Children have not a Talent for that Branch of Business for which they (the Parents) have a particular Liking, yet they may have a Genius suited to some other, wherein they might become eminent; whereas in that they would chuse for them (if their Mind is not naturally turned to it) they can expect to be but Bunglers, must rank with the lowest of that Class, and earn a Subsistence with greater Difficulty and less Certainty than in that for which Nature has endowed them with suitable Qualifications.

Thirdly, They ought to divest themselves of all paternal Partiality, of all affectionate Prejudices in their Favour, in order to be capable of making an Estimate of their real Abilities: They should consider, that Providence has not allotted the same Gifts to all, nor in the same Degree; and that it is no just Reflection upon them that their Children are not all endowed with the Qualifications of Statesmen and Philosophers: They are only accountable for the Application of such Talents as they have; and, by perverting those, attempt arrogantly to change the Order of Nature, and counter-act the wise Determinations of Providence.

Fourthly, When they have maturely weighed these Considerations, they are early to set themselves to discover the Child's Genius and Temper. They are not to leave this important Task till the Instant they are about to bind him Apprentice; it requires Time and Deliberation, a diligent and laborious Search, and the Observations of some Years. We should watch the first Dawnings of Reason,



Reason, and mark the Growth and Progress of the Understanding; observe its early Affections and Antipathies, discoverable even in its childish Joys: In these often may be traced the latent Seeds of its future Trade, and the natural Bent of the Mind to some Branch of Business, while it can hardly suppress its Wants. It is a general Remark, that most Men who have made any considerable Figure in the World, have in their Childhood, in their earliest Infancy, discovered strong Marks of that particular Study in which they have afterward been eminent. Their childish Amusements, their Turn of Mind, have always expressed a near Analogy to their future Profession: There have been blazing Genius's, whose Souls have been so full of the Inclination, that it would be impossible for the Parents either not to discern or stifle it; though others Talents may be less conspicuous, yet most Children, if properly attended to, discover sufficient to the wise Parent, to instruct them in their particular Talents. There are some Professions that all Mankind are agreed must be born with Men: Thus, the Poet and Painter must be born, not made; that is, every Man who is to make a Figure in these Arts must have the natural Talents of a Poet or Painter; and, in the same manner, not only the Talents of a Poet and Painter must be born with them, but we may extend the Saying to every other Profession: A Man must be born a Carpenter before he can be supposed to excel in that Branch; and he differs only from the Poet and Painter in this, that he does not require so many natural Talents, such a sublime or universal Genius, as these do; but still he must be born with a certain Turn of Mind, with some peculiar Talents adapted to the Profession, or he will make just such a Figure in his Business as those do, who are not born Poets  
and

or Painters, but attempt to supply their Want of Genius in these Sciences by Dint of Labour, Conceit, and Impudence. — These Bunglers in the Liberal Arts may arrive at the Degree of Sonnet-Writers and Sign-post Daubers, but must never purchase Fame or Fortune by their unnatural Conceptions: In like manner, the illegitimate Carpenter may drive a Nail and patch a broken Chair, as a wretched Journeyman; but he must remain such to the Day of his Death, and never expect to be employed while another Hand can be had.

The Parent ought then to watch carefully these first Openings of the Genius, and when fully discovered, take proper Measures to fix, improve, and cultivate it. Man, in all respects, is like a Plant, and requires both in Mind and Body the same Culture and tender Care that is necessary for a mere Vegetable: The skillful Gardener knows the Disposition of his Plant, the Soil proper to nourish it, the Diseases and Casualties to which it is liable; watches its several Changes, forwards its Growth, or checks its Luxuriancy, as Discretion directs him: In the same manner, the wise and tender Parent endeavours to discover the Disposition of his Child, encourages the Growth of every Virtue that discovers itself in its Infant Mind, stifles the Growth of Error, Obstinacy, and Self-Will, checks the luxuriant Over-flowings of Fancy, and gently guides the Understanding to Objects proper for its Enlargement. When the Parent has observed the Mind take a Bent to any particular Study, he ought to be careful to observe if it is the natural Product of the Soul; if it owes its Original to Nature, or to Chance or Accident. Children naturally mimick every Thing they see, and are fond of imitating every Thing new that occurs:

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This by some is injudiciously mistaken for a natural Inclination to that which for the Time employs their Faculties ; as for Example, the Child observes a Company of Soldiers exercised, sees the Colours displayed, Guns fired, Drums beating, and all the other Apparatus of a peaceable War : This Sight, when new, affects his docile Imagination ; he acts the military Farce in miniature, and, with his young Companions, forms Sieges, fights Battles, and performs all the other Feats of a *Hyde-Park* Review. This the fond Mother takes for a Display of his Infant Military Talent, and fancies to herself that she discovers his Martial Genius in wielding the Poker instead of a Truncheon, and furling her Apron instead of a Standard ; though it is more than ten to one if this Notion has any thing in Nature : The Pleasure the Child takes is owing to Chance and the Novelty of the Thing ; a Circumstance which engage Old as well as Young. As the Soldier may be mimicked without any Natural Genius, so may any other Branch of Trade ; if the Taylor, the Shoemaker, the Carpenter, or Cooper, come to the House and work by Turns at their several Branches, they are successively mimicked by Young Master, and his little innocent Diversion always partakes of what he sees doing about him : But if he is narrowly watched, when tired with the Novelty these afford him, his little Amusements will probably take the natural Turn ; he throws away in a few Days all the Implements of these new Trades, and betakes himself to imitate that which has taken deepest Root in his young Mind, was born with him, and grew up with his Years. When by this String the Parent has found out the Natural Bent of the Mind, and thus distinguished it from the wanton Sallies of the Infant Imagination, or accidental Impressions, they are then

then to cultivate its Growth, check all Weeds that may stifle it, and guard against all Casualties that may retard its Perfection. They are by no means to endeavour to divert it, but improve it to the best Advantages; and in its Education study every Thing that may improve it: Nature and Art thus co-operating, the Production must be perfect and arrive at due Maturity.

Fifthly, Where a Genius of the Child admits of a Choice of two, three, or more Trades, as it frequently happens on account of the Agreement, or near Likeness, of several Branches, they are to chuse of those, that which will be most suitable to the Youth's natural Constitution of Body; for this goes as great a length almost as the Mind: Thus, some Boys may have naturally a Cast of Mind suitable to some particular Handicraft, but want the Strength of Body that is absolutely necessary to go through the Fatigue of such a Branch. In this Case, the Parent must endeavour to fix upon some Trade that has the nearest Resemblance to that, but requires less Strength in the Execution. This is so natural, that it must occur to every one of common Sense, and so needs no farther Illustration.

Sixthly, There are some Parts of Education that are useful and necessary in almost all Trades, as well as some that are adapted to particular Professions: I have observed in the Fourth Article, that the Parent ought not to neglect that, or any Part of Education that will forward or improve the Natural Genius: The sooner these Helps are given, the greater and more lasting Effect they will have; and though the Child might acquire them in the Course of his Apprenticeship, yet it is more adviseable to let him learn the Rudiments of them before he enters: By this Means, he is facilitated in learning his Trade, and acquires it



with greater Ease, as he has these previous Helps. I would in this Place recommend those Branches of Education that are necessary in every Profession. Reading and Writing are so useful, that we need not, it is presumed, use many Arguments to recommend Children being well founded in these before they are bound: A tolerable Notion in Figures is absolutely necessary to most Arts, both Liberal and Mechanic. If it is not necessary in learning some of them, yet it is of great Use in the Management of the future Concerns of Life; and those Branches wherein it is not necessary to the Apprentice to know Figures, it is seldom that he can find Time to acquire it till he is out of his Time; when he is far from being capable of making any Proficiency, or at least of attaining that Degree of Knowledge which he might have done had he been taught Figures in his early Years. For this Reason I would advise all Parents to let their Children be taught at least common Arithmetic, before they are bound. Drawing, or Designing, is another Branch of Education that ought to be acquired early, and is of general Use in the lowest mechanic Arts. This is but little practised in *England*; and I take this Neglect to be the chief, if not the only Reason, why *English* Workmen are so much inferior to Foreigners, especially the *French*. This is the best Reason can be assigned why *English* Men are better at improving than finding out new Inventions. The *French* King is so sensible of the great Advantage of Drawing, that he has, at the public Expence, erected Academies for teaching it in all the great Cities in his Dominions; where the Youth are not only taught *gratis*, but the Parents are obliged by the Magistrates to send their Children to these Schools, and Præmiums are bestowed on such of the Youth as excel in any particular



lar Species of Drawing. As I intended to inculcate the Usefulness of this Part of Education, as necessary in every Branch, so I shall forbear to enlarge in this Place, since I design to illustrate its Utility as I go through the several Arts; and shall only add, that the sooner the Child is put to this Study, the greater and easier will be his Proficiency: If he is put to a laborious Trade, his Fingers will become too clumsy, and his Nerves too much affected to learn Designing; though if he has had the first Rudiments before he has been bound, no Accident can deprive him of the Use of it, or give him a mean Opinion of the Advantage arising from it. By being learned to draw, I would not be understood, that it is necessary for every Tradesman to be a Painter or Connoisseur in Designing; no, but I think it absolutely necessary, that every Tradesman should have so much Knowledge of that Art as to draw the Profile of most common Things; especially to be able to delineate on Paper a Plan of every Piece of Work he intends to execute: This much the meerest Dunce in Nature can acquire, much sooner than he can learn to write; and I dare promise to make it appear, in the Course of this Work, that it is as much impossible for any Man to be a compleat Workman without some Knowledge in Designing, as it is to conduct the common Affairs of Life without Writing.

Seventhly, The next Care the Parents are to *To be cautious in the* take, after they have discovered the Genius of *Choice of a* their Child, fixed upon a Trade adapted to that, *Master.* and given him the Education necessary, is to *And the* chuse from among the several Masters in that Branch, one properly qualified to teach their Son his Business. Being a good Workman is not the *Character* only Qualification a Master ought to be possessed of: He must be honest, good-natured, and *of one duly* com-qualified.

communicative. If he is not an honest Man, the Boy's Morals are certainly debauched : He may learn his Trade, but forget his Religion ; and his Master may instil with the Mysteries of his Profession all the Seeds of Vice and Profaneness. If he is surly, ill-natured, and morose, he frightens the Youth from his Business, and sooner or later gives him a Dislike to his Profession. If he is not communicative, the Youth may serve his Seven Years, and in spite of Diligence and Application may come out of his Time as ignorant of every Thing relating to his Trade (except the mere Drudgery) as he went in to it. As I am on this Subject I cannot help exclaiming against the Villany of some Masters in this Particular : It is but too common, that they think they have their Apprentices for mere Slaves, and are under no Obligation to spend any of their Time in compleating them in their Business. They take as much out of them as they possibly can, and judge every Moment spent in their Instruction as so much Time stolen from their Families. Some conceal the Secrets of the Business designedly, to keep the Apprentice in dependance on them ; and others, out of mere Sul- liveness and Ill-nature. A Parent therefore ought to avoid such Wretches, and chuse one of a contrary Disposition. The chief Hopes of the Youth's Success depends upon the Master : If he has not Judgment to study his Apprentice's Disposition, and find out that Method by which Knowledge is easiest conveyed, he may spoil the best Genius on Earth. The Temper of his Wife is to be considered, upon more Considerations than one : If Domestic Harmony is not to be met with in the Family, the Youth has but a poor Chance of prospering ; and if the Woman rules her Husband, it is generally remarked, the Master is incapable to teach his Apprentice ; or if the Apprentice does

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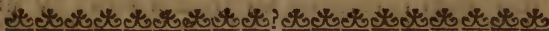
steal his Business from him, the Boy lives a tiresome Life, and must have the Patience of a *Job* to be capable to spin out seven Years under the Dominion of a Female Tyrant. Such a Woman, who has got the better of her Husband, in the Management of her Domestic Concerns, must of Course rule his Apprentice; the Youth must be Madam's Slave, must fetch and carry, and do all the Drudgery of her House, without regard to his Business, in which he is never employed but when she has nothing for him to do in the Kitchen. This is not learning a Trade, but acting the Drudge; yet it is the Fate of those whose Masters are under Petticoat Government: And such Masters Parents ought to guard against in the Choice of a Master for their Children.

To sum up all in few Words; The tender Pa- *The Summary and Conclusion of the Advice to Parents.*  
 rent, the conscientious Guardian, the true Friend, ought to begin early to make an Inquisition into the Youth's Capacity, Disposition, and Constitution: When they have obtained a perfect Knowledge of his Genius, they ought to be governed in their Choice of a Trade for him by that only; they ought to cultivate his Understanding by all the Helps of Education, suitable to that Bent of Mind which they have discovered in him, and that in his most early Years. The Minds of Children are then as pliant as their Limbs, may be moulded almost into any Form, and are capable at that Time of the strongest and most lasting Impressions, either of Good or Evil: Then is the Time to store their young Minds with useful Ideas, and the Seeds of lasting Knowledge; the Notions they imbibe at this early Period become natural to the Soul, may be traced through all the Stages of Life, and observed to give a Bias to our Actions at the utmost Verge of Old Age. Of what Consequence is it then to a Youth, that  
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these Infant Years should be profitably employed? And how void of Understanding, or natural Affection, must that Parent be, who has it in his Power, and yet neglects to improve those critical Minutes, upon which the Happiness of his Child as an Individual, his Usefulness to Society, and the Prosperity of his Offspring to latest Ages, so intimately depends?

*The Order* Here I shall conclude my Advice to Parents, *observed in* and now proceed to take a short Survey of the *several* Branches that employ the busy thinking *the Arts* World: I shall but just touch upon the Liberal *and Scien-* Arts and Sciences, that I may be the fuller upon *ces.* the Mechanic Trades, wherein I apprehend the Bulk of Mankind to be more deeply interested, especially that Class of Readers for whose Use these Sheets are chiefly calculated.

I shall begin with the Liberal Sciences, then visit the Liberal Arts, and take a View of the several Mechanic Trades, in the Order which their Dependance on, or Connexion with one another shall direct me.



## C H A P. II.

### *Of the first Learned Science, Divinity.*

*The Nature and Definition of Divinity.* **D**IVINITY is no less than the Knowledge of the TRUE GOD: It comprehends all the Precepts, Doctrines, and Advantages of Natural and Revealed Religion; and takes in the Whole of our Duty to GOD, our Neighbour, and our selves. It is our Guide, our Comfort, and Director, through all the Mazes of Error, the Frowns of Fortune, and Temptations of this sub-lunary World. It is the Landmark, by which we



we steer free from the Rocks and Quicklands that every way environ the Soul, while encumbered with this earthly Fabric: By it we discern Vice and Folly in their natural Deformity; by it we are taught to seek Happiness and shun Misery; and by a perfect Knowledge of this Divine Science, the Soul of Man anticipates Immortality, mounts the highest Heavens, and even in the Flesh beholds the Beatific Vision.

This is what is meant by true Divinity; whose sacred Truths in the earliest Ages of the World were known to all Men: Its Rules were written on their Hearts; its Doctrines innate, and coeval with their Beings: It was then pure and unmixed; it was the universal Voice of Nature, the Wisdom of the Creator, and the constant Hallelujahs of all the Host of Created Beings.

But this is only antient, primitive Divinity; the modern Science, which gives Title to this Chapter, has nothing simular to it but the Name, to which it has no Title but from the different Claims of its Professors the *Clergy*: Divinity, as professed and practised by the Priests of some Nations, is at best but the Shadow, the Mimic or Counterfeit of what I have just now discribed; and their Business here on Earth is only to teach it.

Their Divinity is a Science, an Art, or Trick, by which the Priests assume the Direction of the Purses and Consciences of the Laity: It is the Fountain of Spiritual Pride, the Support of Ecclesiastical Power and Grandeur: It is the Engine of Spiritual Tyranny, and the real Source of Lay Slavery. Or, to be more particular, this kind of Divinity implys the Knowledge of a particular System, or Set of Notions, which the Priest, the Church, the State, or some designing Politician, has

*A Definition of modern Divinity.*



has fixed upon for the People to believe, as most conducive to their present or future Designs upon their Purfes and Persons. This the crafty Projector, and his Tools the Priests, deck and adorn with all the pompous Epithets of true Religion, and damn the People unless they fall down and worship the Golden Image, and follow this *Will o'the Wisp*, as their true Guide to Heaven and Happiness.

If there was not more of this in it than any thing else, how is it possible for us to believe, that the Knowledge of the TRUE GOD, the Way of worshipping him, the Means of obtaining Eternal Life, should be wrapt up in Science, should be an Art, a Mystery, an Arcanum, a mere Riddle, capable of being explained a thousand different Ways, and in the end proved utterly unintelligible to any but the Learned; and that it should have so little Influence on these, that they are very often the most profligate of Mankind! How can we reconcile these Absurdities any other way, than by supposing, that these Priests, for Interest, have made a Trade of Religion, and buried her in Darkness to preserve their own Power and support their Pride.

As I have given two Definitions of Divinity, I shall beg the Reader to suppose, that when I speak of Divinity for the future, I mean the true, the antient Divinity: For considering the Picture I have drawn of the second, I believe few will be fond of breeding up their Children to the Profession of the latter Sort; and I hope in this Island there are few Priests of that Order.

The Profession of Divinity, according to the first Definition, is certainly the most honourable, and the most useful Profession on Earth: The conscientious Clergy, if they are truly possessed of these Sacred Truths,

*The Character of a conscientious Clergyman.*

Truths, which are comprehended in that Heavenly Science, are the Priests of the most HIGH GOD. Their Business here, and the Design of their Institution, is, to make us happy here, and fit us for Happiness hereafter : They teach us Peace and Concord in this Life, and how to relish Glory in the next : They help us to subdue our Passions, and curb our Appetites : They preach Peace to us in our Misfortunes, and teach us to bear Evil with Patience, and meet Death in all his Pomp of Terror with Christian Fortitude. In a word, by their Doctrines they teach us to want less, and enjoy more on this side of Time ; and fill our Souls with Hope of a happy Immortality : And by their Practice and Example encourage us to undertake and persevere in the arduous Task of subduing our selves ; since we see, that by that alone the conscientious Priest enjoys a constant Serenity of Mind, and a Degree of Felicity in this World, that is little short of the State of the Blessed above.

From a serious Consideration of this amiable Character, it is easily concluded, that it requires no common Genius to qualify a Man for this important Charge : And it is equally demonstrative, that it is the height of Wickedness, bordering upon Impiety, for a Parent to thrust his Child into this Holy Office without the necessary Qualifications for so weighty a Trust.

Supposing then a Parent is capable of defraying the Expence of a Liberal Education, and has a rational Prospect of settling his Son in a Living as soon as he has received Orders, it is his Duty to be convinced, that the Youth has a Genius and *The Ge-* Natural Talents suitable to the Character of a Di-*nius of a* vine, before he determines to settle him in that Way *Youth de-* of Life. Some Part of his Genius may discover it *signed for* self in his Infancy ; but he must be grown up al-*the Church.* most

most to adult Age before a certain Judgment can be formed of him. The Parent, before he dedicates his Son to the Altar, must discern in him a solid distinguishing Judgment, a clear and distinct Apprehension, and a tenacious rational Memory ; an inviolable Love and Attachment to Truth, an inquisitive prying Disposition, and an unwearied Itch after real and useful Knowledge : He must discover in him, Openness and Singleness of Heart, a communicative Disposition, and a Soul overflowing with universal Love, Benevolence, and Charity. These, with a sacred Regard to God and Religion, may comprehend most of his positive Natural Qualifications. These Virtues, or their visible Seeds, must absolutely be found in the young Student of Divinity, or the Incense he offers to the Almighty must be unhallowed ; and he may expect the Fate of *Corah* and his *Brethren*, for approaching the Holy of Holies with unclean Hands.

*A Caution not be deceived by counterfeited Virtues.* But though these amiable Virtues may qualify for the Priesthood, yet their Counterfeits, or Extremes, lay us under invincible Inabilities : Thus a flashy Wit must not pass for Judgment ; nor a metaphysical Head, stuffed with the unmeaning Distinctions of School-Divinity, for Wisdom ; a confused Huddle of unconnected Ideas pass for a distinct Apprehension, or the quick Repetition of useless Words and Phrases, for a tenacious rational Memory : Conceit and Obstinacy must not usurp the Place of the Love of Truth ; or a vain Curiosity, after Butterflies and Trifles, pass for Love of useful Knowledge and Philosophy. We must not mistake Dissimulation and Hypocrisy for a frank Disposition ; a babbling Tongue for Communicativeness ; nor a soft Milkeness of Blood for true Benevolence of Temper : But above all, we must not be deceived with Bigotry or Enthusiasm for

for real Religion, nor allow Opinions founded upon the mere Prejudices of Education to be imposed upon us for the Dictates of a Conscience rationally informed.

If a Youth has a melancholly Turn of Mind, *Melancholly* he is by no means fit for the Priesthood: He will *no Mark of* certainly turn out a Bigot or Enthusiast; and these *Priesthood.* have always proved a Scandal to their Profession, a Dishonour to Religion, and the Pests of Society. To Men of this Complexion we owe all the Disorders in the Church, the Schisms among her Members, and the Wars and Broils in Civil Society.

If the melancholly Divine is dangerous to Religion and Society one way, the mercurial *A flashy* Genius is as much its Enemy the other: The first *Wit a bad* is religious over-much, and is obstinate and tenacious in the Trifles and mere Fringes of Religion; *Qualifica-* he has no Charity for any Thing that differs from *tion in a* him, makes no Allowance for Human Frailty, but *Clergy-* expects every Man to think and act in Matters of Religion according to the Dictates of his dark Brain, under the Penalty of Damnation. The last runs violently to the other Extreme; he introduces his own Chimeras for sacred Oracles, or gives up the most essential Points of Religion, out of Complaisance: He is bound by no System but his present prevailing Whim, which he changes as often as the Wind, until he has shifted so often, and made such Rents in the Structure of Religion, that he gives it up a Prey to *Deists* and *Atheists*. The one frightens you out of your Religion, the other laughs you out of it, and both conduce to its Ruin, though by different Means.

A Parent having discovered the Priestly Disposition in his Son, which he can hardly do sooner than when he has been two or three Years at the University under an honest Tutor, may safely venture

venture to finish his Education, and expect the promised Fruit: But in perfecting his Studies, Care must be taken that those Seeds of Virtue, which have determined the Father in his Choice, may not be stifled in their Growth, or run in improper Channels; since the least warping from the Ways of Virtue spoils our Hopes of Success in this Profession.

*Bad Tutors at the University a Cause of the Mischance of Youth.* This depends upon the Skill and Integrity of the Tutor more than any thing else; in the Choice of whom a Parent cannot use too much Caution. A Youth at the University must make but very small Progress without a Tutor; and unless this Tutor has Abilities and makes Conscience of the Discharge of his Duty, all preceding Labour is lost, and all future Hopes frustrated. I think I may venture to affirm, that half the young Men in the Kingdom are ruined by the Ignorance, Villany, and Neglect of their Tutors; and to this we may ascribe it, that the young Nobility and Quality of *England*, when they travel into Foreign Countries, are deemed the most ignorant of any of their Station on the Face of the Earth. There is as much spent upon their Education as in any Part of *Europe*, and they generally stay the Complement of Time at one or other of the Universities, but leave them with worse Morals and very little more Knowledge than they had when they entered; this is often owing to the Ignorance or Connivance of their Tutor. That Tutors are bad, is a melancholly Truth; but it is equally true, that the Want of able and conscientious Tutors is owing to the Avarice or ill-judged Parsimony of Parents; who will not afford such a Salary as is sufficient to tempt a Man of Liberal Education to undertake the Tuition of his Child: Those generally now employed are young Men, who have not quite finished their own Studies, and

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are glad to put up with any thing to defray the Expence of their unfinished Education: These are incapable of forming a young Man's Mind, and have not Time from their own Studies to apply the small Abilities they are Masters of. There are others who have finished their University Education: But how? They have served in the Station of Menial Servants, and stole their Education; or have been bred up on some Charity-Foundation, and so have begged a little Knowledge in School-Learning. These commence Tutors; an Office they are as little qualified for as a Porter. A Gentleman, entrusted with the Education of Youth, ought to have a liberal unconfined Education; and a perfect Knowledge of the World, of Men and Things, as well as Books; which they can only obtain at a great Expence of Time, Money and Travel: This can never be those who steal or beg their Diploma: They turn out mere Pedants, Book-worms, and are as much Strangers to Men and Things as the Youth they take upon them to teach.

But to return from this Digression to our young Student in Divinity. We shall suppose he has a Tutor at the University who knows his Duty, and how to direct his Studies as they may be most beneficial to him in the Discharge of his Function: This Tutor, no doubt, will direct him in the Study of Natural Philosophy, as a Subject fit to enlarge the Mind, cultivate the Understanding, and strengthen and enlighten our Conception of a Deity. The Mathematicks, though not absolutely necessary to a Divine the Way of his Profession, yet has a great Influence upon his Studies; it gives him a Habit of Thinking abstractedly upon every Subject; endues him with Patience to investigate the most knotty Problems, for the sole Pleasure of finding out

*Etbicks.*

out the Truth; and is useful in explaining most other Sciences. Morality next employs his Thoughts, and he endeavours to instil into his Pupil the Eternal Principles of Right and Wrong, and give him a full View of Natural Religion; that is, those Sets of Notions that all Mankind are agreed in; those unmixed, pure and uncontroversed Axioms, that speak and are understood in all Languages, the infant Voice of unsullied Nature; that Law originally writ upon our Hearts, by the Divine Finger of God, and breathed into our Souls by the same Breath that spoke us into Existence. Natural Religion first taught, the Necessity, Order and Harmony of the Revealed Law appear with greater Splendor: Conscious of our Natural Wants, and Self-Imbecility, we embrace the sacred unfathomable Mysteries with Reverence and Adoration; and soon become pregnant of that mysterious Faith, which entitles us to all the Benefits of the Gospel.

*To have a  
superficial  
Know-  
ledge in  
Polemic  
Divinity.*

To understand Christianity, as revealed in the Bible, requires but little Study or Erudition; but to understand her as she is dressed out in the several Creeds and Systems into which wicked Men have divided her, would require more Time, Patience, and Study than one Life can bestow: Yet a Gentleman designed for the Ministry must have some Share of this Knowledge; he must at least know the Names, and it would not be amiss that he understood the principal Doctrines that distinguish the several Christian Sects. But I do not apprehend it necessary that he should be so well versed in Controversy as to adjust the Landmarks between all these Parties contending for the Land of Promise; that would be an *Herculean* Labour, and tend very little to the Edification of his Flock: It is sufficient that he knows them by their Names, and can battle it with the chief of them; but it

absolutely necessary that he should be prepared against the Enemies of Christianity, Heathens, Deists, and Atheists; these he is obliged to combat with Zeal, and ought to be prepared to answer all their Arguments.

The Divisions among Christians are much to be lamented; but not half so much to be feared as Infidelity: Yet this is the Quarter the Christian Church is least prepared to defend. I have scarce met with any Clergyman of the Church of England, but could hold a tolerable Argument with *Papists, Presbyterians, Anabaptists*, and the rest of the Christian Sects; but let the same Man be attacked by a learned Heathen, or a cunning Deist, his Crest falls, and in a few Minutes he is to seek for Arguments to support Christianity itself. This I would advise the young Student to provide against early: He cannot lay in too great a Stock of this Controversial Knowledge. We are not in half so much Danger from Popery as from Deism; which, within these forty Years has made a rapid Progress in these Kingdoms, and must daily increase, unless the Clergy shew themselves both willing and able to oppose it.

As to Reading, it is better for him to employ his Time in perusing the Works of our Modern Divines, than in the Study of the Antient Fathers: They are voluminous and full of Contradictions; which it requires more Judgment and Patience to unriddle, than the Edification resulting from a thorough Knowledge of them is really worth. Besides, Divinity in their Days, at least after the first four Centuries, was stuffed full of Scholastic and Metaphysical Distinctions, calculated rather to puzzle the Brain, than to reform the Heart or inform the Understanding. Later Ages have robbed them of all their intrinsic Worth; and the Writers of this Age and the last have enriched  
D their

their Works with all that is worth knowing of the Antient Fathers; where the young Student may find them stripped of all their Dross and Ignorance. But Divinity is not the only Study that the young Student ought to confine his Searches to: He ought to make himself acquainted with

*History* Antient and Modern History, as well as Civil and Ecclesiastical. This Branch of Learning contains a much larger, and more universal Fund of Knowledge than all the dry Systems of Divinity put together: This makes him acquainted with Mankind as well as Books; discovers the secret Springs of Actions, and traces Vice and Virtue to the latent Recesses of the Human Heart. History furnishes us with Examples suited to the various Circumstances of Society, adapted to the various Wants and Necessities of Individuals, and enables the Pastor to afford Advice to his People in the many Exigencies of Life, where the dry Precepts of Morality, or the naked Doctrines of Divinity, can afford but a lifeless insipid Relief.

*Ought to* I would not only have the young Priest study *to travel* History, but I would advise him, before he is inducted to his Charge, to make the Tour of *for Improvement* Europe; not merely to gratify a speculative Curiosity, *in the* but to gain a thorough Knowledge of Mankind; *Knowledge of Mankind.* which can only be acquired by studying their different Manners, Customs, and Constitutions: A Year or two this Way judiciously employed, with a previous Knowledge of his own Country, will supply the Priest with an inexhaustible Fund of useful and entertaining Knowledge, render him a good Neighbour, a valuable Friend, an Ornament to his Profession, and rescue him from the Contempt and Ridicule to which the Clergy in this Age are sometimes exposed.

The mean Opinion the present Generation entertain of the Clergy, is not so much owing to a Want



Want of Respect for Religion, as to the Ignorance and Behaviour of some of our present Teachers. When Learning was not so common, when the Laity (as was the Case before the Reformation) had but little Learning, and what they had, they received it from the Clergy, then the Priests were held in Esteem on account of their superior Knowledge, and maintained their Dominion over the Laity till the Light of the Reformation supplied all Ranks of People with every Degree of Human Learning; then the Priests came upon a Footing with other Men, and had nothing to create Esteem but superior Sanctity of Manners; a Distinction which was too painful to keep up with the Liberty which the reformed Constitution of the Church introduced. From hence I would conclude, that the Clergy ought to endeavour to excel as much as possible in Learning, to recover their lost Reputation; at least, I think, they should miss no Opportunity that might enlarge their Knowledge, or render them useful to their Flock, or raise them above the Level of the Vulgar; and Travel I take to be one of those Opportunities, which, as it is little practised at present by Gentlemen designed for the Altar, would improve them as much as any thing, and give them an Air of Consequence in their Parish, that might add much to the Success of their Ministry.

*The Contempt of the Clergy arising to their Ignorance and Impiety.*

But it is Time to draw to a Conclusion with our Divine. We are to suppose now, that he has got all the Helps which human Literature can afford him; if he and his Friends then find that his Head is qualified and his Heart sound, from the least Taint of Vice and Immorality, let him go to the Bishop and undertake the important Charge; But if he finds in himself no Love to the Office, but to the Stipend; no Affection for his People,

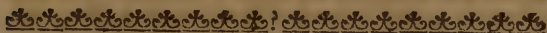


but on account of the Tythe he is about to receive, let him stop short; the Ground whereon he stands is holy, and nothing but Perdition must ensue, if he undertakes the Ministry without finding in himself a Disposition of Teaching the Word of GOD for its own Sake, without Regard to the unrighteous Mammon. But this is an unfashionable Topic, and I shall drop it; and conclude this Chapter on Divinity, with Advice to Parents

*Reasons for  
Parents  
breeding as  
few of their  
Children  
Priests as  
they can.*

to bring up as few of their Children as they can to this Profession: By the Picture I have drawn of it, it is almost impossible to meet with a Genius every way qualified for the important Task. The Education is very expensive, and many Accidents may fall out to make the Fruit miscarry, even when it is almost brought to Maturity: The Friends you depended upon for a Living at first setting out may die, Circumstances of Families may alter, and the young Gentleman, after he has passed many years in the Expectation of a comfortable Living, may be obliged to put up with some poultry Curacy. If he proves a Bungler at the Profession, there is nothing more ridiculous, and add to that, if he is obliged to live upon a very trifling Curacy, there is nothing more despicable; a Journeyman Taylor can afford to live and bring up his Family with more Decency than such a Man; yet he has all the Notions of a Gentleman, and there is not a more helpless Thing in Nature than a poor Clergyman. How strange is the Pride of Parents then, that beggar themselves to thrust some unthinking Creature into the Ministry, where he must live contemptible and mean all his Life-Time! Whereas, if they had laid out one Tenth of the Money to make him a Taylor, or some less ingenious Handicraft, he might have earned  
a much

a much more comfortable Living; though he might have remained a Fool, yet a foolish Taylor is not half so contemptible as a poor, ignorant, and perhaps profligate Parson.



### CHAP. III.

*Of the Science of Physic, or Medical Art.*

THE Science of *Physic* is divided into several Branches, and practised by different Professors, viz. the Physician, Surgeon, Chymist, Druggist, and Apothecary; of each of these we shall treat distinctly. — And first, of the Doctor, or Physician.

In the last Chapter we treated of the Physician of the Soul, that of the Body claims our next Care. The Physician, if learned and conscientious, has the Honour to practise a Profession the most useful to Society, and in *England* the most profitable to himself, of any that is affected by human Learning; whereas, if he is ignorant, conceited, or self-interested, he no sooner commences Doctor than he becomes a Plague to Society, an Enemy to Mankind, and a Scandal to his Profession.

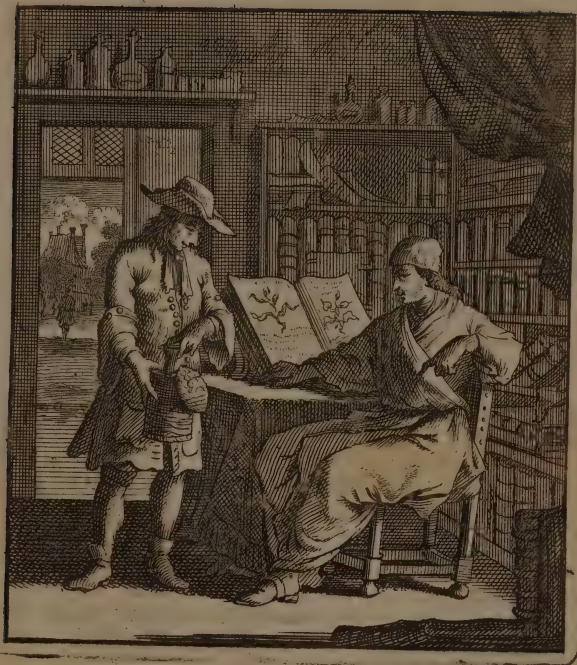
In the first Ages of the World, Mankind subsisted without this Species of Men: Their Diseases were few, and Nature taught them the Use of Simples, to assist her when in Extremity: Temperance, Sobriety, and moderate Exercise, supplied the Place of Physicians to the Patriarchal Age, and every Field spontaneously furnished them with Restoratives more potent than are to be found in all our modern Dispensatories, or most celebrated Apothecaries Shops; but as Vice

and Immorality gained Ground, as Luxury and Laziness prevailed, and Men became Slaves to their own Appetites, new Affections grew up in their depraved Natures, new Diseases, and till then unheard of Distempers, both chronick and acute, assaulted their vitiated Blood, and baffled the Force of their former natural Catholicons.

Then Physicians became necessary ; Nature grew weak, and sunk under the Load of various Evils, with which Vice, Lust, and Intemperance had loaded her ; her Faculties became numbed, the Frame of the Human Constitution was shaken, and her Natural Powers debilitated : The *Stamina Vitæ*, the first Principles of Life, were infected, and the whole Mass of Fluids contaminated with the deadly Poison : This produced new Phænomena, uncommon Symptoms, and expiring Nature must be helped by Art to recover her lost Tone, and restore her to her former Functions. The most sagacious observed the Struggles of fainting Nature, guessed the Causes by the outward Symptoms, and administered to her Relief with such Remedies as were most likely to effect a Cure by removing the Cause of the Malady.

*Their Notions of Diseases undigested, and their Medicines rude and simple.*

Their first Notions of Diseases were crude and undigested, and their Prescriptions in many Cases equally absurd. As they were totally ignorant of the Structure of the Human Body, their Apprehensions of the Causes of Natural Disorders were confused and dark ; if they hit upon any, it was by mere Chance ; they blundered upon Truth, and were often reduced to solve both the Diseases and their Cures by Incantments, Spells, Amulets, and the conjectural Influence of the Stars : However, they kept close to Simple Medicines, had not yet learned the Use of compounded Poisons, and though they could not account for the Causes of the Healing Quality of Plants and Vegetables,







getables, yet they applied none but such as they knew by Experience had produced an Effect similar to what they expected. Thus the Patient was never stuffed with unnecessary Drugs, or Nature loaded with unavailing pompous Medicines: Their first Physic was rude and simple, like their Diet: The Physician's Fees were small, consisted rather in Reputation than Profit; and their Patients received more Ease from their rude Conjectures, than may now a-days be received from the elaborate Systems of a College, or the pompous Recipes of a graduated Doctor.

Among those antient Physicians, some were so happy as to acquire immortal Reputation from their Success in this rude Practice of Physic. Nay, some of them arrived at Divine Honours, and were made Demi-Gods: Thus *Hypocrates*, the Father of Physic, from a Corn-Cutter, was so happily successful in the Medical Art, as to be deified among the Heathens, and to have his Name adored by wiser Christians; yet were we to read the Works of this learned Man, this Healing Oracle, we should find nothing but Ignorance in every Line; they would appear the Reveries of an old Woman, or the tedious Journal of some doating Nurse: But we must speak with Respect of this deified Corn-Cutter, and to give him his Due say, that, considering the few Advantages he had, the dark Age he lived in, he discovered more Sagacity than most of the illuminated Dons of the College would have done in his Circumstances.

*Galen* was the first who made any considerable Alteration in the Practice of Physic: In his Time they had learned a tolerable Notion of the Force of Simples, and this great Man first thought of the Method of compounding them; expecting that if Drugs, simply by their own Force, were

*Some of the first Physicians gained immortal Honour. Hypocrates only a Corn-Cutter.*

*Galen introduced a new Practice.*

able to effect the Cure of Diseases, that there could be no Distemper so malignant but must yield to the Force of many of these Simples united together; thus he instituted long Recipes, made up of various Drugs, compounded into Bolus's, Linctus's, Electuaries, Juleps, Tinctures, Cordials, with a long Train of *Et cetera's*. Till his Time, the Doctor was Physician, Surgeon, and Apothecary, but now it is necessary to call in an Assistant to prepare those Draughts, which the Doctor prescribed: Thus was the Apothecary begot. In some Ages after, the World found the Draughts, the Patient was to take, become so large, that it required a capacious Stomach to receive them; therefore they thought of a Method to reduce the Medicine within less Bounds, not by leaving out any Part of the Composition, but by extracting the Virtues of Plants by Chymical Preparations: Thus the Chymist was begot, as an Assistant to the Apothecary; and all of them, as an Attendant of the Doctor, now become a Man of great Importance: But he had not learned so much of his Trade as to become rich by it; for I do not remember to have met with a rich Physician in antient History.

These were the rude Beginnings of Physic; but, by degrees, it gathered Strength and Knowledge, till at length it became a regular Science, and was reformed into a System. The Moderns, by the Help of the Antient Practice and Observation, their own new Discoveries, their Knowledge in Anatomy and the Animal Economy, thought themselves able to reduce the Art to Modes and Rules, and imagined themselves so well acquainted with Nature, and her Secrets, that they could bind her to their Prescriptions, resolved to afford her no Relief, but according to the Laws of Practice prescribed by the College.

*Which introduces the Business of an Apothecary.*

*Necessity begets the Chymist.*

This has quite changed the Face of Physic from what it was in the Beginning; and reduced the Professor to follow a quite different Method of Practice, both in learning the Art and administering to the Patient. The Antients acquired *The antient Practice* their Knowledge of Diseases and Cures, by a *Practice* painful and diligent Observation of Nature, and *opposed to the Moderns.* purchased their Reputation by an Age of Experience: They studied the general Constitution of Mankind; but more the particular Constitution of their Patient: They watched the Motions of Nature, administered to her visible Wants, assisted her Weakness, and forwarded that Crisis only which she pointed out: They were only her Servants, never incumbered her when she could do without them, and much less endeavoured to intercept her Intentions. But our Modern Gentlemen think themselves above Nature, and have *Modern Practice.* espoused some particular Hypothesis, and begged some dubious *Postulata*, they administer to every Disease a certain Train of Drugs, without any Regard to the Calls of Nature, or the Constitution of the Patient; they prescribe according to Art; and if Dame Nature will not assist them, they lay all the Blame on her.

To acquire this Art of Physic, requires only *A Receipt* being acquainted with a few Books, to become *to make a* Master of a few Aporisms and Common-place *Modern* Observations, to purchase a *Latin* Diploma from *Doctor.* some Mercenary College, to step into a neat Chariot and put on a grave Face, a Sword, and a long Wig; then *M. D.* is flourished to the Name, the pert Coxcomb is dubbed a Doctor, and has a Licence to kill as many as trust him with their Health.

Here it is very probable, a Parent who has a favourite Son at the University, and longs to call the Boy Doctor, asks me, What kind of a Creature

ture I would have a Physician to be, since I look upon the Antients as ignorant, and the Moderns as learned Fools? The Question is easily answered.

*The Character of a real useful Physician.* I would have the Physician, a Man endowed with the Sagacity of the Antients, the Learning of the Moderns, and with the Honesty of a Christian. Sagacity without Learning may make a tolerable Physician, much better than Learning without Sagacity. A Man with a large Share of Mother Wit, or Common Sense, by long Experience and diligent Observation of what passes in the Course of his Practice, without any other Language than his Mother Tongue, or any other Knowledge but what he can find in plain *English*, without a Chariot, long Wig, or even a Diploma, may be of more Service to the Public, and make a more eminent Figure in the Medical World, than a Coxcomb who has read *Hypocrates, Aristotle, and Galen*, in their Originals; who understands all Languages, and has taken Degrees at all the Universities on Earth: But this is likewise true, that the same sagacious Man, who makes a Figure without the Help of Letters, would be still more useful and eminent if he had that Advantage. But let the Physician be both learned and experienced, yet he is still useless, nay hurtful, to Society, unless he has a large Share of Honesty and Humanity; he must be above prostituting his Profession to serve a Party, to purchase the Favour of a favourite Nurse, or designing Apothecary. He must make Conscience of discharging his Duty; and act from a Conviction that he is answerable to God, his own Conscience, and his Country, if the Patient loses his Life, Limbs, or Health, by his Ignorance, Neglect, or Connivance. A Physician thus impressed with the conscientious Obligations of his Profession, and whose Soul is fired with Charity, Love, and universal Benevolence



lence towards Mankind, starts at the Thoughts of trying Experiments upon his Patient, dares administer nothing but what, to the best of his Knowledge, is conducive to his Health and Safety, and rejoices more at his Recovery than his nearest Relations. Such is the Physician I would have my Son; such a Man is an Ornament to his Profession, and an useful Member of Society.

From what has been already said, the particular Genius cut out by Nature for a Physician may be easily deducted. It is my Opinion, the Doctor must be born, not made, as well as the Poet, or Painter: He must have a natural Turn of Mind to the Healing Art, or he must turn out a mere Quack, in spite of all the Helps of Learning or Education: He must be possessed of a solid Judgment and a quick Apprehension. In other Studies there is Time for Recollection, but in the Practice of Physic the Doctor must have Presence of Mind and a ready Apprehension to observe the quick and sudden Turns of a Distemper; he must at once take in the whole Process of the Disease, and conceive instantly both Cause and Effect; his Apprehensions must not be clouded, nor Brain puzzled with the Variety of contradictory Symptoms in a complicated Malady. The Divine may take time to study the Intricacies of a Case of Conscience, the Lawyer may sleep upon the knotty Point of Law, and the Mathematician, if dull of Apprehension, may consult his Pillow to solve a difficult Problem; but the Physician must give his Advice (generally speaking) off hand; Nature wants immediate Relief, and sinks under her Load while the dull Physician is searching his Brain for a Cure, and is puzzled to find out the Disorder. It is for this Reason that a Youth of slow Apprehension is by no means fit for a Physician. He must, besides a solid discerning



cerning Judgment, be possessed of a tenacious Memory, and a Facility of acquiring the Dead Languages, without which he must meet with great Difficulty in compleating his Studies: He must be possessed of an inquisitive prying Disposition, and unwearied in his Researches into the Secrets of Nature: He must have a Taste for Natural and Experimental Philosophy, and an Affection for the Mathematicks. His Temper must be generous and free, void of Conceit, Pedantry, or Obstinacy; a Lover of Truth, a Friend to Mankind, and his Soul impressed with a strict Sense of Honour, and the Obligations of Religion.

*The Education Liberal. Must travel.*

His Education must be Liberal, improved both by the Study of Men and Books, which he must finish by Travel into Foreign Countries: Not that I think a Man may not in this Island acquire an eminent Share of Knowledge in Physic, but I apprehend the Science so universal in its Nature, that it requires all the Helps *Europe* can afford to compleat the Student.

*Must be acquainted with Anatomy.*

A young Man, who has a Mind to make a Figure in the Physical Way, ought to learn, in some measure, all the inferior Branches; that is, he must acquire a more than superficial Knowledge in Anatomy; not that it is necessary he should be entirely Master of it, for since the Business of the Physician chiefly lies in correcting the Fluids, and purifying the Mass of Blood, an accurate Knowledge in Osteology, and several other Branches of Anatomy, is not so necessary; it is sufficient he be acquainted with the general Structure of the Body, and the particular Uses, Designs, and Situation of the Blood Vessels. He

*To have some Skill in Botany.*

ought to have some Skill in Botany; though it is not worth his while to bestow much Time in reading the voluminous Works of all the Herbalists

balists that have wrote, more to display their Industry than to benefit Mankind by their prolix Labours. One Season will be sufficient, under the Direction of a skillful Botanic Professor, to learn all the useful Simples which are known or used in modern Practice. It is necessary that he should be acquainted with the common Processes *To be acquainted with the common* in Chymistry; but it would be rather lost Time *Processes in Chymistry.* to become an Adept in that fiery Study: There is little to be learned from it. Of this Truth the honourable Mr. Boyle is a recent Example, who, after a whole Life spent in the most laborious Chymical Researches, has enriched the World with no more Medicines than what may be purchased, and that too dear, for Twelve Pence. — But it is absolutely necessary that the Physician *But above all must be skilled in Pharmacy.* should be very well versed in the Composition of Medicines: This is not to be attained by barely reading Books; it requires Practice, and for that Reason I do not think it beneath the Character of a Physician, to pass some Part of his younger Years in a good Apothecary's Shop; where he may not only learn Pharmacy, but the Application of it: By this he knows the specific Nature of Simples, and their various Effects when compounded; at least, he may here acquire their reputed Virtues. As to Reading, I have already *His Reading to be rather among the* condemned the Antients as most useless, and I am afraid most of the Moderns are deserving of a very little better Character; at least, a few of them will suffice. I remember to have heard a *Moderns than the Antients.* Physician of the last Age say, That when he was a young Man, he asked the celebrated Sydenham what Books he should read, to assist him in his Profession; the Doctor gravely replied, *Read Don Quixot; he's a good Author; I read him still!* Another eminent Physician used to say, He would leave, on his Death-bed, as a Legacy to the Faculty,

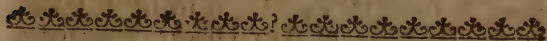
Faculty, the whole Secret of Physic in the Compass of half a Sheet of Paper. These Gentlemen had too contemptible a Notion of Books of Physic: But it is certain, that Nature is the Book the Doctor ought most to consult; his own Experience and Sagacity he will find daily to contradict the most elaborate Physical System, and these his Conscience and Reason will direct him to prefer to all the *Ipse dixits* of the College.

Our young Student, now qualified, must present himself to some University, and obtain a Diploma, that is, a Doctor's Degree. Those taken up at Foreign Universities are most esteemed; though, God knows, none of them convey any Healing Quality; nor are they always Characteristic of Learning or Physical Abilities. But in this great Metropolis, our young Graduate must have another Feather in his Cap; he must be admitted of the Royal College of Physicians, then he becomes a Legitimate Son of *Æsculapius*.

*The Nature  
of the Royal  
College  
of Physicians in  
London.*

The Royal College of Physicians in London are incorporated by Royal Charter; and have exclusive Privileges, if they please to assert them, for seven Miles round London: They have a President, Fellow, and Assistants, and are empowered to admit Members to their Body, and to inspect the Medicines in Apothecaries Shops. This seems to be their only Business, unless to superintend public Dispensatories, and to countenance this or that Practice, according to the prevailing Mode; for Physicians have their Fashions and Changes, as well as other Trades: What is an innocent Medicine To-day may be Poison To-morrow; and *vice versa*, if it so pleases the Faculty; but their Dictates neither hinder their own Members, or others who have not that Honour, from following their own Whims; but their Approbation is necessary to an Increase of Patients, and to establish the young Physician's

Physician's Reputation, though of very little Significance towards the Sanity of the Public, or the Cure of particular Maladies.



## C H A P. IV.

*Of the* S U R G E O N .

**T**HE Surgeon is the second Branch of the Medical Art; very little inferior to the first in point of Utility, but founded upon Principles much more certain, and less precarious in its Success: The Physician, in the Discharge of his Profession, is frequently obliged to grope in the dark, to act by Guess and bare Conjecture, and depends (in many Cases) more upon Chance and the Strength of the Patient's Constitution, than upon any infallible Rules in his Art; but the Surgeon, for the most part, has the Evidence of his Senses, as well as his Judgment, to guide him in his Operations; his Method of Cure depends upon the known Mechanism of the Human System, and the Medicines he uses act by known Laws, established by a long Course of Experience.

The Surgeon (simply as a Surgeon) is only employed in the Cure of Wounds, Bruises, Contusions, Ulcers, and Eruptions in the outward Parts, in Trepanning, Cutting, or Scarifying, and Amputations of any of the Limbs or Members, that require these Operations. He applies only topical Medicines, that is, to the outward Parts of the Body affected; such as Plaisters, Cataplasms, Blisters, Cautaries, and the like; but is rarely concerned in any inward Applications; nor is supposed conversant with Pharmacy of any sort: Yet a skillful Surgeon generally understands a certain



tain Train of Medicines, that, inwardly applied, correct the Humours, prepare the Body, and put it in a proper Habit, fit it to undergo his Operations, and assist his topical or outward Medicines, in the Discharge of their Office: Sometimes, upon the first Indication of Tumours, before the Abscess is formed, the Surgeon thinks it adviseable to discuss those Appearances, rather than bring them forward: This is commonly done by Bleeding, inward Medicines, and Alteratives, to correct the vitiated State of the Blood; but a Surgeon in Town, who is not over and above conceited of his own Abilities, generally calls a Physician to his Assistance in such Disorders, rather than depend upon his own Skill in Cases that have a Dependence upon the Constitution of the Patient, and the depraved State of the Fluids.

*The Genius and Abilities of a Surgeon.* The Genius natural to a Surgeon differs very little from that required in a Physician. To a solid Judgment, quick Apprehension, and a good Memory, he must add a kind of Courage, peculiar to himself. It is vulgarly said, that a Surgeon should have a Lion's Heart, a Hawk's Eye, and a Lady's Hand; by the Lion's Heart is not meant, savage Ferocity, a cruel inhuman Disposition, or Want of Sympathy for the Sufferings of Mankind: He is not to have the Heart to tear, lacerate, and mangle his Patient wantonly; but he must have the Courage to go through the most severe necessary Operation, without being so much affected by the Patient's Sufferings, as to shake his Hand, or hinder him from performing the Amputation with Ease and Dexterity. Womanish Tendernefs is very improper for a Surgeon; and it requires a strong Command of Temper, not to give way to Pity and Compassion, in some Chyrurgical Operations. The Surgeon must get the better of the Effects of this natural Humanity,



manity, but not so much as to divest himself of the Passion, lest he introduce a savage Cruelty in the Place of it, which would be equally dangerous to the Patient: To preserve this soft Sympathy of Soul, without being outwardly affected by it, is expressed in having a Lady's Hand, or Finger; that is, to be able to touch the Patient so gently, as he may scarce feel you; at least, no more than is necessary to perform the Operation. A quick Eye is as necessary to a Surgeon as any Profession whatever; especially in Amputation, to discern the Arteries, and other minute Blood Vessels, that are to be sewed up, to prevent a too great Effusion of Blood: It requires likewise a good and quick Eye, to discern the several Changes in a Wound under Cure; he must be able to observe the smallest Alteration in the Colour of the Part and Consistence of the Matter, the Degrees of Suppuration, and the most distant Approach of a Mortification.

His Education ought to be as liberal as that of *His Education.* the Physician, and to him Travel is equally necessary. As his Business is merely mechanical, the greater his Experience is, the more expert he proves in his Art; and it is morally impossible, were he to read his Eyes blind, to become a Surgeon, unless he both sees Operations performed, and puts his Hand to them. Though our Hospitals here in Town are many, yet they are, all put *He ought* together, inferior to the *Hotel Dieu* at *Paris*; to travel where a young Surgeon may learn more in one *for Experience.* Year than he can do in seven in *London*, on account of the great Variety of Chyrurgical Cases to be seen there every Day. — Besides, the Foreign Surgeons, in general, but especially the *Germans*, exceed this Nation by many Degrees. We are making large Advances to come up with them; but till we arrive at their Perfection, and

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have the Opportunity of Hospitals equal to theirs, it is our Duty to go to those Countries, to learn what we want.

*Must be an accurate Anatomist.* The young Surgeon must be an accurate Anatomist, not only a speculative, but a practical Anatomist; without which he must turn out a mere Bungler. It is not sufficient for him to at-

tend Anatomical Lectures, and see two or three Subjects cursorily dissected; but he must put his Hand to it himself, and be able to dissect every Part, with the same Accuracy that the Professor performs. Formerly, for this useful Branch, Students were obliged to go to *Leyden*, especially while *Boerhaave* lived, who was an Ornament to his Profession, and, without Controversy, the best Anatomist of the Age; but now that great Man's

*The University of Edinburgh the best College of Physicians in Europe.* Place is fully supplied by Mr. *Munroe*, Anatomical Professor at the University of *Edinburgh*: There the Student has not only Anatomy in perfection, but has the Opportunity of learning the several other Branches of the Medical Art to greater Advantage than in any other Part of *Europe*. This University ought to be the first Stage of the Surgeon's Travel; where, if he stays a Season or two, and then takes another Season at *Paris*, if he has spent his younger Years to any Advantage, he may expect to turn out a good Surgeon.

*Two Ways of educating a Surgeon.* There are two Ways of Breeding a Surgeon; the one is giving him University-Education, then sending him to hear Anatomical Lectures, and attending some of the most noted Hospitals for a Season or two; then he goes to *Paris*, and at last comes home a Surgeon. The second Way, and that the most common, and, with some few Amendments, the most likely to produce a good Surgeon, is, after the Boy has learned *Greek* and *Latin*, he is bound to a Surgeon of good Practice

for

for seven Years; at the Expiration of which Time he turns out a Surgeon, without more Study or Learning: This is the Manner in which our Town Surgeons are begot, and the Lameness of their Education may be observed in one Hour's Conversation. There are some of them very good Operators, but as to the Theory or Rational Principles of their Business, they are entirely ignorant; they perform the known common Cures with Success enough, but let an uncommon Case happen, they are quite at a Loss, and dare not step out of the beaten Tract.

The Errors in this Method of Education are *Common* these; first, there is not a sufficient Fund of *Errors of* Knowledge acquired before they enter Apprentices; *Education.* and, generally speaking, they are utter Strangers to the Languages: I believe upon a Survey of all the Surgeons and their Apprentices, within the Bills of Mortality, there is not above one in ten of them who can give the Etymology of the Names of their Instruments. — To remedy this *Methods* Defect, which I think concerns the Honour of *proposed to* the Profession, I would have every Surgeon re-*rectify these* solve, to take no Apprentice unless he had been, *Mistakes.* at least, three Years at the University, or studied so long under a private Tutor after leaving the Grammar-School, as to be found perfectly Master of *Greek* and *Latin*: These Languages are never learned at the School; at least, what we learn there is seldom retained, unless we practise it for some Years after we have left the Seminary: The three Years I have mentioned are as little as can be employed in learning Philosophy and Mathematicks, and grounding the Student in the Languages: He has in this Time acquired not only a larger Fund of Knowledge, but his Judgment and Intellects are enlarged; and he makes a greater Progress in one Year after, with these Ad-  

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vantages,

vantages, than he would in two before. By this Time, I take the Youth to be about Fifteen or Sixteen, a proper Age for going Apprentice to this Business: I would have him bound only five Years, and the Master obliged to allow him so many Hours every Day as are necessary for attending some of the Hospitals and the Lectures in the Season: By this Means, five Years spent with an honest judicious Surgeon, who has a tolerable Share of Practice, may enable the young Student to compleat his Studies in two Years more; that is, one Season at *Edinburgh*, to attend the *Anatomy* and *Materia Medica* Classes; and another at *Paris*, to attend the Hospitals there, and obtain some Notion in *Midwifry*; a Branch that is more suitable to the Surgeon than the Physician, and ought rather to be connected with the one than the other.

There is such a Connexion between the several Branches of Physic, that it is almost impossible for a Person to be Master of any one of them without a superficial Knowledge of all the rest: The Physician should know something of the Surgeon's Business, and he of the Doctor's, and the Apothecary of both: However, the more each confines himself to his own particular Branch, the greater Success he may expect in his Practice.

*Surgeons engross the Cure of the Venereal Disease to themselves.*

But there is one Branch belonging to the Doctor, which the Town Surgeon has almost monopolized to himself; that is, the Cure of the Venereal Disease; upon which alone the Subsistence of three Parts in four of all the Surgeons in Town depends; and three Parts in four of their Practice depend upon their Ignorance in this very Distemper, which they all pretend to cure: I mean, that if all knew as much as they pretend, they would not have half so many Patients, nor those half so long under their Cure. Before the Discovery of

Mercury,

Mercury, as a Specific against this Disorder, the Venereal Disease was always the Province of the Physician, as much as any other acute Distemper; the Surgeon was never called but when Amputations or outward Applications were necessary: But when the Virtues of prepared Mercury became generally known, the Surgeon usurped the Place of the Doctor, and monopolized this odious Distemper to himself. For this Reason the *London* Surgeon must study this Disease more than any other, as it is not only the most frequent but the most profitable Branch of his Profession; though I would advise him in all difficult Cases to take a Physician to his Assistance.

The Surgeons were commonly incorporated with the Barbers, and were called the Barber-Surgeon's Company; but about a Year ago, by the Interest and Dilligence of Mr. *John Ranby*, Sergeant-Surgeon to his Majesty, an Act of Parliament was obtained, to separate the Surgeons from the Barbers, and erect the first into a distinct Corporation. Their Privileges are exclusive; that is, no Surgeon can set up in *London*, who is not free of this Company; and they examine all Surgeons designed for the Navy. The young Surgeon must not only serve his Time to a Surgeon free of the City, but before he is admitted to take up his Freedom he must undergo an Examination by the Court of Assistants, and satisfy them of his Qualifications.

I have just now mentioned, that all Surgeons designed for the Navy must be qualified at *Surgeons-Hall*; for the Benefit of such I shall mention the Forms they are to go through. A Surgeon, designed for the Navy, must understand both Surgery and Pharmacy; he must be little less than a Physician, as the Care of the Ship's Crew is intrusted to him in all Physical as well as



Chyrurgical Cases; and he must be able to answer all Questions put to him in both Branches, though the Examiners generally confine themselves to Questions in Surgery. When a young Gentleman is out of his Time, and thinks himself qualified, both as to Theory and Practice, to undertake such a Charge, he may come up to *London* without any Recommendation whatsoever; Merit is what he must rise by: And this I think the only Branch in the Kingdom where Merit is necessary to Advancement. If a young Student drops from the Clouds, let him but go through his Examination, and he is sure of a Ship the first Vacancy, which is rarely wanting; and obtains it as soon as if he had the Interest of all the House of Peers.

The first Step he must take is, to apply by Letter to the Commissioners of the Navy, importing, That he has served his Time to such a Surgeon, and has his Indenture discharged; or studied at such a College, under such a Professor, and attended such an Hospital for so many Years, and is now desirous to serve his Majesty on Board his Royal Navy in such Station as he should be found qualified for. Upon the Receipt of a Letter of this Tenor, the Commissioners of the Navy give a Letter directed to the Master and Court of Assistants of the Surgeons Company, desiring them to examine and report the Qualifications of the young Candidate. This Letter he delivers to the Clerk of the Surgeons-Company. The Examiners meet every *Thursday* of the Month, to examine such Candidates as have lodged their Letters with their Clerk. They generally, in their Examination, begin with Questions relating to Bandages; in which the young Surgeon must be very expert, as a great Part of the Cure both of Amputations and Fractures depend upon proper  
Bandages.

Bandages. They proceed to the Treatment of Fractures, simple and compound ; and the Management of Contusions and Amputations. They insist much on his Skill in Burns, Scalds, and Wounds by Gunpowder, and other Accidents, to which Sailors are most liable. They next enquire into the Candidate's Knowledge of the Nature of Tumors, malignant and critical ; and how far he is a Judge when these ought to be discussed and returned into the Mass of Blood, or brought to Suppuration by topical and outward Application. They then proceed to examine his Skill in the various Symptoms and Prognostics, and the Cure of Diseases both acute and chronic ; especially the common Distempers of Fevers, and Scorbutic Diseases ; and, lastly, his Proficiency in the *Materia Medica*.

According to the Degree of Proficiency he discovers, in all or any of these Questions, they give him a Certificate of his Qualifications accordingly, directed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. All this is obtained at the Expence of six or seven Shillings, without any Waiting or Attendance. If the young Surgeon appears lame, they certify that he is qualified for a Mate of a Twenty-gun Ship ; the first, second, or third Mate of a higher Rate, just as he appears to them qualified ; but at the first Examination they never certify him capable of taking the Charge of a Ship of any Rate : The highest Qualification given at the first Examination is that of First Mate to a Ship of any Rate, and this is never done, but when the Candidate discovers more than ordinary Knowledge and Experience.

When the young Surgeon has obtained this Certificate, he then applies to the Admiralty by Petition, acquainting the Lords Commissioners, that he has been examined at Surgeons-Hall, according

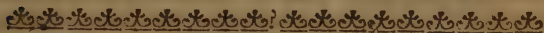
cording to the Rules of the Navy, and obtained from thence such a Qualification, and is willing to serve his Majesty in that Station, he is minuted for the first Vacancy in course ; and when that happens, gets a Warrant without farther Application. All the Service that Friends can do him in this Case is, to station him upon any particular Ship vacant, to which he may have a liking, of the same Rate which his Qualification entitles him to. After he remains six Months in this Station, suppose in that of a Second Mate of a Forty-gun Ship, he may then apply a second Time to the Commissioners of the Navy, signifying to them by Letter (as formerly) that he has served so long in such Station on board such a Ship of War ; and that by his Study and Application thinks himself so much improved in his Profession as to be capable of a higher Charge, and is willing to undergo Examination : The Commissioners direct a Letter, as before, to the Surgeons Company, and they proceed to the Examination in the same manner they did the first ; and if the Surgeon gives proper Answers, they certify that he is qualified for the next or the highest Degree, viz. to a First Mate of any Ship, or the Surgeon of a Twenty-gun Ship : He has his Warrant at the Admiralty, with the same Ease as before ; and in this manner he must proceed in every Rise he makes till he arrives at the last, which is a Surgeon to a First Rate,

The Salary of a Surgeon of the Navy is but inconsiderable, that is, the Pay he immediately receives from the Crown is but small ; but his Perquisites depend upon the Largeness of the Ship : Besides the Allowance by the Government, he has Two-pence for every Man on Board the Ship : He has Forty Shillings for every Clap or Pox of which he cures them, which is stopped out of the

Sailors

Sailors Pay : He has a Chest of Medicines at the Government Expence ; and is allowed for Slops, that is, Linnen Rags, Rice, Spices, and some other Articles allowed the Men in their Sickness ; all which put together, make a Surgeon's Place in a Sixty-gun Ship to be worth near two Hundred Pounds *per Annum* in Time of Peace, besides his Share of Prizes in Time of War, in the Division of which he is ranked as a Lieutenant.

Thus I have said as much of Surgery as is sufficient to give the Parent a tolerable Notion how to prepare his Son for such a Charge. It appears, that it requires a good Genius and liberal Education, which can be attained but by great Expence ; therefore Parents are to have this in View before they fix upon this Profession for their Children. *A Surgeon* A sordid cramped Education proves a dead *properly* Weight upon the best Natural Genius on Earth, *qualified* and produces but a bungling ignorant Quack ; *is a lucrative* but if liberal, and attended with Natural Talents *Em-* and due Application, there are none of the Liberal *ployment.* Arts more likely to procure a Livelihood than this. — An ingenious Surgeon, let him be cast on any Corner of the Earth, with but his Case of Instruments in his Pocket, he may live where most other Professions would starve.



## C H A P. V.

*Of the* C H Y M I S T.

THE Art of Chymistry was intirely unknown to the Antients, nor did its Use in Physic arise by Searches into it for that Purpose ; but Avarice, *Original of* and the Itch of growing suddenly rich, produced *Chymistry.* this once much-esteemed Branch of Learning : Men hunting after the Philosopher's Stone, let them

*Search af-  
ter the  
Philoso-  
pher's Stone  
produced  
several  
Drugs.*

them first upon Trials by Fire, and in the many Experiments they made to come at this valuable Elixir, they stumbled upon several Properties in Metals and Minerals, that they were before ignorant of: Bold Practisers in Physic made Experiments, and in some succeeded. To this we owe the several Preparations of Mercury, Antimony, and other Mineral Drugs. Besides the

*Several  
useful Dis-  
coveries  
made by  
Search af-  
ter Aure-  
um Pota-  
bile.*

Itch of growing rich, another much more valuable, though equally ridiculous Desire filled the Projector's Brain, that is, finding out a Medicine to prolong Life and convey Immortality to Mortals; this they hunted after under the Name of *Aureum Potabile*; and in the Course of various Processes, which they were to effect by Fire, they stumbled upon the Property of several Simples, and by degrees learned the Analysis of most Things in the Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral World; that is, they pretended to be able to reduce those Things to what they call their Elemental Principles; this has discovered Salts, Spirits, and Oils, and has enabled us in some measure to extract the essential Virtues of Plants, free them from their Dross and *Caput Mortuum*, and to reduce them within such Bounds as that a small Dose will suffice to produce great Effects.

*The Chy-  
mists and  
Galenists  
at war.*

The *Galenists*, that is, those Physicians who follow *Galen's* Method of Cure, by compounding the gross Simples, are at continual War with the Chymists: They alledge, and perhaps not without Reason, that the Fire alters the Nature of the Subject, and bestows on it Qualities that did not before exist; that most Chymical Preparations were of such a fiery corrosive Nature, they inflamed the Bowels, and set the whole System in Combustion: That Nature had provided simple Remedies for all Diseases, and consequently there was no Reason to have recourse to Fire to ex-

tort



tort Specifics from Subjects which in their Natural State were potent enough to remove the most obstinate Disease. The Chymists, on the other hand, alledged, that to effect a Cure by the *Galenic* Practice required such enormous nauseous Doses, that Nature was oppressed; that the Analysis by them performed was only assisting Nature, since there was nothing more certain, than that Distillation and Sublimation must be performed in the Stomach, and by Help of the Secreting Vessels, before any Cure can be performed, and that, consequently, it was saving more than half the Strength to perform these Operations beforehand. The Stomach, they say, can concoct most Aliments of itself, yet it adds to the Health of the Patient that the Concoction be in part performed before it is received, and that the Strength, which would be otherwise diminished, may be all employed in combating the Malady. The *Galenists* are daily losing Ground, and the Chymists increasing in Practice and Reputation; insomuch that they are now a very necessary Branch in the Modern Practice of Physic.

The Genius requisite to compleat a Chymist has a near Analogy to the Physician: He must have a solid Judgment; but a larger Share of Patience than most Men; their Processes are long and tedious, and often depend upon very minute Circumstances; the smallest Neglect spoils their Work, and deceives their Expectation in the very Point of Projection. The Chymist must be unwearied in his Application, watchful, and a curious Observer of Nature: He must register in his Mind the smallest Circumstance relating to his Operations, though never so remote from the Enquiry he is upon, in regard these Observations may serve him afterwards in the Search of new Phenomena; about which his Thoughts

are

are not then immediately employed : His Judgment and Apprehension must be able to take in the whole Course of Natural Things, since the whole Universe is the Subject of his Enquiries. However, the Practical Chymists, that is, those who go under that Name in this City, are far from being Adepts in this Study : They follow only a few general Rules in preparing Medicines, and are seldom employed about any Part of their Branch which does not immediately depend upon the Practice of Physic ; though their Business might extend itself to a great Number of useful Trades.

*Honesty necessary to a Chymist.*

The Chymist ought to be a Man of Honour and Conscience : He has many Opportunities of imposing upon the Public, by the Knowledge he has of the Secrets of Nature, and his Art of making up fictitious Compositions, so nearly resembling natural Productions, that their Difference is not to be discerned by the nicest Eye or Palate. By this many of them make great Sums of Money ; but such Practices are beneath a Man of Honour, who considers that he not only cheats the Public of their Money, but endangers the Health of the Patient that deals with him ; when he sells fictitious for natural, or sophisticated for sound and duly prepared Drugs. The Physician knows that such a Chymical Preparation is a specific Remedy in a particular Disease ; he has experienced its Efficacy in similar Cases, and therefore boldly prescribes it, and rests the Safety of the Patient upon it ; if the Chymist substitutes any thing in its Place, or gives such as has not undergone the proper Operation, it fails in its Effect, the Patient loses his Life, and the Physician his Reputation, by the Ignorance, Greediness, or Villany of the Chymist. This Consideration alone ought to keep an honest Man constantly up-  
on

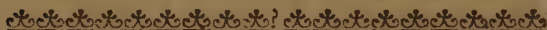
on the Watch, when he is preparing his Medicines, that none of the necessary Requisites be wanting, since it is known that very minute Neglects have been productive of fatal Consequences.

The Education of a Chymist ought to be liberal *Of his* and unconfined : But above all he must be Master *Education.* of *Latin* ; and he perhaps would find his Time well bestowed in learning the *German* Tongue. The *Germans* are by much the best Chymists in *Europe* ; and the best Treatises on that Subject are either writ in *Latin* or *High German*. The late Dr. *Boerhaave* was an indefatigable Chymist, and his Writings on that Subject are translated to great Advantage by the ingenious Dr. *Shaw* ; but the Work, even with the Addition of Dr. *Shaw*'s Helps, is but lame, and scarce worthy the Name of the great Author : If it is stripped of the Pomp of Expression, there is little in it but what is common. The honourable Mr. *Boyle* has writ much on this Subject, but he is voluminous ; and it was the Misfortune of that truly great Man, that he was too credulous, and took many Things upon the Relation of others not sufficiently warranted by Experiments. We have few else in the *English* Tongue that make any Figure ; therefore the young Chymist must have recourse to Foreigners, and be able to read them in their own Language.

The Youth designed for this Business must be *His Constitution* of a robust Constitution, capable of a good deal *tution.* of Watching and Fatigue, if he intends to be an Eye-Witness of the several Operations in this Art : He can scarce be fit to be put Apprentice till the Age of Sixteen ; for though the Education necessary to be previous to his being bound might be sooner acquired, yet I cannot see with what Propriety one much younger can be entrusted

entrusted in a Shop, to deal out Drugs, when a Mistake, by Rashness or Ignorance, may be fatal ; He should arrive at a Sedateness of Disposition, and stripped of his Childish Follies, before he should be entrusted to meddle with any thing on which the Health or Life of Man depends.

The Chymists are generally Apothecaries, that is, they compound and sell Medicines ; and as they make up their own Chymical Ingredients are enabled to undersell the Apothecary ; but in both Capacities are subject to the Visitation of the College of Physicians.



## C H A P. VI.

### *Of the* D R U G G I S T.

*The Nature  
of his Bu-  
siness.*

**T**H E Druggist is another Dependant on the College of Physic : His Business is to buy up, in large Quantities, all manner of uncompoundd Drugs, both foreign and domestic ; these he sells to the Apothecary, who compounds them : Yet, generally speaking, he compounds Drugs for Sale in his own Shop, like the Apothecary.

The Druggist is not supposed to know any thing of the Uses or Properties of Drugs : He only buys them as a Merchant, and disposes of them as a Commodity, without any respect to their particular Uses : He is acquainted with the outward Marks and Signs of good and fresh Drugs, what are proper to be bought, the Quantities necessary for the Market, and the Prices which are commonly given for them ; though this varies according to the Demand, as in other Commodities ; but that the Public may not be imposed on, there is a printed Bill weekly handed about, containing





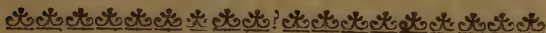


taining the common Price of Drugs like the Price of Stocks and Exchange.

A Druggist, as a mere Seller of Medicines, requires no great Head-Piece; but if he dips into *His Genius* Composition, as they all generally do, he ought *and Na-* to have a genteel Education and understand *tural Abi-* *Greek* *lities.* and *Latin*; though it were better to confine himself to the Sale of Drugs only, where his Want of Understanding can be of no Damage to any but himself.

It is a very profitable Business, that of a Drug- *It is a pro-* gift; their Returns being sometimes *Cent. per fitable Bu-* *Cent.* and seldom below Fifty: But it requires a *finess.* large Stock to set up a Master; and a Journeyman of this Trade has but small Encouragement: Fifteen or twenty Pounds a Year is as much as they can get, and are rarely wanted.

They are under the Inspection of the College, like the other Branches; and mind them as little as the Apothecaries do, who comes next to be considered.



## C H A P. VII.

### Of the A P O T H E C A R Y.

I Have classed the Apothecary last, not out of any Disrespect to this formidable Body of Men, or out of Ignorance of their great Importance; but because the other Branches, the Chymist and Druggist, contribute to make up their Shops. The Apothecary is certainly the eldest Son of the Doctor, and his necessary Assistant.

The Apothecary, simply as such, is only em- *His Busi-* ployed in composing of Medicines, by the Doc- *ness simply* tor's Prescriptions, without respect to their Qua- *as an Apa-* *lities; thecary.*

lities : His Knowledge, by his Profession, is confined to the Names of Drugs, of which he is not so much as to understand the Etymology ; he must only know that Rhubarb is not Jesuit's Bark, that Oil is not Salt, and that Vinegar is not Spirit : He must be able to call all the Army of Poisons by their proper Heathenish Names, and to pound them, boil them, and mix them into their proper Companies ; such as Pills, Bolus's, Linctus's, Electuaries, Syrups, Emulsions, Ju-  
leps, &c. &c. He must understand the Physical *Cabala*, the mysterious Character of an unintelligible Doctor's Scrawl : He must be alert and ready-handed in gilding his Pills and papering up his Bolus's with ingenious Cuts and Figures emblematical of their important Uses ; and have a nice Taste in Glasses, Viols, and Gallipots, and the judicious Arrangement of their gilt Labels to the Advantage of his Shop.

*The Genius  
of a mere  
Apothe-  
cary.*

This is a mere Apothecary ; a Creature that requires very little Brains ; he wants only a strong Memory, to retain such a Number of cramp Words as he is daily conversant with : There is no Branch of Business, in which a Man requires less Money to set him up, than this very profitable Trade : Ten or twenty Pounds, judiciously applied, will buy Gallipots and Counters, and as many Drugs to fill them with as might poison the whole Island. His Profits are unconceivable ;

*His Pro-  
fits.*

Five Hundred *per Cent.* is the least he receives : The greatest Part of his Out-laying is in Viols, small Boxes, and cut Paper ; and these are often

*They do  
not confine  
themselves  
to their  
own Busi-  
ness.*

worth ten Times what they contain. But the Army of Apothecaries of this Age, scorn to confine themselves to the dull Scene of their Profession : They are no sooner equipped with a Shop than they commence Doctor ; they prescribe in all common Cases, and only call in the Doctor to be present

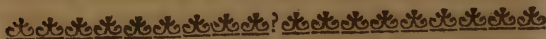
present at the Death of the Game, which they have run down; or to justify by his Recipes their enormous Bills. They all of them cure the Venereal Disease; I mean, they have their Patients upon whom they practise in that Distemper; who often find their Mistresses have only clapped them, but Doctor Apothecary has poxed them.

How far it is prudent in Apothecaries thus to *What his* sail out of their Sphere, I shall not determine; *Education* but I believe the Public will excuse me, if I ad- *ought to be,* vise these Gentlemen to fit themselves with an *to qualify* Education suitable to the Profession, as they now *him for his* practise it; for an Apothecary, who takes upon *present* him to prescribe, as well as to compound Medi- *Practice.* cines, ought to be skilled in Anatomy, Botany, and Chymistry; to be Master of the Languages; and know Drugs, not only by Name but by their intrinsic Qualities. A Youth who is thus qualified may make a very good Figure as an Apothecary, and would be preferred by all wise Men to the mere Compounder; and, after some Years Experience, I can see no Reason why a Patient might not rely upon such a Man's Advice with as much Safety as upon the Graduate Doctor. The Apothecaries in *Scotland* are all called Chyrurgion-Apthecaries, and generally have such an Education as I have above described; differing nothing from the Doctor but in want of a Diploma: The Consequence is, that a Physician is seldom called in that Country, but in extraordinary Cases; and the Apothecary is esteemed both by Patient and Physician as a Man acting in a qualified Sphere.

I would therefore have all Parents, if they design their Son for an Apothecary, give him an early and liberal Education; and let him, either in the Course of his Apprenticeship, or before

he sets up for himself, attend the Anatomic, Botanic, and Physical Lectures, at least for two Seasons: With this, and the Experience he must pick up in his Master's Shop, he may safely depend upon his Judgment in common Cases; but instead of promoting his Interest, by prescribing enormous Doses and pompous unavailing Recipes, it is much more rational and honest to charge the Patient in his Bill for Skill and Attendance; the Amount of his Bill in this Case may be as large as usual, and the Patient is considerably a Gainer, by not being obliged to load his Stomach with such a Quantity of Drugs.

Thus I have finished the Profession of Physic, in all its Branches; and shall now take a Trip to *Westminster-Hall*, and pay a Visit to the several Practisers of the Law.



## C H A P. VIII.

### Of the LAW in general.

*Its Definition.* **L**A W is the Distribution of Justice between Man and Man; the Science by which are determined the Limits of each Man's particular Property; the Duty he owes his Neighbour, his Country and his King: It is the Foundation of Peace, the Fountain of Concord, and the first and most lasting Band of Civil Society. When

*Its Origin.* Mankind were yet few in Number, before their Vices and Appetites increased their Natural Wants, while they remained satisfied with the spontaneous Products of the bountiful Earth, and craved no more than what Nature freely yielded, the Word Property was not known among them; all Things were in common, as the Sun and Elements;







ments : Their Natural Wants were few, and their Appetites of Hunger and Thirst were easily supplied ; the Springs, the Mountains, and the Valleys produced sufficient for them all, and they had not yet learned the polished Madness of nearer Ages, to quarrel about what they could not enjoy.

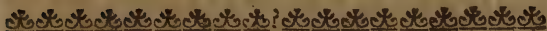
But as Mankind increased in Number, they found their Native Bounds too little for them and their Progeny ; there were not sufficient Natural Products to maintain their numerous Issue ; therefore they must supply this Defect by Art and Industry : Some were lazy, or had not Ingenuity enough to supply their own Necessities ; the industrious Man thought it hard that such should reap the Fruit of his Labours, and therefore refused to allow the Indolent or Ignorant to partake of his Provisions : This begat the first Notion of Property ; and by degrees Mankind found it necessary to erect themselves into Societies, in order to assist one another in Defence of this Property, or carry on such Undertakings as were too large for single Men, or Families, to execute, and were of Use to many.

In erecting these Societies, each Individual was obliged to give up some Part of his Natural Freedom, and to submit himself to the Rules and Regulations agreed to for the Good of Society : This was the first Origin of Government and Municipal Laws ; which differed in the several first erected Commonwealths according as Circumstances, Situation, or Disposition of the first Contractors varied.

These first Laws were few and simple : They were founded upon this easily comprehended Principle, *Do as you would be done by.* It was not yet become a Science or Mystery ; Law was not then wrapped up in Sophistry, nor had they found out equivocal Words, capable of being tortured into

*Several Divisions of Law in general.* a thousand contradictory Meanings: These are Refinements of our politer Times. The first Law was only the Law of Nature, and the Dictates of Natural Religion; and the Law of Nature is the first Division of Law: The second is the Law of Nations; these are a Set of Rules, in which all Civilized Societies are agreed and determined by, in their Dealings with one another: To this Law are owing the Privileges of the Persons of Ambassadors, the Exchange of Prisoners in War, and several other Rules observed in Time of War. The third is the Municipal Law; that is, the Laws of particular Countries, adapted to their several Circumstances and Constitutions.

*The several Divisions of Law in England.* This Third is the Law we are treating of, that is, the Municipal Law of *England*; which is divided into several Branches. First, The Statute Law, by which is meant Acts of Parliament only. Secondly, The Common Law, which is the Antient Usage of the Kingdom in Matters of Civil Property. Thirdly, Crown Law, which is the Antient Usage of the Courts in Matters Criminal. Fourthly, Maritime Law, or the Rules and Methods observed in punishing Offences committed on the High Seas, properly under the Cognizance of the Lord High Admiral or the Commissioners appointed to execute that High Office. Fifthly, Equity, or Chancery Law: And, lastly, the Canon or Ecclesiastical Law. Most of these have their different Professors; of each of which we shall give a brief Account. They are commonly comprehended under Sergeants at Law, Counsellors, Attornies, Solicitors in Chancery, Doctors of Civil Law, Proctors of the Commons, and Notary-Publicks. As I intend to treat first of the Professors of the Common Law, I shall begin with the Attorney.



## C H A P. IX.

*Of the A T T O R N E Y.*

**I** Begin with Attornies, as they are the first Mo- *His Busi-*  
 vers in the Law ; their Business being to prepare *ness.*  
 Matters for the Counsel to plead on, and to con-  
 duct the Suit through its several Steps, till it comes  
 to a final Issue.

The Attorney must be acquainted with all the  
 Forms of Proceedings in the several Courts. He  
 ought to be acquainted with the Names and Na-  
 tures of the several Actions; their specific Diffe-  
 rences one from another : He must be able, from  
 his Client's Information and the Writings he is  
 then possessed of, to comprehend his Case clearly  
 and distinctly, from which he must draw a com-  
 pendious State of the whole Affair : From Perusal *The com-*  
 of this and due Consultation he must proceed to *mon Steps*  
 expedite the proper Writ against the Adversary ; *in an Ac-*  
 have him served or attached, according to the *tion at com-*  
 Circumstances of the Action : He then compels *mon Law.*  
 him to appear, or enters an Appearance ; declares  
 against him, that is, gives in a Paper to the pro-  
 per Office, called a Declaration, which contains  
 his Client's Claim, and a Conclusion for Recovery  
 of Damages and Costs : He next forces his Ad-  
 versary to plead or make an Answer to this De-  
 claration ; and makes Rejoinder, and Replication,  
 if necessary. At last, both Parties join Issue, and  
 a Record is made of all the Proceedings hitherto,  
 and a Rule of Court is entered for Trial against a  
 certain Day, either in Town, or in the County  
 where the Debt was contracted, or the Subject  
 of the Matter in Debate lies. Against the Day of  
 Trial



Trial he draws up Briefs for his Council, that is, an accurate but short State of the Action, the Witnesses Names, and the Questions to be asked, in support of the Allegations in the original Declaration. After Verdict is obtained, he enters up Judgment and obtains Execution against his Adversary's Person or Goods. He must know to ward against the After-Claps of Law; such as, Writs of Error, Injunctions, and Bills of Equity. In short, he must know all the Windings, Shiftings, and Turnings of this most intricate Science; and how to guard against not only the honest Arts, but the Chicanry and Villany of the Professors. He must be acquainted with Good and Evil; and hunt his Adversary through all the Subterfuges, lurking Places, and Labyrinths of the Art; till he has safely landed his Client out of this fiery Trial.

*His Genius, &c.*

From this short View of the Practice of an Attorney, it is easily conceived that the Professor of this Science must not be born a Blockhead; he must have a clear, solid, and unclouded Understanding, a distinguishing Head, and a puzzling unpuzzled Brain. There is not half so many Distinctions or unmeaning Varieties either in Logic or the metaphysical Divinity of the Schools, as there is in the Practice of the Common Law; it consists of nothing but unintelligible Words, Distinctions without any visible Difference, and Forms without Number: To acquire all these, a Man must not only possess a clear Head, but great Patience and a prodigious Memory. The Patience of *Job*, the Courage of *Hercules*, and the Life of a Patriarch, are too little to become entirely Master of all the Forms in the Common Law of England.

*Ought to be an honest Man.*

Besides this uncommon Genius he ought to be an honest Man, and free from any litigious Disposition.

position. Without moral Honesty, and an utter Contempt of Money gained in a bad Cause, the Attorney is the Plague of his Neighbours and the Pest of Society in general. There is not a more contemptible or despicable Creature than a pettifogging Attorney without Honesty: Yet this is no very uncommon Character; an Attorney and a Knave are very near become Terms synonymous; and it is no wonder they are so; for if we consider the Temptations they lie under to be Knaves, they must have a larger Share of Honesty than most Men to withstand them; and the legal Fees of their Profession are so small, that without Tricking and little low Arts, it is morally impossible for any one of them to live like a Gentleman merely as an Attorney. But to proceed.

Their Education ought to be liberal. This is *His Edu-* not only necessary to qualify them for their Pro- *cation.* fession, but to enlarge the Mind and give it a Bias above little pettifogging Practice. A Gentleman born, and liberally bred, must have Notions above acting the Scoundrel all at once: If he becomes one, it is by degrees; for no Man is wicked all of a sudden. The truly bred Gentleman retains his Notions of Honour all his Lifetime; and scorns an Estate purchased with Infamy. *Latin* was formerly more necessary than at present, as now all Proceedings are in *English*; but an Attorney of any Practice will still find it necessary and useful in his Profession. Writing and Accounts are not to be dispensed with; and a thorough Understanding of the *English* Tongue ought not to be neglected.

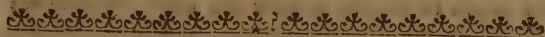
The Parent who is resolved to breed his Son to *The Pa-* this Business ought to be very solicitous to find *rent ought* out a Master, of known Integrity and sufficient *to chuse an* Practice; without which, the Youth is certainly *honest Ma-* lost: *Per.*

lost: The Temptations the Boy is liable to, from the Example of his Fellow Clerks, in this Age, are many; and if to these his Master's Want of Moral Honesty is added, nothing but a Miracle can save the Youth from Perdition.

*The Inns of the Attornies, and the Manner of being free of them.* The Attornies live in Inns, that is, Places bought by several Societies, wherein they have Chambers. There is nothing requisite to make a Man free of these Inns but purchasing a Set of Chambers; which are let by the Society on Leases of two or three Lives; and paying Commons for two or three Terms. These Inns of Court are the neatest Buildings in or about the City of London: Though God knows the Inhabitants, both Masters and Clerks, are far from being famed for Honesty or Virtue: Cheating, Lewdness, and all manner of Debauchery being often more studied than Law or Precedents.

*A Caution to Parents against breeding their Children to this Profession.* The Number of Attornies is another Reason for their Dishonesty: They are so numerous that there is not Bread for half of them. Their Poverty is likewise an Enemy to Virtue; for, besides a large Share of Acquaintance to create Clients, an Attorney, who practises for himself, ought to have a sufficient Stock of ready Money to advance for his Clients, out of which they must lie generally till the Issue of the Suit: Few People care to employ an Attorney who must run constantly to their Clients Pockets for every trifling Sum that must be laid out in the Prosecution of their Business. These Considerations ought to make Parents cautious in breeding their Children to this Profession: For a Journeyman, or one who acts as Clerk to an Attorney gets, at most, Half a Guinea a Week; out of which they are to find themselves in Diet, Lodging, Washing, and Cloaths, and are sometimes employed only in Term-

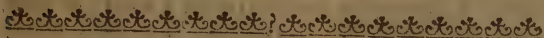
Term-Time. Whether this is sufficient to maintain them honestly, I leave to every judicious Person to judge.



## C H A P. X.

*Of the Sergeant at Law.*

THE Sergeant at Law is the highest Degree of *Wherein* the Bar : They differ only from Counsellors *be differs* in this, that they have this Degree conferred on *from a* them by one of the Inns of Court ; are entitled *Common* to wear a Cape upon their Wig ; which distin- *Counsel.* guishes them from their Brethren at the Bar : And out of this Body the Judges are chosen ; that is, the Person to be chosen a Judge of any of the Courts, must be admitted a Sergeant before he is capable of acting in his Commission. As the Education and Qualifications necessary for a Sergeant at Law and a Counsellor or Barrister are the same, we shall proceed to the Counsellor.



## C H A P. XI.

*Of the Counsellor at Law.*

THE Gentleman who designs to shine in this *His Ge-* Profession must have a solid distinguishing *nus and* Genius, a quick Apprehension, and a ready Wit. *Natural* He must have a happy Volubility of Tongue, and *Talents.* be possessed of the Arts of persuasive Eloquence ; to which a graceful Person is no small Advantage : He ought to have a great Command of Temper, as well as of Words ; not easily put in a Passion by

by Contradiction, which he must expect to meet with upon the most trifling Occasion. But above all, he must have a sufficient Stock of Assurance: Nothing must put him out of Countenance; and he ought to be able to give the most insignificant Trifle an Air of Importance; and to deliver the greatest Absurdities with a grave settled Countenance. I have recommended Honesty as a necessary ingredient to make up an useful Attorney: Therefore it would be unreasonable to suppose a Counsel without it. His Station is superior; therefore the little mean Arts of Chicanry and Villany must appear much more despicable: What a Scandal must it be for a Gentleman, to demean himself so much as to prostitute his Talents and the Honour of his Profession, to pervert the Course of Natural Justice, to oppress the Indigent, and beggar the Fatherless, for the Sake of a poultry Fee? How unnatural is it to deck Deceit and Falshood with Ornaments of Truth? or to employ the Flowers of Rethoric and the Beauties of Eloquence to screen a Villain from Punishment, or rob the innocent Man of his Property!

*The Scandal if a  
dishonest  
Counsel.*

*His Education.*

These Natural Talents must be improved by a liberal Education at the University; where he must not only learn the Languages, but Philosophy, and all the other Branches of Liberal Science. After coming from the University the young Student enters himself of some one of the Counselors Inns, or Societies of Lawyers, viz. either of the *Temples*, *Gray's-Inn*, or *Lincoln's-Inn*. This last is held in most Repute at present, as it is inhabited by the most eminent Men in the Profession: There goes a common Saying, which expresses the Notion the Town has of these Inns, which, like all other general Characters, may be either true or false: It is this; *The Temple for Beaus, Lincoln's-Inn for Lawyers, and Gray's-Inn for Whores.*

The







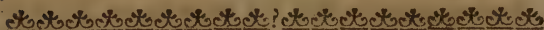
The young Student there studies Law, and must be three Years entered, or have paid Commons for twelve Terms, before he is admitted to the Bar ; which he is after that Time, upon undergoing a slight Examination before the Benchers of these Societies : But if a Student was not to take more Pains in his Studies than what the Rules and Exercises of these Societies enjoin him ; he must make but an indifferent Figure in his Profession. A Parent who designs that his Son should make a greater Progress in the Knowledge of *Coke* and *Littleton* than in the Gallantries of the Town, should procure some Gentleman who has studied the Law, and has not much Practice, to attend the Youth, read with him, direct him to what is proper to read, and keep him to his Studies : Such a Man would begin with the most celebrated Tracts upon the Law of Nature and Nations, viz. *Puffendorf*, *Grotius de Jure Belli & Pacis*, and the famed *Machiavel*. He would next give him a general Notion of the Municipal Law of the several Countries in *Europe* ; especially that Law known by the Name of the Civil Law : And last of all, collect for him the best Treatise upon the *English* Common Law. It would be endless to read the Works of all the Rhapsodists in this Profession : The Labour would be infinite and the Edification small. A few chosen Authors will suffice, and give the Student a clearer Idea of this too-much perplexed Study, than if he was to read the whole Heap of Rubbish that has been writ upon the Subject. After the Study of the Common Law, he next reads Reports in *Chancery* ; in the Understanding of which his Knowledge in the Law of Nature and Nations ; and the Civil Law, will very much contribute ; and his Knowledge of Law in general, and a Smattering of the particular Laws of other Countries,

ries; would furnish him with an inexhaustible Fund of Argument; and teach him the Defects as well as the Beauties and superior Advantages of our Laws and Constitution.

*Encouragements and Discouragements to follow this Profession.* According to the Method prescribed myself, I shall now touch upon the Encouragement Parents have to educate their Children to this Profession. It is, no doubt, honourable: By their Profession, they are the first Class of Gentlemen; and it is equally profitable; as may be observed by the many noble Families now in the Kingdom, who date their Origin from the Bar. Profit and Honours are prevailing with most Parents: But this is the Golden Side of the Prospect. It has a dark and dismal Reverse. The Expence of their Education is great and certain; and it is almost impossible to form a Judgment of the Genius of the Student till he has gone through every Branch of his Studies; at which Time, it is more than ten to one, but some Wants, some Natural Impediments then appear which were not dreamed of before. After he has finished his Studies, and the fond Parent believes him possessed of all the Qualifications fitting the Bar, all his Trouble is lost unless he has a Fortune to support him in the Character of a Gentleman, till he gains Practice; which he never will attain to, let his Merit be never so conspicuous, without a large Acquaintance, a great Number of Friends, and some eminent Personage to countenance and patronize the young Barrister: It is not always Merit that recommends the Counsellor, Interest or some lucky Chance may recommend the brawling impudent Pretender to Clients and Preferment, while the Man of Sense and real Worth remains neglected, for want of those Helps: Modesty, a constant Attendant on true Merit, is a powerful Enemy to the young Counsel, and buries the best Talents

Talents

lents in Obscurity for many Years, The great Number of young Gentlemen bred to the Bar is another Discouragement to Parents to breed up their Sons to this Profession. One half of the present Counsel do not earn by their Practice the Fees of the Court; most of them must starve if they have not a Fortune sufficient to support them. In a word, none but Men of Fortune ought to pretend to it; Men capable of living independant upon the Chance of Practice, will not only preserve them from Poverty, but be a Means to preserve their Integrity: A Man of an independant Fortune is under no Temptation to prostitute his Profession by dirty Jobs, or demean his Character by espousing Causes in themselves villainous.



## C H A P. XI.

*Of the Solicitor in Chancery.*

Solicitors in Chancery differ little from the Attornies; only that they confine their Practice to the Court of *Chancery*: Which differs from *The Dif.* that of all the other Courts. This Court, of *ference be-* which the Lord High Chancellor of *Great Britain* *tween him* is Judge, and the Master of the Rolls his Assistant, *and an At-* was instituted to relieve the Subject from the great *torney, and* Severity of the Common Law, and to give him *the Pro-* such Redress in his Property as the Forms and *ceedings in* Rules of the Common Law Courts deny him. *Chancery.* The Chancellor judges by the Rules of Equity or Natural Justice, and determines by the mere Dictates of his own Conscience, without the Interposition of a Jury. The Form of Proceeding is, by Bill and Answer; that is, the Party who thinks himself entitled to Relief in this High Court, prefers



fers a Bill or Petition to the Chancellor, setting forth his Special Case, and containing certain Interrogatories relative thereto, to which he prays the Defendant may make Answer upon Oath. This Bill being filed in the proper Office, a *Sub-pena* issues against the Defendant, ordering him to put in his Answer: If he fails within the Time limited, he falls under the Contempt of the Court, and is compelled by several Writs, terminating in an Outlawry, or Commission of Rebellion. After the Defendant has appeared to, and made Answer to the Bill, the Plaintiff may take Exceptions to the Answer, and oblige him to amend it till the Court is satisfied that he has answered directly to all the Interrogatories in the Bill; after which, Issue is joined; and the Court either proceeds to hearing upon the Bill and Answer, or Witnesses are examined and their Depositions taken down in Writing. When both Parties have finished their Proof, then the Cause comes to a general Hearing, and the Chancellor determines according to Equity. The original Design of this Court, as I hinted above, was to relieve the Subject from the oppressive Forms of the Common Law; but unhappy for the People, this Institution, like all other human Inventions, has been perverted; and a Number of Forms and Delays have crept into the Practice of this Court, which destroy its original Intention, and render it in many Cases a National Grievance.

Every Attorney, sworn of any of the other Courts, has a Right to practice as a Solicitor in Chancery, and generally do; but there are Sworn Solicitors in Chancery, who make it their sole Business to attend this Court: They are under the same Regulations with Attornies, all of whom must serve seven Years to one of the Profession before he is admitted to practise. Any Person  
may

may solicit in Chancery ; but as the Solicitor is no more than Agent, one of the Sixty Clerks appears and conducts the Business : But then, none but a Sworn Solicitor can claim Fees or make out a Bill ; any Person practising and demanding Fees for such Practice, is liable to be sent to *Newgate*, and lie there during the Chancellor's Pleasure.

There are particular Counsel who attend this Court, though they are admitted of the Common Law Courts ; yet they find their Genius more turned to Equity and confine their Practice to this alone, and seldom care to be employed in a Common Law Cause. Men very eminent at the Bar of the Court of *King's-Bench*, or *Common Pleas*, make a mean Figure at the *Chancery Bar*, and so *vice versa*.

The Education of a Solicitor in Chancery is *Education* much the same with that of an Attorney at Com- and Ge-  
mon Law ; only, if a Parent intends to breed his *nus*.  
Son to this in particular, he binds him to a Chancery Solicitor, or one of the Clerks in Chancery. The Genius and Disposition ought to be the same ; only I apprehend a Practitioner in this Court ought to have a more solid Judgment and a larger Share of universal Learning ; and may not have so much Use for a quibbling Genius as the other.



## CH A P. XII.

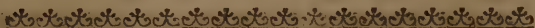
### *Of the Conveyancer and Money-Scrivener.*

THE Conveyancer is another Species of the Attorney : They are generally bred such ; but are chiefly employed in drawing of Deeds, Mort-  
gages, and Conveyances of Estates. This is the *His Busi-*  
*ness.*  
most

most profitable Branch of the Law ; for to that of Drawing Deeds they commonly add the Trade of a Money-Scrivener ; that is, they are employed to find out Estates to purchase, or have Money to lay out for some, and borrow for others, and receive Fees from Borrower and Lender ; and of course are employed to draw the Securities.

*Genius and  
Qualifica-  
tions.*

This requires a perfect Knowledge in the Law, a solid Judgment, and a clear Head. Property in general depends upon this Species of Lawyers : Their Villainy, or Ignorance, begets most of the Law-Suits that feed *Westminster-Hall*, and its Army of Locusts, therefore a Gentleman cannot be too cautious in his Choice of a Conveyancer. This Business is engrossed in the Hands of a few ; who suddenly make Estates : But this I do not think sufficient Encouragement to breed a young Man to this Business, unless he has a very promising Genius, and the Opportunity of being bound to a Person eminent in this Branch : The Character of the Master must go a great Length to recommend the Clerk to Business ; for though the young Man might learn as much under a Master less noted, yet Fancy and Whim governs the Public in this, as well as in other Professions : He that has got the Name, though by Accident and without Merit, is most employed.



### C H A P. XIII.

*Of the Doctor of Civil Law, and the Proc-  
tor of the Commons.*

I Have in the foregoing Chapters given a brief Account of the Professors of Common Law and Equity, I now proceed to the Practitioners before the

the Admiralty and Spiritual Courts. Those are either Doctors of Civil Law, equal to Counsellors in the other Courts, or Proctors, answering to Attornies in Common Law.

All Maritime Affairs are determined by the *Ro- Nature of* *man* or Civil Law, unless where they are limited *the Admi-* by Statute. It differs from the Common Law in *rality Laws* this, that there is no Jury, and that the Judge *and Courts.* Admiral determines in the same Manner as the Chancellor does. Those who plead before this Court are all Doctors, and the Under-Agents or Managers of the Prosecution are called Proctors.

The Spiritual Courts are guided by the Civil *Of the* Law, and such Canons of the Canon Law as have *Spiritual* not been abrogated by the Acts of Parliament *Courts.* establishing the *Reformation*. The Archbishops and Bishops, in their several Dioceses, are Judges of these Courts, and precede in them by their Delegates: Before them all Matters of Scandal are cognizable; they grant Administration to all *Wills*, and in their Courts all Matrimonial Causes are originally tried. Before the Reformation these Spiritual Courts were Engines of Popish Tyranny and Oppression: And to this Day they are a great Nuisance to the Subject; and, in some measure, a Blemish in our Constitution.

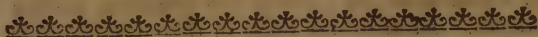
The Suits in these Courts are commenced by Citation; and they proceed to Excommunication in Cases of Contempt; which has a dreadful Effect upon the Liberty and Property of the Subject. Most of the Steps of their Procedure is carried on by Writing, in Defences, Answers, Replies. The Depositions of Witnesses are taken down in Writing, and signed by the Deponent, as in the Court of *Chancery*: But in all Cases there must be two Witnesses to the Proof of any Fact. The Judge determines without any Jury, and

and constantly enforces his Sentence by Excommunication and other Church Censures.

*The Education of a Doctor of Civil Law.* The Doctor must have an University Education, be fully acquainted with the Languages : He studies only the *Corpus Juris Civilis*, the *Code*, and the Writings of other Foreign Civilians ; for our own Country affords no Authors on that Subject. He receives his Degree of Doctor from the University, and by it is empowered to plead in all Spiritual Courts. As to his particular Genius, he is still a Lawyer, and the same Spirit must be found in all its Professors.

*The Proctor's Education and Abilities.* The Proctor, like the Attorney, must be acquainted with all the Writs and different Forms of Proceeding in the several supreme and subordinate Courts ; takes Information from the Client, puts the Suit in Motion, and prepares Briefs for the Counsel when the Cause comes to a Hearing, and conducts the whole till it comes to a final Issue.

He ought to have Money to go on, without troubling his Client upon every Occasion, and Honest enough not to spin out the Process to an unnecessary Length, for the Sake of his Fees ; which, though not large, are yet so frequent, that a Spiritual Suit is near as bad and expensive as one in *Chancery*. The Proctor's Education ought to be liberal, and his Genius like that of the rest of the Limbs of this Profession.

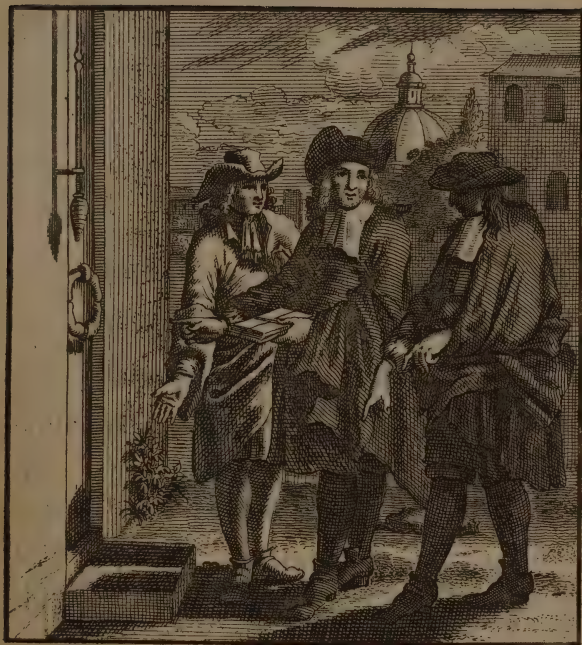


## CH A P. XIV.

### *Of the NOTARY-PUBLIC.*

*His Business.* **T**HE Notary-Public is a Branch of the Law, but practises no Part of it hitherto mentioned : He is only conversant with the Law of Merchants ;







Merchant; that is, in such general Rules and Customs as are observed among Merchants in their Dealings with one another in different Countries. He is employed in Matters relating to Bills of Exchange; in protesting such Bills as are not accepted, or not duly honoured when accepted: He must know the Course of Exchange in all the chief Trading Cities, the Usage of Payments, and all the other Circumstances that relate to that nice Affair. He is employed in settling Accounts between Factors and their Employers, Masters of Ships, Supercargoes, and their Owners; in drawing and engrossing Indentures, Articles of Copartnership of Trade, Charter Parties, and expediting Policies of Insurance; and generally in all Deeds and Writings relating to Traffic. For these Reasons he must be acquainted with almost all the *His Genius and Qualifications.* *European* Tongues, but especially the Trading Languages, such as *French, Dutch, Spanish, Italian, and Portuguese*: He must likewise be Master of *Latin*, as several Foreign Instruments are drawn in that Language. He ought to be fully Master of Figures and Merchants Accounts; and have a general Idea of every thing relating to the Trading World.

His Genius ought to be extensive and his Judgment penetrating, attended with an unwearied Application to Business. This is a very reputable Employ; and Youth who have served their Time to a Notary of Reputation and Practice, can never fail of handsome Bread. When they have done with him, they are fit for the Compting-House of any Merchant; and are generally preferred to other Persons, on account of the Knowledge they are supposed to have in the most intricate Part of Commerce, especially in negotiating Bills of Exchange. A Youth designed for this, or any other Mercantile Branch, has no Occasion

sion for spending his Time at the University, or for a critical Knowledge of the Dead Languages.

As I shall have frequent Occasion in the Course of this Treatise to mention the particular Education of Youth who are not designed for the Practice of any of the three Learned Professions, *viz.* Law, Physic, or Divinity, I have taken this Opportunity to point out the Errors of the present Schools, and the Manner I apprehend the Time employed in these Seminaries may be best improved.

*General  
Remarks  
and Rules  
for the  
Education  
of Youth  
not designed  
for Law,  
Physic, or  
Divinity.*

At present, private Boarding-Schools, called Academies, are preferred to the Public Seminaries; and, perhaps, not without a great deal of Reason: The Public Schools entertain too many Scholars for the Masters to be able to do Justice to their Pupils; and, in general, those employed in them are mere Pedants, versed in nothing but mere Letters, without any Knowledge of useful Literature, and profoundly ignorant of Men and Things. Such an one has no Talent for discovering and humouring the Boy's Genius; but teaches him by some dogmatic Method, from whence he can no more be persuaded to swerve, than the *French* Nation to abrogate the Salique Law: He goes on in one continued dull beaten Track; his Brain too is baren, and perhaps he is too lazy to consider the Method of conveying Knowledge according to the Natural Genius or Manner of Apprehension peculiar to each Youth: But if his old Precepts will not do, he endeavours to cram the Languages down their Throats, by the Help of his darling *Ferula*, or a sullen severe Behaviour; and by this means whips his Pupils into Blockheads, and prepares their young Minds for the most slavish Subjection.

Their

Their Want of Judgment of the Boy's Genius is not the only Misfortune that attend the Masters of Public Schools; they have prescribed a certain Course, in which they are all agreed, which spends so much Time that the most valuable Part of the Youth's Life is taken up in learning, or attempting to learn Trifles of no Signification to his future Happiness: Seven Years is the least they require to compleat a Boy in a partial Knowledge of the Classics; I call it partial, however well they may understand the Language, because they and their Masters are utter Strangers to the Spirit and Meaning of those celebrated Authors: They can render, it is true, their Words into *English*, but they can speak their noble Sentiments in no Language; and whatever Progress they have made in *Greek* and *Latin*, it is certain they often know no more of their Mother Tongue (except the mere Sound) than if they had been born in *Japan*, or at the *Cape of Good Hope*.

This is the Misfortune of most Public Schools, and the greater Seminaries of *Westminster*, *Eaton*, &c. are not free from them, and are attended with some Mischiefs not less in their Consequences than the former: There is a base Custom in *Westminster-School*, which I am surprized has not been taken notice of and remedied by the Legislature, since so many eminent Members of the Government have been brought up at that Seminary. The Custom I mean is, the tyranical Subjection under which the junior Scholars are kept by the senior: They are mere Slaves; are obliged to fetch and carry, like Spaniels; and do all the Drudgery of Menial Servants, under the Penalty of being severely beat by their Seniors: For which they have no Redress from the Masters; who both connive at and tolerate this Custom, for no better Reason than because, perhaps, they ha



gone through the same Discipline themselves in their Youth : This must be galling to a Boy of a generous Spirit, and can propagate nothing but the Doctrine of Slavery and Arbitrary Power.

Private Academies, as I observed, are now become much in Fashion ; yet they have very few Advantages over the Public Schools, only they are not so much crouded, and therefore the Masters are more at leisure to do justice to Individuals ; but they are, generally speaking, as the others, and their Method is very little better, and, for the most part, as tedious.

I should chuse to have my Son initiated in Letters after this Manner : After he had learned to read *English* distinctly, I would, instead of plunging him immediately into a *Latin* Accidence, teach him *English* grammatically ; enable him to analyze his Mother Tongue by all the Rules of Grammar, and make him perfectly acquainted with its natural Idiom : To fix this in his Head I would make him read and observe the Beauties of our most eminent Authors, in the different Stiles of the Bar, the Pulpit, the Stage, and Historian. He should employ at least two Years in this Manner, learning the History of his own Country, and their particular Customs and Manners. By this Time I suppose the Youth about ten or eleven Years of Age, when I would initiate him in *Latin*, by teaching him to construe the most easy Authors ; in the Course of which he should be taught the Difference between the *Latin* and *English* Idioms : As he had learned the general Rules of Grammar, he must learn that there is no Difference in the Grammatical Construction of *Latin* and that of *English*, but that the first is declined by Termination, and the last by Article only. Thus would half the Task be over ; for it is evident, that a Youth who has already learned the Principles

Principles of Grammar, need but to store his Mind with a copious Vocabulary, to learn any Language whatever. By this Means he may be able to construe any *Latin* Author in a Year's Time; and this I think is as much as is necessary for any Youth to know of *Latin* who is not designed for the Learned Professions; which he may do in three Years from his entering the Primer, as well as in a thousand. A further Advantage this Method would have, that it would be impossible for him to forget what he had learned, as long as he retains his Mother Tongue; and he must have a larger Stock of useful Ideas than if he had spent seven Years in the mere Study of *Latin*; the cramming a Boy's Head full of a Dead Language, of useless Words, and incoherent Terms, fatiates his Memory and confounds his Judgment. The Ideas we receive in our early Years last longest, and have the greatest Effect upon our future Conduct. Of how much greater Advantage then would it be, to employ those Years, when the Mind is most susceptible of Knowledge, in laying up a sufficient Store of useful Ideas, which our riper Understanding and more advanced Age may enlarge, than in filling up the empty Space with mere Sound, which must remain to all Eternity the same useless Thing, a prating Eccho?

After the Youth has attained this superficial Knowledge of *Latin*, let him apply to *French*, which is learned with equal Facility: This is not only the polite Court Language of *Europe*, but is a Trading Tongue, spoke or understood in all Cities where Traffic flourishes. *Dutch*, *Spanish*, *Portuguese*, and *Italian* ought to be acquired by all who are any ways concerned in Commerce: But all these, except *Dutch*, may be acquired by the Youth's own Application, without the Help

of a Master, and ought to employ his vacant Hours during his Apprenticeship. This is the Education I think sufficient, and in some measure necessary, in all Employments that are not merely Mechanical, and in the Remainder of this Tract I shall refer the Reader to this rather than make a Repetition.

Of the  
Poet.

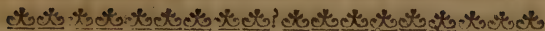
I have now done with the three learned Professions, and shall treat of no more of the Sciences, as all the rest are but Auxiliaries to these, and not practised for Bread: I now proceed to what is called the Liberal Arts; but shall confine myself to a View of those only that are practised for a Livelihood, and to which Youth are designedly educated. This delivers me from *Poetry*: For though many make their Bread by following the *Muses*; yet I know none serves a Clerkship, or are bound Apprentice to these Ladies, or any of their Rhyming Servants. To meddle with these Gentlemen, would not only be going out of the Design of my Work, but might be dangerous as well as impossible: None but a Poet can describe what a Poet ought to be. For me to give Rules to make a Poet, even though I should attempt no higher than a Receipt for a Poet-Laureat, might be punished by the Sons of *Parnassus*, with the same Severity as *Jupiter* inflicted upon *Prometheus*, for attempting to make a Man, and stealing Fire from Heaven to animate his Clay: Therefore I disclaim all Knowledge of the Ingredients that enter into the Composition of a Poet. — He must be born, not made; therefore he is above my Sphere.

Of the Liberal Arts then I shall touch only upon Sculpture, Painting, Musick, and Architecture,









## C H A P. XV.

## Of Music.

**I** Begin with Music, as Harmony is the first and chief Beauty in all Arts. Music is reckoned among the Liberal Arts, only as it is studied as a genteel and pleasant Accomplishment, calculated to sooth the Mind, and unbend its most racking Cares and Anxiety; but in this Country especially, those who practise it for Bread are in but small Repute. The Grave and Rigid of all Ages have *Its Character,* looked upon Music as of no public Utility: They *Beauties,* imagine it effeminates the Mind, enervates the *and Blemishes.* more Manly Faculties, and erases from the Soul all manner of Martial Ardour. - Soft Music lulls asleep all the active Passions, fills the Imagination with delicate Languishment, and moulds the whole Frame into a thoughtless Delirium. There is nothing in Nature has so great an Effect upon the Soul of Man as Music: He must be less than Man, he must be merely half-animated Clay who cannot be moved by Harmony; in it there is such boundless Variety, that every Temper and Disposition meets with something agreeable to his Genius; the Dull, the Stupid, and the Thoughtless may be raised out of their lethargic Trance, and divested of their Inanity by its brisk Airs; the martial fiery Genius of the Soldier may be raised yet higher, and every Thought of Danger banished from his Breast by the Harmony of Warlike Instruments of Music; and the same Person, whose Soul is fired by the Sound of Trumpets and transported to Acts of Madness by Drum and Clarion, may be melted down to the Softness of  
a Woman

a Woman by the soft bewitching Melody of the Harp and Violin. It was this wonderful Effect of Music that made the Ancients fable, that the Damned were charmed with the Pipe of *Orpheus*, and that Trees, Stones, and Things inanimate danced to the Music of *Apollo*.

Brisk Martial Music communicates a Vivacity to the Soul of Man, that makes him despise all Danger, and meet Death cloathed in all his Terrors with Intrepidity and Resolution; whereas soft Airs, and elaborate Melody has the contrary Effect: From whence it is observed, that the Spirit of most Nations may be learned by the Nature of the Music with which they are delighted:

*The Effects of Music in different Countries.* Florid sprightly Airs denote a fierce, hardy, and valiant People; but soft, delicate, and harmonious Notes bespeak the effeminate, lazy, and voluptuous Coward. While the Music of *Italy* was full of Discord, and consisted more in Noise than Harmony, then was she the Mistress of the World: Her hardy Sons fought to the Tune of their rude artless Instruments, with Courage and Intrepidity, and courted Death in the most distant Climes; but since she refined in her Taste of Music, and has been polished out of her rustic Melody, by degrees she has degenerated into what she is, a Nation of Priests, something less than Women; into a Race of mere effeminate Cowards.

What may be observed of the *Italians* will be found true of Nations nearer home: As *Italian* Music, and the Love of it, has prevailed in these Islands, Luxury, Cowardice, and Venality has advanced upon us in exact Proportion. In the Southern Parts, where this bewitching *Demon* is best known, we find less of Martial Ardor than in the more remote and Northern Parts, where they have not been squeaked out of their old Music, or  
Antient





Antient Courage : One may discern in the Music of the *Scotch Highlanders* something of the hot fiery ungovernable Temper of that unhappy warlike People : Observe but with Attention one of their Marches, and you may mark in the sonorous Noise, the haughty proud Step of the Highland Chieftain ; in the Shortness of the Stops and Quickness of the Measure, their fiery hot and hasty Disposition ; and when you come to the Chorus, you may fancy you see him, with his mad Followers, rushing into Battle like the Wind, and dealing Death and Destruction about him every where. Even in their Dead Marches, and Funeral *Dirges*, their Martial Disposition may be traced ; their Complaints are not in soft Murmurs, or melodious Wailings, they seem in a Passion, and rather scold than complain, and the Sound seems to express more of Anger than of Grief.

Cross but the Narrow Seas, over into *Ireland*, where the Manners and Customs of the People are much the same ; yet we find a wonderful Difference in their Music, and in the Disposition of the Inhabitants.

The *Irish* were once a warlike hardy People, and still have retained some Part of their old Disposition : They are hardy at this Day ; their Poverty makes them so ; and they prove, when once out of *Ireland* very good Soldiers ; but at home, their Spirit is broke, they groan under the Yoke of their new Governors ; they but remember they were once free. This affects their Music sensibly : Their Instruments are rude, and have as little Harmony in them as those of the *Highlanders*, but they want that Life and Spirit ; there is a dead Languor in all their Tunes ; they have a mourning complaining Sound, and you must fancy you hear the Rattling of Chains in their most sprightly Compositions.

From



From all this I would only infer, that a Refinement of our Taste into a Love of the soft *Italian* Music, is debasing the Martial Genius of the Nation; and may one Day be a Means to fiddle us out of our Liberties. I would chuse, if we are to be improved in Music, that the Composers would keep to the old *British* Key, and let us sing *English* as well as speak it.

*The Genius of a Musician.* A Genius for Music is discerned early; a good Ear is absolutely necessary, and without it all the Art on Earth cannot make either a Composer or Performer. There are some who have a good Ear, and become excellent Judges and Composers of Music, who cannot play well upon any Instrument, or turn a Tune with their Voice; but a Performer must have an Ear. Those who discover any liking to Music ought to be early set to learn: The Ear may be improved, the Taste refined, much easier than in advanced Years, and the Joints and Fingers are then most pliable, and acquire a natural Facility in Performance.

*It is a dangerous Qualification, and ought to be avoided by the industrious Tradesman.* But if a Youth is not resolved to turn Musician entirely, or has not an independant Fortune, I would have him avoid any Improvement in Singing. If he is obliged to follow any Business that requires Application, this Amusement certainly takes him off his Business, exposes him to Company and Temptations to which he would otherwise have been a Stranger. I believe it will agree with every Body's Observation what I have always remarked, that a Tradesman who could sing a good Song, or play upon any Instrument, seldom or never prospered in his Business: I declare it, I never found one, but in the end became Beggars. While they had any thing to spend, their facetious Turn gave them Access to, and made them coveted in all tippling Companies: The Praise, the Respect and little Flattery of these  
Bottle

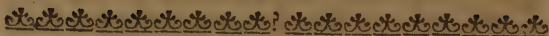




Bottle Companions, pleased so much, that they could never deny to make one in a Party of Pleasure; the Love of Company and the Bottle naturally grow upon them; Neglect of Business, late Hours, and unnecessary Expence, beget Poverty and Diseases, and the poor Man has been so happy as to sing himself into Misery, and to purchase Poverty to his Family with a Tune of the Fiddle.

If a Parent cannot make his Son a Gentleman, and finds, that he has got an Itch of Music, it is much the best Way to allot him entirely to that Study. The present general Taste of Music in the Gentry may find him better Bread than what perhaps this Art deserves. The Gardens in the Summer Time employ a great Number of Hands; where they are allowed a Guinea a Week and upwards, according to their Merit. The Opera, the Play-Houses, Masquerades, Ridottoes, and the several Music-Clubs, employ them in the Winter. But I cannot help thinking, that any other Mechanic Trade is much more useful to the Society than the whole Tribe of Singers and Scrapers; and should think it much more reputable to bring my Son up a Blacksmith (who was said to be the Father of Music) than bind him Apprentice to the best Master of Music in *England*. This I know must be reckoned an unfashionable Declaration in this Musical Age; but I love my Country so well, that I hate every thing that administers to Luxury and Effeminacy: I would rather *Britons* were rude, unpolished, and free, than to see them Slaves, with all the polite Delicacies and Improvements of the Eastern and Western World.





## C H A P. XVI.

## Of P A I N T I N G.

*A Definition of it.*

**P**AINTING is the Art of describing upon a Plain the Figure and exact Resemblance of any Object. It consists in a due Disposition of Light and Shade ; which deceives the Eye so artfully, as to make us believe we see the Object before us in all its Proportions. Though every thing is flat, yet we see the Figures move, the Limbs starting from the Canvass : Its Eyes speak the Passions, its Gesture describes the inward Perturbation of the Mind, and the whole Picture needs but speak to persuade us of its real Existence ; yet it is all a Shadow, a mere *Deceptio Visus*.

*The Genius of a Painter.*

The Painter must be born, not made ; that is, if he has not a natural Genius, all the Learning and Art on Earth cannot make him eminent or tolerable in his Profession. It may be discovered in Children in their Infancy, by their Inclination to be scrawling upon the Wall, or Paper, with whatever they can get : If a Boy is observed to amuse himself in this Manner, without any accidental Impression, such as I mentioned in the first Chapter, it is a plain Indication of a Genius disposed for this Art ; which must be early improved ; for the Joints and Fingers, if soon used to the Pencil, become pliable, and naturally answer the Dictates of the Mind ; whereas, when a Child grows old, before he is taught to handle these delicate Instruments, the Muscles are not easily moved, and he may still retain his Liking and Taste for Painting, but prove a bungling Performer.

There







There are several Branches of this noble Art : *Several* The History, the Landkip, and the Portrait Pain- *different* ter ; and, to speak properly, there are, almost, *Branches* as many different Painters as there are Subjects to *in Paint-* paint. Some have a Taste for Animals in general ; *ing.* some delight or excel in drawing, perhaps, but one Animal ; others Fishes, some Flowers, and some Fruits. There have been Persons in all Ages eminent for all these Branches singly, who were but indifferent Painters in all the other.

The History Painter is by far the noblest *The History* Branch of this useful Art ; though we have very *Painter.* few in *England* that excel or have been eminent in this Part : Sir *Godfery Kneller* and Sir *James Thornhill* are most revered by Connoisseurs of our Nation ; but these come far short of the *Italian* Masters.

*Italy* has for many Ages been the Seat of the *The Ita-* Muses, and the Nursery of Arts and Sciences ; *lians have* in which she is now declining. There is nothing *many Op-* keeps the Art of Painting so much alive there, as *opportunities* the *Roman* Catholick Religion : The vast Sums *of improv-* employed by the Churchmen and Laiety in adorn- *ing in this* ing Churches and Chapels, and purchasing the *Art.* Pictures of Saints and Martyrs, give Encouragement to Painters to resort to that Country more than to any other. The several Academies for Painting, not only produce Painters, but give a general Taste for Painting to the whole Body of the People. The Respect that is paid to Men eminent in this Profession, is another Encouragement for Parents to breed their Children in that Way. These Advantages keep up the Spirit and Reputation of *Italian* Painters ; yet they have few Hands to boast of in this Age : The *Urbans* and *Angelos* are gone, and none of the *Moderns* have supplied their Place.

Every

Every Nation has a particular Taste in Painting, as in Music; the *Italian* excels in Historical Representations; the *French* in Flowers and Animals; the *Dutch* in Drolls; and the *English* in Portrait or Face-Painting. The Gentry of *England* of late Years have affected a Taste in *Italian* Paintings, and are in that respect the Bubbles of *Europe*: Private Gentlemen lay out vast Sums to purchase *Italian* Originals, which they buy, not upon their own Judgment, but the Skill of some trading Connoisseurs; who undoubtedly make them pay for their Love of the Name of eminent Painters. We have ransacked all the Closets in *Italy*, and laid out more Money in one hundred Years in *Italian*, or pretended *Italian* Originals, than would have purchased the whole Island at the Time of the Conquest; but notwithstanding this almost universal Taste, or rather Fancy, for Painting, there is but small Encouragement for good Painters in the Historical Way of our own Country: Nothing goes down but the Works of Foreigners; let our own Hands excel ever so much, their Works do not bring them one Tenth of the Price that is afforded the meanest *Italian* Bungler. That this Country might produce as good Painters as any other on Earth, if they were equally encouraged, is what no Man in his Wits will deny. Were the Lovers of Painting among our Nobility to contribute to the erecting and maintaining Academies for Painting, as is done in other Nations, we should in a few Years boast of as eminent Hands as any in *Italy*. For this would not only be a Nursery for Painters, but improve the National Taste and Judgment in the Art: Our Nobility would then be able to judge of a Piece by the Rules of Art, and value it according to its own intrinsic Excellence, without consulting the Name, or depending on the

The English are bubbled in the Purchase of Pictures.

Must continue so till a true Taste prevails.

Judgment

Judgment of *Italian* Picture-Mongers. Till this Spirit prevails, it is scarce worth a Gentleman's while to be at the Expence of an Education suitable to this Profession.

Our present Excellence in Painting, consists in the Portrait Way; and in this, all our Neighbours justly yield us the Preheminence. There are as good Prices given, and Pieces as well executed in this Branch as any where on Earth; yet even to prosper in this Business depends oftner upon Chance, or Caprice, than real Merit. The good Face-Painter must have the Name of having travelled to *Rome*; and when he comes Home, he must be so happy as to please some great Personage, who is reputed a Connoisseur, or he remains in continual Obscurity. If he should paint a Cobbler, with all the Beauties of Art, and the most glaring Likeness, he must paint only Cobblers, and be satisfied with their Price; but if he draws a Duke, or some dignified Person, though his Features should prove so strong that the mere Signpost Dauber could not fail to hit the Likeness, he becomes immediately famous and fixes what Price he pleases on his Work. This undiscerning Foible is a great Discouragement to modest Merit, and must check the Growth of the Art in every Country where it prevails. It is strange that a Nobleman would not pique himself, and take a Pride in searching for and encouraging concealed Worth: Acts of that kind would eternize his Memory; since none could remember a *Horace* but must hear of a *Mecænas*, who received more Fame by the Countenance he gave that Poet, than by the high Honours he received from the Emperor of the World.

We are much improved of late Years in Land-skip Painting; owing to the Assistance acquired by Experimental Philosophy; The *Chamera Obscura*, Landskip.



*scura*, and some other Instruments, discovered of late Years, have reduced Perspective to Mechanical Rules, and increased our Acuracy in Landskip, insomuch, that but a little Knowledge in the other Branches is necessary to compleat a Landskip-Painter. He must indeed have a Taste in Painting, to know how to represent the principal Objects in a Landskip, in such a manner as to attract the Eye, and make the other Parts of the Scene serve only to enlighten that Part without obscuring it, or calling off our Attention from the chief Beauty of the Prospect: In this Case, the Painter is obliged to deviate from the strict Rules of Perspective, and perhaps occupy a larger Space by his principal Figures, than they have in Nature: Thus, supposing, a rural Scene is painted, the chief Beauty of which consists in a natural Cascade, or a large Fall of Water; if the Painter, in his Design, gives this Water-Fall its natural Dimensions, it is lost in the Picture; there appears but a small Thread of Water, scarce perceptible to the Beholder; and the whole has a Stiffness, and loses the Beauty of the original Scene: To avoid this, the Painter must give his Jet of Water a larger Demension; such, as must strike the Eye at once, and attract the Attention to that Object chiefly, to which all the rest of the Piece appear as Appendages, or like Episodes to the main Argument of an Epic Poem.

*His Genius  
farther il-  
lustrated.*

The Painter ought to be a Poet as well as Painter: He must be acquainted with all the various Passions, and their visible Effects upon the Human System. His Piece is a Relation of Facts and Characters in Hieroglyphics, instead of Words: He speaks a dumb, but expressive, Language, that is understood by all Mankind. In this respect he has the Advantage of the Historian, who is confined to one Tongue or Nation, and obliged to

to express his Thoughts by Symbols, which have no natural Relation to Things signified.

The Education of a Painter ought to be liberal, *His Education.* to enable him to understand Men and Things. I have already observed, that he ought to begin early to improve his Talent, which he must finish by Travel. The present State of this Art in *Britain* *The Stage* does not afford a sufficient Education to a Painter: *of the A-* We have but one Academy, meanly supported *cademy for* by the private Subscription of the Students, in all *Painting.* this great Metropolis: There they have but two Figures, one Man and a Woman; and consequently there can be but little Experience gathered, where there are neither Professors nor Figures. The Subscribers to this lame Academy pay two Guineas a Season, which goes to the Expence of Rooms and Lights. The Subscribers, in their Turn, set the Figure; that is, place the Man or Woman in such Attitude, in the Middle of the Room, as suits their Fancy: He who sets the Figure, chuses what Seat he likes; and all the rest take their Places according as they stand in the List, and then proceed to drawing, every Man according to his Prospect of the Figure.

*Rome and Venice* are the two principal Schools *Rome and* for Painting: There, the Academies are supplied *Venice* with eminent Professors, who direct the young *the best* Student in his Exercise; and as great a Variety of *Schools for* Figures are provided as the Students require. In *Painting.* one or other of these Schools the young Painter must remain two or three Years; and afterwards visit the most famous Works of the Antient Painters, to be met with in great Abundance in the Closets of the Nobility, Churches, and Monasteries all over *Italy*: They must study their Works, and endeavour to imitate their peculiar Beauties and Stile: For every Painter has some particular Manner, which they call their Stile; by which they

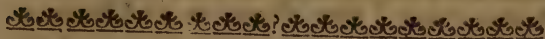
they may be distinguished, as much as one Author from another.

*Parents cautioned to consider the Expence of their Education.*

By this general View of the liberal Part of this Art, it may be observed, that the true Genius for Painting is rarely to be met with ; that the Education required to compleat the young Student in this Profession, is expensive ; and that, after he has attained all the Perfection which Art and his natural Endowments are capable of affording him, his Employment depends upon a happy Introduction to Business by some eminent Patron, and the Continuance of it by a large Acquaintance ; therefore Parents ought to be cautious how they plunge a Child into this Business, to depend on it for his Livelihood, without being previously assured that they can go through the Expence, and procure him those Friends to usher his Merit into the Knowledge of the Public. They ought likewise to be satisfied, that the Youth has a healthy Constitution : It does not require a robust Person ; but he ought to have no Indication of a Consumption or a pthisicky Disposition, or any nervous Disorder : Persons of this Habit of Body have seldom a steady Hand ; and they are apt to be affected by the Smell of the Oyls with which they are daily conversant. A sober Disposition, free from all Excess in the Use of Women or Wine, is absolutely necessary, not only to preserve the Hand from Tremors, (the constant Attendant on Debauches of these Kinds) but to keep the Understanding clear and the Judgment unclouded.

*A sound Constitution and a sober Disposition absolutely necessary.*

I have taken a short View of the Liberal Part of this Art ; I shall now go through the several Branches of it, that are reckoned more mechanic than what we have been treating of. I shall begin with those who deal in Oils and Colours, and then proceed to Drawing, Engraving, Printing, &c.



## C H A P. XVII.

### *Of the DRAPERY-PAINTER.*

THE Drapery-Painter is but the lowest Degree of a liberal Painter; he is employed in dressing the Figures, after the Painter has finished the Face, given the Figure its proper Attitude, and drawn the Out-lines of the Dress or Drapery. A Portrait-Painter, who is well employed, has not Time to cloath his Figures, and therefore employs a Drapery-Painter to finish that Part of the Work. This Workman must have a tolerable Notion of Painting in general: But his chief Skill consists in his Knowledge of Colours and the mixing of them, to produce the proper Shades; for the Painter generally draws the Out-lines, and leaves him to fill up the empty Space with proper Colours. The Drapery-Painters are generally employed in Sign-post drawing, and other Sorts of Painting; that do not require a Masterly Hand: They have commonly but a dull Genius, and a mere Mechanic Head: However, those who are eminent in their Way, and, in the Employ of a noted Master, make very handsome Bread; they may sometimes earn a Guinea a Day, and must be mere Bunglers if they cannot make Half a Guinea.

*His Business.*

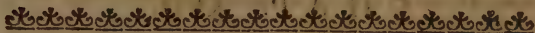
*His Genius and Qualifications.*

*Their Wages.*

Their Education may be as low as you please; but as in all other Branches that handle the Pen-cil, they ought to be early acquainted with the Use of it: The sooner they are bound Apprentices; the greater Proficiency they may be expected to make; A sober Disposition, and a sound Constitution.



tution are absolutely requisite here, for the same Reasons which I have assigned in the Chapter of Painting.



OF THE HERALD-PAINTER.  
C H A P. XVIII.

*Of the Herald, House, and Coach PAINTER.*

*His Business as an Herald Painter.*

THE Herald, House, and Coach Painter are generally joined together in this City: As a Herald Painter, his Business is to draw Coats of Arms and Atchievements of Noblemen and Gentlemen. He ought to be acquainted with the Genealogy of the principal Families of the Island, to be able to blazon their Coats and Escutcheons, without being obliged to go on every Occasion to the Herald's Office, which in *England* is but irregularly kept: He must be acquainted with all the Terms of Art, which are many, with all the Distinctions in Blazon and most of the Rules of Chivalry.

*His Genius.*

The whole Art of Heraldry is but a dry insipid Study; and requires rather a laborious than bright Genius. A strong Memory, to retain the several Names and Distinctions of the Art, is the most requisite natural Qualification. As to the Drawing Part, it requires no nice Hand, nor exquisite Taste; a slight Resemblance of the Figures designed is all that is required, just such a Likeness as can describe a Horse, without being obliged to put the Name at the Bottom: They do it very expeditiously, and execute, after their manner, with two or three rude Strokes of a Pencil, what a judicious Painter would employ some Hours about.

This



This Branch of his Business is profitable enough *Their Pro-* to the Master, who is generally paid according to *fits and* the Quality and Ability of his Employer; and a *Wages.* good Hand as a Journeyman may have from three to four Shillings a Day.

As a House Painter, he is employed in Paint- *His Busi-* ing the Outside and Inside of Houses; which re- *ness as an* quires no manner of Ingenuity: The chief Secret *House* lies in grinding, mixing, and compounding the *Painter.* Colours; as to the laying them on, it requires no *His Ge-* Art, but an even Hand and to carry the Brush up *nus and* and down according to the Grain of the Wood.— *Qualifica-* This Branch is now at a very low Ebb, on ac- *tions.* count of the Methods practised by some Colour-Shops; who have set up Horse-Mills to grind the Colours, and sell them to Noblemen and Gentleman ready mixed at a low Price, and by the Help of a few printed Directions, a House may be painted by any common Labourer at one Third of the Expence it would have cost before the Mystery was made public. There are a vast Number of Hands that follow this Branch, as it may be learned in a Month as well as in seven Years: Plaisterers, Whitewashers, and every body that can but handle a Brush, now set up for House Painters. When it was the Taste to paint Houses with Landskip Figures, and in Imitation of variegated Woods and Stone, then it was necessary to serve an Apprenticeship to the Business, and required no mean Genius in Painting to make a compleat Workman; but since the Mode has altered, and Houses are only daubed with dead Colours, every Labourer may execute it as well as the most eminent Painter. They must indeed have a sound Head; I do not mean with respect to their Understanding; that may be as lame as you please, but a steady Brain, to go up aloft,

upon the Eves of Houses, and stand out at Windows upon very tottering Supports : I think this the only Qualification necessary in a House Painter.

*Their  
Wages.*

The Numbers, as I have observed, that pretend to this Branch have overstocked it : There is not Bread for one Third of them ; and at all Times in the City of *London* and Suburbs, they are idle at least four or five Months in the Year. Their Work begins in *April* or *May*, and continues till the Return of the Company to Town in Winter, when there are many of them out of Business. When they are employed, they have, in the longest Days, Half a Crown, and some good Hands Three Shillings ; and in the shortest Two Shillings a Day : Which, considering the Time they are idle, is but poor and precarious Bread.

Their Constitutions ought to be hardy and sound : They are much exposed to Heats and Colds on the Outside of Buildings ; and the strong Smell of the Colours, and the Effluvia of the White-Lead they are much among, is apt to affect their Nerves and Lungs, if they are not perfectly sound.

*The general Character of the Journey-men.*

The Journey-men of this Branch are the dirtiest, laziest, and most debauched Set of Fellows that are of any Trade in and about *London* : Therefore I think no Parent ought to be so mad as to bind his Child Apprentice for seven Years, to a Branch that may be learned almost in as many Hours, in which he cannot earn a Subsistence when he has got it, runs the Risk of breaking his Neck every Day, and in the end turns out a mere Blackguard.





## C H A P. XIX.

*Of the COLOUR-MAN.*

HAVING treated of such as use Colours, it is *The Business of a Colour-Man.* necessary now to say somewhat of those who make, mix, or sell them. The Colour-Man buys all manner of Colours uncompounded : He is, in some shape, the Apothecary to the Painter ; as he buys the simple Colours and compounds some of them : He grinds such as require grinding, and adds that Expence to the prime Cost. He ought to be a thorough Judge of Colours, to know all their Properties, and the common Tricks that are used in sophisticating Dyes of all sorts, not with an Intention of cheating his Customers, but to guard against the Imposition of those who would impose upon him in the Sale of Goods. The common Colour-Man generally sells Oyls, Pickles, and several Things that are sold in what are properly called Oyl-Shops. But the Colour-Man properly confines himself to what relates to Painting ; of this Sort, I know but one in *London*, viz. Mr. *Kateing*, at the *White-Hart* in *Long-Acre*. This Gentleman deals in all Colours for the House Painter ; but his chief Business consists in furnishing the Liberal Painters with their fine Colours : A Painter may go into his Shop and be furnished with every Article he uses, such as Pencils, Brushes, Cloths ready for drawing on, and all manner of Colours ready prepared, with which he cannot be supplied either in such Quality or Quantity in any or all the Shops in *London*. He is himself an excellent Judge of Colours, and has no mean Taste in Painting ; and, all things considered,

sidered, I know none in the Trade so fit as this Gentleman to propose as a Pattern for all Colour-Men.

No Man is fit to keep a Colour-Shop who has not served an Apprenticeship : The Articles they deal in are so many, and require such a nice Eye, and so great Practice to be a Judge of them, that even seven Years are too little to learn this Trade. But though it is a profitable-enough Branch, there is Business but for few Hands. The Journeyman, if he understands the Business of a Shop, and can keep the Accounts of it, may expect Twenty or Five and Twenty Pounds a Year, Bed and Board : But every Colour-Shop employs but one of these, and few can afford the Wages. They employ Labourers to grind their Colours at the common Price of Ten or Twelve Shillings per Week : So that I should not chuse to breed my Son to this Branch, unless I had Stock to set him up with, which must not be inconsiderable, and a Prospect of Business when set up. Most of the Apprentices to this Trade bred up in these Shops turn out only House-Painters, and these I have described in the preceeding Chapter, as a Society not very desirable to be numbered among.

*Of Dry-Salters.*

There are Shops, called Dry-Salters, who deal in Colours ; but they chiefly deal with Dyers and Stainers ; of whom I shall speak when I come to that Branch

*The Composition of Prussian Blue.*

There are some others employed in preparing Colours, such as, in making Powder-Blue, commonly called *Prussian Blue*, from that Mytery being invented in that Kingdom. It is made from Bullocks Blood by the Operation of Fire : The Work is chiefly carried on in the Borough of *Southwark* ; is an odious stinking Business, and by the Secret of the Preparation being public, the Profits are dwindled to a Trifle. Those who are employed in

in it take no Apprentices, and chiefly employ common Labourers, to do the Drudgery.

There are some who prepare that beautiful Colour called *Carmine*, which is prepared by extract-*The Com-*  
ing the Dye from Scarlet Rags: This is but in *position of*  
few Hands, and no Apprentices are bound to the *Carmine*.  
Mystery.

There are Works at *Whitechapel*, and some other of the Suburbs, for making of White and *Of White*  
Red Lead, with the rest of the Preparations of *and Red*  
that Metal. But the Work is performed by *En-Lead*.  
gines, Horses, and Labourers, who are sure in a few Years to become paralytic by the Mercurial Fumes of the Lead; and seldom live a dozen Years in the Business. They take no Apprentices, and therefore any further Notice of these Branches would be foreign to the Design of this Treatise.



## C H A P. XX.

*Of Gilding in Wood, and those employed in that Art.*

**T**HE Art of Gilding, I mean, Gilding of *The Art*  
Wood, is performed two Ways: In the one, *of plain*  
the Leaf-Gold is laid upon a Coat of Whiting, *Gilding*.  
and is plain Gilding, and will not admit of Burnish: The Whiting is laid upon the Work in several thin Coats, and allowed to dry; then the Work is watered and the Leaf-Gold laid gently upon it with a Piece of Cotton or soft Pluff: As the Water is sucked in to the Whiting, the Gold adheres, and the loose Pieces of Leaf are brushed off gently, when the Work is finished. The next Method of Gilding is Burnish Gold; which is laid *Of Burnish*  
upon Gold.



upon a Coat of Size, called Gold Size. The Preparation of this Size is kept a profound Secret : But I have picked up the following Receipt, esteemed the best that is used by any of the Trade.

*A RECEIPT for Burnish Gold Size.*

*A Receipt  
for Burnish  
Gold Size.*

*Take one Pound and an Half of the best Pipe Clay,  
Half an Ounce of Red Chalk.*

*One Quarter of an Ounce of Black Lead.*

*Forty Drops of Sweet Oyl.*

*Three Drams of the best rendered Tallow.*

*Grind the Clay, Chalk, and Lead, with Water,  
all separate, as fine as you can ; then mix them  
with the Oyl and Tallow, and grind all together  
to a due Consistence.*

This Size is scarce fit for Use till it has stood two or three Years ; if it stand twenty, it is still the better. With this Size they lay two Coats on the Work, then let it dry : When they are to lay on the Gold, they water the Size and put on the Leaf, and then water over the Gold, laying on more Leaf where they see a Vacancy. When the Work has stood some time, and thoroughly dried, they burnish it with a Dog's Tooth. Works this way gilded, will stand the Weather for many Years ; especially if the Size be old, in which consists the chief Beauty of the Performance.

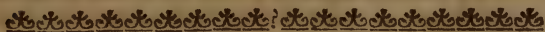
Gilders are generally Carvers ; but I confine myself in this Place to the Gilder only : Which is a very profitable Business to the Master ; who is paid by the Piece, and some times by the Foot, according to the Nature of the Work. A Journeyman has generally Half a Crown a Day : But as Gilding at present seems to be out of Fashion, there is Employment but for few Hands who do not understand Carving ; therefore I shall say no more  
of

*Wages of a  
Gilder.*





of Apprentices to this Branch till I come to treat of Carving, which I shall treat as a Branch of Sculpture.



C H A P. XXI.

Of Engraving, Die, and Seal Cutting.

**T**HE next Branch, which seems to have any Relation to Painting or Drawing, is that of Engraving. This Art does not depend upon the Disposition of Colours, and in that respect differs from Painting; but as it is impossible for any Man to be an accurate Engraver without the Knowledge of Drawing, and a Taste in Painting, I thought it as just to place it as a Dependant on that Art as on that of Sculpture, under which Head it might likewise have been ranged.

The Engraver, I am now speaking of, is that Person who is employed in cutting Dies for Money and Medals, in making Moulds to cast Metals into various Figures, in cutting Seals, &c. This is a very ingenious Art, and requires the Genius of a Statuary, or Painter, to be able to represent both Figures and Passions in their minute Pieces. The Workman first draws a Plan, or Design, of his Work upon Paper, then he chuses the best Steel he can find, especially if it is a Die he is to cut; forges it into the Fashion he wants it, then upon the polished Face he punches down the Figure he means to cut: As he works in Metal, the whole is performed by an Instrument called a Punch, which, with a Stroke of a Hammer, he strikes into the Steel, to form his Figure in Concave. If he works in Glass, it is performed by cutting, with the Assistance of Diamond Powder. When he

*The Business of an Engraver.*

he has finished his Figure, if in Steel, he case-hardens it, and gives it the true Polish; and if in Glass, it is polished with Emry and Putty.

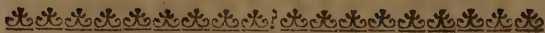
*His Qualifications,* This Business requires a very steady Hand and a quick Sight, as none deal in such minute Strokes as may be observed in the Workmanship on Seals and Medals. It is a very profitable Employ to a Master, and a Journeyman may earn a Guinea, and if a noted Hand Thirty Shillings, a Week. Their Education may be only to read and write *English*, and understand common Arithmetic; but the chief Care must be employed in learning to draw; without which it is impossible to make a good Workman: How absurd would it be, suppose I wanted a Device to be cut, or a Die for an Historical Medal, if the Workman could not give a Sketch upon Paper of the Design of the Work? By this I should be able to judge if or not he apprehended my Meaning; and might be enabled from this View of my own Ideas, to correct the Error of my first Invention, which I could never do, unless the Artist could furnish me with this Plan.

There are Works of this Nature carried on by mechanical Engines, contrived for cutting Devices in Cornelians and other Stones, which render those kind of Toys cheap; for by the Help of those Engines, the common Heads we see on such Seals as are sold by the Jews, and in Toy-Shops, are sold to the first Hand for four or five Shillings a Dozen; which, if done by the Hand, by any Tradesman of Note, would cost two Guineas a Piece: But this is a Branch of Stone-Cutting, and does not come directly under this Head, the Engraver being only concerned in cutting the original Patterns for these Engines.









## CHAP. XXII.

### *Of the Copper-Plate Engraver and Printer.*

THE Art of Copper-Plate Printing was found out by Accident, by a Goldsmith of the City of Genoa, before or much about the Time Book Printing was invented. This Merchant had some Pieces of Plate, on which several Figures were engraved for Ornament: They were wrapt up in Paper, and lay for some Time under some accidental Pressure; when the Plate was taken out, the Goldsmith observed some faint Impression upon the Paper of the Figures on the Plate, which gave the first Hint of Copper-Plate Printing.

There are three Ways of performing this Art. The first is properly Engraving: The Work is first designed upon Paper, with Black Ink, without any Mixture of Gum. The Copper-Plate is justly polished, and then rubbed over with Wax; the Drawing is then laid upon the Plate, and both put into the Rolling-Press; where the Impression of the Drawing is taken from the Paper upon the Plate, by which the Workman with his sharp Instrument, called an Engraver, cuts the Impression. When he has finished the Work, the Plate is rubbed over with Ink proper for this Purpose, which is cleanly wiped off, nothing remaining upon the Plate but what lies in the engraved Lines of the Picture. The Paper they are printed on is moistened, and then laid upon the Plate and put into the Rolling-Press, and the Impression of the Figure remains upon the Paper as it did formerly upon the Plate.

The

*The second  
Method  
called  
Etching.*

The second Method is Etching; which is performed thus: The Work is designed upon Paper, as before; the Plate prepared in the same Manner, only the Wax is laid on thicker: The Impression is taken off the Paper, and remains visible upon the Wax. They trace the Lines of the Figure with a Pin, or some sharp-pointed Instruments, going no deeper than the Wax, making scarce any sensible Impression in the Copper: When the whole Impression is thus traced, the Copper-Plate is covered with strong Vinegar or Aqua Fortis, and allowed to lie so long that the Vinegar or Spirits have penetrated deep enough in the Plate: When they take it out, the Wax is taken off, which hindered the Aqua Fortis from eating any Part of the Plate but that which had been traced; and then the Figure appears almost in the same Manner as if it had been done by an Engraver; only in a Piece engraved, the Lines are light and heavy, according as the Shade requires, but etched all equally deep.

*Mexitinto,  
the Man-  
ner and  
Invention.*

The third Method of Copper-Plate Printing is called Metzotinto. It was first invented by Prince Rupert, Nephew to King Charles the First, during the Time of the Troubles in England. It is performed thus: The Copper-Plate is polished, and then by the Help of Engines for that Purpose it is cut into small Lines, laid as close together as possible, both cross and length-ways: The Lines are cut pretty deep, so that the square Points, formed by the crossing of the Instruments, stand up like so many scarce perceptible Needle Points. The Plate thus prepared is blacked all over with burnt Cork, then the Outlines of the Figure or Picture are designed with Chalk upon this black Surface: A Copy or Design of the Work lies before the Workman, who, with an Instrument for that Purpose, scrapes the Plate where he intends the

the Representation, which gives a lighter or darker Shade, according as he scrapes deeper or thinner : The Workman here must really be a Painter, and capable of imitating what he sees before him. The other two Methods are performed mechanically, and the Judgment employed only in the Depth and Regularity of the Traces ; but this requires Judgment in Drawing, as it must be sketched upon the black Plate in a due Proportion, by the sole Help of the Eye, and executed both with a delicate Hand and nice Judgment. The best Performer in this Branch of the Art is Mr. *Faber*, who has a noble Taste both in Design and Execution, especially in the Portrait Way.

As to the first Branch of Copper-Plate Printing, properly called Engraving, the *English* are by no means famous for it : We have some very good Masters in Design, particularly the famous Mr. *Hogarth*, whose celebrated Pieces are esteemed all over *Europe* ; but the best Pieces we have in *England* are executed in *France*, where they excel us much in this Art. They pretend the *French* Paper has an Advantage in Softness to any of our own Manufacture, and that this gives an Advantage to the *French* Performance : But I take their Superiority to lie in the Delicacy of the Execution more than any thing else ; and this I attribute to their Workmen being early taught Drawing, which not only helps them in the Performance of their Work, but makes them a Judge of what they are about, and consequently enables them to correct their own Errors ; whereas, if our Workmen commit a Blunder, they are not such good Judges of the Mischief, and scarce know how to mend it.

This leads me to the Education of Engravers of all Sorts ; which ought to be pretty liberal, especially if they are designed for Masters. They ought

*The French excel us in this Art.*

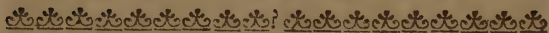


ought to be acquainted with Painting, have a nice Judgment in the Works of the most famous Artists, and perfectly Masters of the Doctrines of Light and Shade, in which their Art consists: They ought to be early learned to draw, and kept in constant Practice; for there is nothing which the Hand is more liable to forget than the Performance of any thing relating to Pictures.

*Genius and Qualifications.* They ought to have a Genius for Drawing, which ought to discover it self naturally: They ought to have a fertile Invention, and a kind of poetic Fancy: They must have a delicate and steady Hand, and a clear strong Sight, for their Work is very trying to the Eyes. There is little Strength required for this Branch of Business; but, like all other sedantry Occupations, it requires a sound Constitution. All Businesses, however trifling, that require Application, poring and sitting, are bad for Persons inclined to Consumptions: Employments that admit of moderate, but not severe Exercise, are fitter for Persons of that Habit of Body.

*Profit and Wages.* The several Branches of Engraving are very profitable, and are reckoned among the genteel Trades. As to the Profit of the Master, that depends upon his Reputation; and a Journeyman, who is esteemed a tolerable Hand, may earn Thirty Shillings a Week, and some that are very eminent are allowed Half a Guinea a Day. They are employed generally all the Year round; and I think this Branch is not much overstocked with working Hands, especially good ones.





## C H A P. XXIII.

*Of the* P A T T E R N - D R A W E R S.

**P**attern-Drawers are employed in drawing Pat-*The Nature*  
 terns for the Callico-Printers, for Embroi-*of his Bu-*  
 derers, Lace-workers, Quilters, and several little *finess.*  
 Branches belonging to Women's Apparel. They  
 draw Patterns upon Paper, which they sell to  
 Workmen that want them; especially to Calico-  
 Printers, Embroiderers, and Lace-Women: They  
 draw Shapes and Figures upon Men's Waistcoats  
 to be embroidered, upon Women's Petticoats,  
 and other Wearing-Apparel; for all which they  
 have large Prices.

This requires a fruitful Fancy, to invent new *His Genius*  
 Whims to please the changeable Foible of the *and Qua-*  
 Ladies, for whose Use their Work is chiefly in-*fications.*  
 tended. It requires no great Taste in Painting,  
 nor the Principles of Drawing; but a wild kind  
 of Imagination, to adorn their Works with a sort  
 of regular Confusion, fit to attract the Eye but  
 not to please the Judgment: Though if he has a  
 Painter's Head, and a natural Turn for Design-  
 ing, his Works must have more of Nature, and  
 cannot fail to please better than the wild Scrawls  
 of a mechanical Drawer.

The Profits of this Branch are large enough, and  
 it employs a good many in this City and Suburbs,  
 as the whole Kingdom is furnished with Commo-  
 dities of this sort from this Place: For I know  
 none of this Branch settled in any other Part of the  
 Kingdom. As to his Education, he requires nei- *His Edu-*  
 ther Languages, nor any Knowledge of the Sci-*cation.*  
 ences; and if a Boy is found to have any scrawl-

ing Disposition, he may be bound as soon as he has learned to read and write.

*Wages.*

It requires no great Stock to set up a Master ; so little, that, I suppose, if it was not for want of Acquaintance to employ them, there would be no such Thing as a Journeyman in this Trade : However, such as are employed in that Station may earn Twenty-Five or Thirty Shillings a Week. They are employed most when the Company are in Town ; and have a pretty constant Business all the Year.



## C H A P. XXIV.

*Of the Callico-Printer, Paper-Hanging-Printer, and Card-Maker.*

*The Rise  
of the Art  
of Callico-  
Printing.*

THE Callico-Printer is employed in printing or staining Cotton and Linen Cloath. We had the first Hint of this Branch of Business from the *Indies*, where those beautiful Cloths called *Chints* are made to the greatest Perfection. We have gathered of late some of the Principles of this Art ; but fall short of the *Indians* in striking their Colours : Ours come short of theirs both in their Beauty, Life and Durableness : They exceed in all Dies, but especially Reds, Greens, and Blues.

*The Indian  
Method.*

The *Indians* paint all their Callicos with the Pencil ; which they do very expeditiously, and at a prodigious low Price, as may be computed from the first Price of this Commodity : But their Patterns are wild, and all their Figures, except Flowers and Plants, are monstrous. The honourable *East-India* Company have been at a vast Expence to find out the Secret of their Die, especially of Red, but to no purpose ; all Trials that have

have been made have fallen short of the true *Indian Chint*.

We perform our Printing in a different Man-*The Euro-*  
ner : It is properly Printing. We took the Hint *pean Me-*  
from the *Hamburgers*, who first fell into that *thod*.  
Method. It is performed in this Manner : The  
Pattern is first drawn upon Paper, the whole  
Breadth of the Cloth intended to be printed ; the  
Workman then divides the whole Pattern into  
several Parts according to its Largeness, each Part  
being about eight Inches broad and twelve Inches  
long ; each distinct Part of the Pattern thus di-  
vided is cut out upon wooden Types ; the Cloth  
to be printed is extended upon a Table, and the  
Types, being covered with the proper Colours,  
are laid on, and the Impression is left upon the  
Cloth. They begin to lay on the Types at one  
End of the Piece, and so continue to the other,  
and no Interstice or Vacancy is to be seen be-  
tween. When the whole Piece is thus printed,  
the Cloth is washed and bleached, to take off  
any accidental Stains it may have received in the  
Operation : It is then dried, calendared, and laid  
up in Folds fit for the Shop.

This is the Manner in which Cloths of several  
Colours are printed or stained. There is another  
Method used with such as are designed only of one  
Colour, *viz.* Blues ; that is, Blue and White. *Of Blue*  
The Part of the Cloth which is designed to be *and White*.  
White is waxed on both Sides with Bees- Wax, and  
then the Piece is put into a Fat of prepared Blue  
Die : The Part unwaxed receives the Blue Tinc-  
ture, and the Wax keeps the other Part White.  
The Wax is then taken off, and the Cloth made  
up as the other.

The Branch of Callico-Printing is very profita-  
ble to the Master, but requires a large Stock to  
set them up, a Situation plentifully supplied with

*Wages.*

good Water, and Grounds for bleaching and drying their Cloths. They employ three sorts of Hands: The Pattern-Drawer, the Cutfers of the Types, who are likewise the Operators in Printing, and Labourers to assist in the Washing, &c. The Pattern-Drawer is paid according to the Variety and Value of his Designs; and the Printer who cuts nicely may earn while employed Half a Guinea a Day during the Printing Season, which lasts from *April* till *September*, after which they are but little employed.

*The Genius  
and Talents  
natural  
and ac-  
quired.*

A Youth designed to be bound to this Art ought to have a Genius for Drawing, a good Eye, and a delicate Hand, for the Figures they cut in Wood are frequently very minute: He requires no Education but Reading, Writing, and to be early taught the Principles of Drawing. It is far from being a laborious Business, and little Strength is required in the Execution. The chief Care is to be taken in the Choice of a Master, who not only understands his Trade, but is communicative of the Secrets of his Business: Most of the Callico-Printers have some particular Secrets in the Preparation of their Colours, which they never reveal even to their Apprentices, unless they are strongly obliged to it by the Indentures: Without the Knowledge of these Nostrums, the Boy, though expert in Cutting and Printing, will never be esteemed a Workman, nor can possibly set up for himself, with any Prospect of Success; since the greatest Property of that Commodity depends upon the Durableness of the Colours.

*The Art  
of making  
Flock Pa-  
per-Hang-  
ings.*

Paper-Hangings are printed after the same Manner, and may properly enough be called a Branch of this Trade. Flock Paper-Hangings are performed in this Manner: They take Flock, which are the Cuttings of Cloth, taken off with Sheers by the

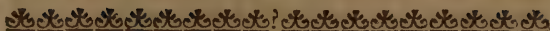






the Cloth-Dressers. This they chuse of the Colour the Paper is designed to be, and cut it with an Engine, as small as possible, till it becomes as small as fine Powder. The Figure which is designed to be represented on the Paper is drawn with Gum-Water, or drying Oils, and while it is yet wet the Flock-Powder is sifted upon it through a fine Sieve : That Part of the Powder which falls upon the oiled Part, sticks and represents the Figure designed, and the rest that falls upon the dry Paper is shaken off. If the Paper is to be of more Colours than one, suppose Red, Green, and Blue, that Part of the Pattern which is designed to be Red is first drawn in Oil and the Powder sifted over the whole Paper, which is allowed to dry thoroughly ; then the Green is drawn and sifted upon in the same Manner : When that is dry, the Blue is ordered as the two other Colours. In this Manner Paper of this Kind may receive as many Colours as you please : I have seen Hangings of this Sort performed in *Ireland*, whereon were represented Flowers in all their natural Colours and Proportions, with as much Delicacy as if they had been done with the Pencil.

Card-Makers may likewise be ranked as a *The Card-Branch* much allied to the Callico-Printing, as *Makers*. their Business is performed with Types after the same Manner ; though the Youth designed to be bound to a Card-Maker needs not such a Drawing Genius as any of the two other Trades last mentioned. Their Business is merely mechanical ; requires neither Judgment, Strength, nor Ingenuity : There is Encouragement or Employment but for a few Hands, and their Earnings are but insignificant.



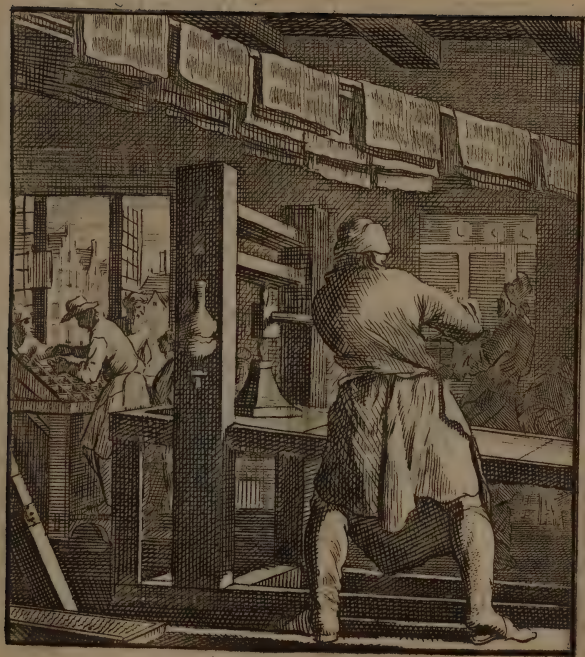
## C H A P. XXV.

## Of LETTER PRINTING and PRINTERS.

*The Chi-  
nese Me-  
thod of  
Printing.*

THE Art of Printing in *Europe* is but of late Date, scarce Three Hundred Years ago; though the *Chinese* were in possession of this valuable Art some Thousand Years before. Their Printing is something like Copper or Wooden Plate-Printing with us: A Piece of thin Wood is prepared, properly smoothed, of the exact Dimensions of a Page of the Book designed; the written Copy is pasted upon the Board, and the Workmen cut out the Letters, in the same Shape and Form as they are written: Thus they have as many of these Wooden Plates as there are Pages in the Work; from whence they take off as many Impressions as they please, in the same Manner as we do from Copper-Plates. Their Workmen are very expeditious, work cheap and correct, insomuch that they perform the Work much cheaper, and, considering that what they do lasts as long as they please, the Difference of Time taken up is not so considerable. As their Language is written in an infinite Variety of Characters, every different Word being expressed by a peculiar Mark, the *European* Method of Printing could not be so easily put in practice, as it is here, where our whole Language is expressed by Four and twenty Letters.

*The Euro-  
pean Me-  
thod.* Our Method of Printing was discovered in *Germany*, as it is said, by a common Soldier, much about the same Time that Gunpowder was invented by a Friar of the same Country. It is performed by Types made of a mixed Metal, which







which are disposed in a Case, consisting of several square Divisions; in each of these Divisions each Letter, and every Species of Letter, the several Points, or Stops, and the Spaces that go between the Words and fill up short Lines, are put separately; that is, there is a square Division filled with Types of the Capital Letter A, another with the small a, a third with *A's* in *Italick*, and so on, each Division being filled with every Size of *a's* that are used; and Divisions, in like Manner, for all the rest of the Letters or Characters used in Printing. This Case stands slopping; the Lower Part is somewhat lower than Breast-high. The Compositor, having his Letters, &c. distributed in the proper Boxes of his Case, lays the written Copy before him and begins to compose: He has a small Frame made of Iron, called a Composing-Stick, in his Left Hand, in which he places the first Letter of the first Word of the Copy, then the second, &c. till he has finished the Word, then he puts a Blank or Space between that and the next Word; in this Manner he proceeds till he has finished the Line, and thus fixes the next after it: But all the Letters are reversed, that the Impression may be right upon the Paper. When the Composing-Stick is full, which holds eight or nine Lines of this sized Letter, he empties it carefully into a Frame of Wood that has a smooth Bottom, called a Galley, which lies by him for that Purpose; and proceeds to fill it, as before, till he has finished a Page, which he ties up, and then proceeds to the next Page. After he has finished as many Pages as will compleat a Sheet, all the Pages, thus collected, are put into an Iron Frame, called a Chase; and, by the Help of Wedges, fixed there so fast, that the Letters cannot easily drop out: This Form is then carried to the Press, and laid upon a Stone fixed in the Press, which is rolled in

in under the Screw, and rolled out at pleasure. Upon the Side of the Press is fixed a Vessel, with Ink proper for this Business: They have two Balls of Leather, stuffed with Wool, with each a wooden Handle; one of these Balls is dipped into the Vessel of Ink, and the other is rubbed against it till both of them are equally covered with the Ink; with these they touch the Form all over: The Paper to be printed is always moistened with Water some time before it is used, and laid on a Table near the Press, spread out the full Breadth of the Sheet. The Form being inked, the Pressman takes a Sheet of Paper from the Heap and lays it straight upon a Frame, which confines two Sheets of Parchment and two Folds of fine Blanket between them, and turns it down upon the Form; then the Carriage of the Press, which contains the Stone, Forms, Parchment Frame, and Sheet of Paper, is rolled in under the Screw, which with two Pulls of the Handle performs the Business; it is then rolled out again, and the Paper taken off, which is laid on the other End of the Table. The Form is again inked and another Sheet laid on, as before, which they continue to do till as many Sheets are printed as the Impression is to consist of. After one Side of all the Sheets are printed, another Form, which contains the Pages for the other Side, is laid upon the Press Stone, and printed off in the same Manner as before.

Great Care is taken that the Printing be correct, and true to the Copy; for which Reason, as the Compositor may be liable to Mistakes, before the whole Number of Sheets are begun to be printed off, there are several Proofs taken of it; that is, the first Sheet that is pulled at the Press, is read over by a Corrector, who marks any Errors in the Margin of the Sheet the Compositor may have been guilty of; which he amends, by taking out  
or

or putting in Letters or Words, according as there is Occasion. When he has adjusted all the Mistakes observed, he again carries the Form to the Press where another Proof is made; which he sends to the Correcter, if there is one in the House, or to the Master, if there is not: The Correcter, or Master-Printer, carefully compares the Copy with the Proof, and marks the Errors; the Proof thus corrected is sent back to the Compositor, who rectifies these Mistakes in the Form, and has a Revise pulled, which is sent to the Author; who returns it again with his Amendments: The Compositor adjusts the Form to these Corrections, and then the whole Impression is worked off, in the Manner above related.

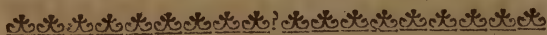
The Hands employed by the Printer are the Compositor and Pressman, which are two distinct Branches, the one knowing little of the other's Business. The Compositor is he who ranges the Letters and makes up the Forms; the Pressman only works at the Press, takes off the Impression, and requires no other Qualification than Strength and a little Practice.

A Youth designed for a Compositor ought to have a tolerable Genius for Letters, an apt Memory to learn the Languages: He must understand Grammar perfectly; and will find a great Advantage in the Course of his Business if he understands *Latin* and *Greek*: It is absolutely necessary that he should read both these Languages; by barely reading them he may make a Shift to compose, but not with half so much Ease or Satisfaction, as if he could construe them with any tolerable Accuracy. This is an Advantage which few Foreign Printers want, and enables them to publish much more correct Copies in those Languages than is commonly done here, where very few understand any other Language than *English*.

The

*Wages of  
Composi-  
tors and  
Pressmen.*

The Spirit of Writing that prevails now in *England*, and the Liberty of the Press, has given Employment to a great Number of Hands in this Branch of Business, which has arrived of late Years to a great Perfection : A Compositor may earn a Guinea a Week, if he is expert in his Business and gives close Application ; and a Pressman may get as much : But many of them play great Part of their Time.



## CHAP. XXVI.

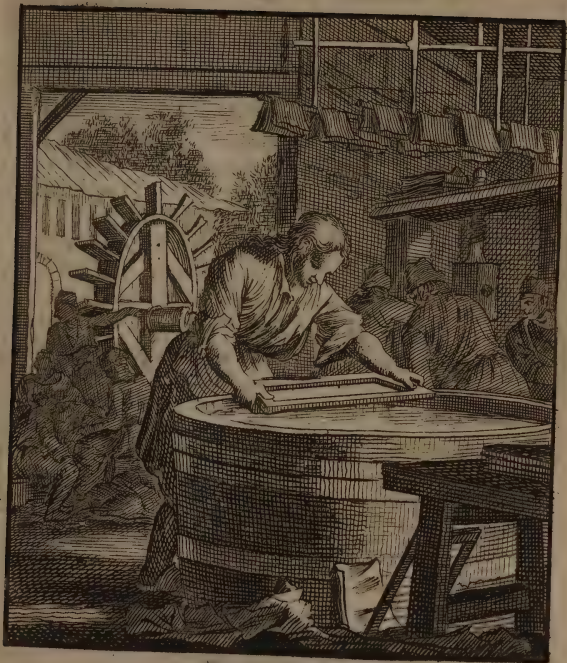
*Of the Paper-Maker, and Stationer.*

AS I have treated in the last Chapter of Printers, I shall in this and the following treat of those Branches of Trade that depend upon, or have any Connexion with that Art ; and Paper, as the Basis of the Work, claims the first Place of our Notice.

*The Rise  
and Pro-  
gress of the  
Art of  
Paper-  
Making.*

The Use of Paper has been an old Invention, and the Materials of which it has been made, have varied in different Ages as well as Countries : The first Materials used for the Purposes of Paper was the smooth Bark of Trees, which was writ upon with a Steel, that is, a sharp-pointed Instrument made of Iron, Steel, or some other Metal : These the *Romans* used, and till this Day several *Indian* Nations know no other kind of Paper or Pens. The *Chinese*, though they do not use the Bark of a Tree in its natural Situation, yet make their Paper of that Material, which comes short of the Beauty and Firmness of our *European* Paper ; and has this particular Misfortune attending it, that it is apt to breed a Worm, which destroys it. This obliges these People to transcribe their  
Records







Records often, and there is not now in any of their Libraries an Original of older Date than two Thousand Years; though they have Copies or Transcripts whose Originals take Date many Thousand Years back.

Our Paper in *Europe* is made of Linen-Rags: The Rags are picked, separated into Parcels, according to their Fineness, washed and whited; then they are carried to the Paper-Mill, where they are pounded amongst Water till they are reduced to a Pulp. When they are beat to a due Consistence, they are poured into a Working-Tub, where there is a Frame of Wire, commonly called the Paper-Mould, which is composed of so many Wires laid close to one another, equal to the Dimensions of the Sheet of Paper designed to be made; and some of them disposed in the Shape of the Figure which is discovered in the Paper, when you hold it up betwixt you and the Light. This Frame the Workman holds in both his Hands and plunges it into the Tub, and takes it quickly up again: The Water runs through the Spaces between the Wires, and there remains nothing on the Mould but the beaten Pulp, in a thin Coat, which forms the Sheet of Paper: A Flannel-Cloth is laid upon the Top of the Mould and the Paper turned off upon it; then they dip as before, and continue to supply the Vessel with fresh Matter as it decreases. The Flannel Cloths suck up the remaining Moisture, and the Paper after some time will suffer to be handled and hung up to dry in Places properly fitted for that purpose.

As I am on this Article, I must inform the *Snuff*-Reader of a late *French* Invention of Snuff-Boxes, *Boxes* which, however absurd it may seem at first Sight, *made of* will appear by the Sequel, that it could be properly mentioned under no other Head. These *Paper*.  
*Snuff*.

Snuff-Boxes are made of the same Materials as Paper ; are to be had at *Paris* of any Colour, but are most commonly Black, as Ebony, and are actually as hard and durable as any made of Wood, Horn, or Tortoise-Shell : They are made of Linen-Rags, beat to a Pulp, as if intended for Paper : A large Quantity of Pulp is put into a Vessel, and the Water allowed to drain off ; the Pulp is dried, and coheres together in a hard uniform Lump, out of which they turn upon the Leath, Boxes, or any other kind of Toys, which for their Novelty fetch a large Price.

We are but lately come into the Method of making tolerable Paper ; we were formerly supplied with that Commodity from *France, Holland, and Genoa*, and still are obliged to these Countries for our best Papers : The Duty, which, with all humble Submission to our Governors, I must say, is injudiciously charged upon this useful Manufacture, is a great Discouragement to our Improvement, and gives Foreigners a great Advantage over us in every Article wherein Paper is employed. The *French* excel us in Writing-Paper, and the *Genoese* in Printing-Paper, from whom we take annually a great many Thousand Pounds worth of that Commodity : However, our Consumption of this foreign Manufacture is lessening every Year, both on account of the Interruption of Trade with the State of *Genoa*, and that we are now able to supply ourselves with large Quantities of our own Manufacture, little inferior to theirs, either in Colour or Substance. As Paper is mostly made in the Country, and none at all in the City or Suburbs, I shall say no more of this Article, but proceed to the Stationer.

*The Business of a Stationer.*

The Stationer in this Place is confined to those who deal in nothing but Paper, though the Word

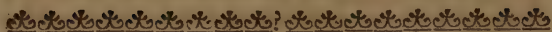
was

was originally applied to Booksellers, who had their Stations or Stalls near the *Temples*. The Stationer buys the Paper from the Manufacturer, and sells it out to Printers and other Dealers in this Commodity. As the Articles they deal in are but few, only the different Species of Paper, it requires no great Head-Piece to learn the Mystery of Buying and Selling; though a pretty large Stock is necessary to set up a wholesale Dealer in this Commodity.

There are another Set of Men that are called Stationers, who generally join some other Trade to it, such as Bookseller and Stationer, Bookbinder and Stationer, and Printer and Stationer; some of all these Trades deal in Stationary Ware, which in these Shops consist of Paper, Pens, Ink, Sand, Sand-Boxes, Wafers, and Sealing-Wax, Ink-Glasses, Ink-Standishes, Pounce-Boxes, Pocket and Memorandum Books, Copy-Books, Books of Account, drawn and undrawn, with all the other Apparatus belonging to Writing.

As it requires neither much Judgment, Learning, nor Time to acquire this Mystery of a Stationer, I know no manner of Advantage a Youth can reap by being bound to this Business for seven Years, unless it is to gain his Freedom of some Corporation. Because, if he can get his Freedom without, and has a Fancy to set up in this Branch, he must be ignorant to the last Degree if he cannot learn all that is to be known of this Trade in a few Months conversing with any communicative Man of the Trade. He has nothing but to find out the common Properties and Marks of good Paper, the Market Prices, and usual Profits or Difference between Buying and Selling, all which the wholesale Stationer, for the Advantage of his Custom, will be glad to inform him of.





## C H A P. XXVII.

*Of the Bookseller, Bookbinder, Pamphlet  
and Printseller.*

*The Book-  
seller's Bu-  
siness.*

THE Bookseller is another Branch depending on the Printer. Their Business is, to purchase original Copies from Authors, to employ Printers to print them, and publish and sell them in their Shops; or to purchase Books from such as print them on their own Account, or at Auctions, and sell them at an advanced Price: But their chief Riches and Profit is in the Property of valuable Copies. The Author, generally speaking, has but a very trifling Sum for his Trouble in compiling the Copy; and finds himself treated with abundance of Slights by many of the ignorant Part of the Trade, who are sure to depreciate his Performance, though never so well executed; with no other Intention but to beat down his Price. It is not One in Ten that is Judge of any more than a Title-Page; and though they take Time to peruse the Work offered to them, yet they seldom dip farther than the Title: If that and the Subject is popular, they trouble their Heads no more about the Manner of Performance. Yet, when the Author comes for an Answer, after many affected Delays, the wise Bookseller tells him, with a Sneer, It will not do; the Subject is not interesting enough; and it is but indifferently performed: But, adds he, I do not care if I run the Risk of Printing it, if you will take so much—— Perhaps, not the Tenth of what was asked, nor so much as a Hackney-Clerk would get for copying so many Sheets of Writing. Authors are generally  
poor





poor, and perhaps know not where to get a Dinner without disposing of their Work, and therefore are necessitated to comply with hard Terms, and put up with the ungentleman-like Treatment of the purse-proud Title-page Monger.

This is the Case with the ignorant Part of the Trade, which is unhappily the greatest Number of them: But there are others in this Branch, who are both Judges of the Performance offered, and possessed of so much Humanity and Good-nature, as to treat a Man of Merit and Letters with becoming Respect, though obliged to earn his Bread by working for the Press. The Author, from these Gentlemen, is sure to hear nothing shocking, even if his Work should not happen to please: Faults are found with Decency, and in Terms that convince him the Bookseller finds them with Regret, and would encourage him if he could reconcile it to the least Prospect of Advantage in the Way of his Profession. It is true, even these give but a small Price; at least, most Authors think the Profits of the Booksellers too large. But this Complaint is more owing to themselves than the Bookseller: There are a Number of Men of Letters, and Men without Letters, possessed of the Itch of Writing. A Man must be much reduced in his Circumstances before he is obliged to sell his Labours to the Bookseller. Of these there is a numerous Tribe in and about *London*; and, as in all over-stocked Trades, each underworks another for the Sake of Bread. If then a Bookseller can save his Money, and get his Work as well done as for a more advanced Price, he must be a Novice in Business who will not employ the cheap Workman. There is another Thing that discourages the Bookseller; that is, the Press is loaded with so much Trash of late Years, that unless the Work bears the Name of

K

some

some very eminent Hand, they have very little Chance to save themselves; and I believe most of them will agree with me, that of all the Books now printed, taking them in the Gross, where one sells to Advantage there are three that do not clear Paper and Print.

There is scarce any Branch of Trade more precarious than this Part of the Booksellers Business; for, frequently, though a Work may be performed with great Judgment, and they have built their Expectations on a reasonable Success in the Sale, they find themselves disappointed: There is a Fate attending Books, a Whim possesses the Public sometimes to favour the Sale of a mere Trifle, when a Performance of public Utility and real Worth is neglected; so that, all Things considered, the Booksellers are not so much to blame, as some sanguine Authors would alledge. This naturally leads me to offer a Word of Advice to my Brother Authors: I mean such as are obliged to work for Bread, and offer their Labours to the Trade. Let them write less, and digest their Works with greater Accuracy, and though they must not raise their Price all of a sudden, yet in the End they must find their Advantage in it. Let them confine themselves to those Subjects only of which they know they are Masters, and not wander into unbeaten Tracts where their Judgment cannot direct them. At their first Appearance they may meet with many Shocks from the ignorant Trader, and the Judicious will not venture much Money upon the Works of an unknown Author; but if the Bookseller profits by his Copy, and finds it approved of by the Public, he is as willing to deal with the Author as the Author can desire; and he may by Degrees raise his Price till his Reputation is established with the Public and among the Trade; then he has the Book-

seller

*Advice to  
Authors.*



seller as much at his Command as he was formerly at his. The Author in this Situation is courted, and seldom denied any reasonable Price for his Labours, and may earn a very genteel Livelihood in this inquisitive Age.

As I have taken this Freedom with my Fellow-*Advice* Writers, I hope the Gentlemen of the Trade *to Book-* will not be affronted if I offer them a Word of *sellers.* Advice in this Article of their Business. It would be prudent in them not to depend on their own Judgment in the Performance of a Work, or in the Expediency of Printing a new one. It is impossible for any Man to have such an universal Knowledge in the Sciences, as to be a proper Judge of all the Tracts that may be wrote on different Subjects: They are to consider in the first place, if, or not, such a Treatise is wanted; and next they ought to apply to some Person eminent in the Science, or perfectly versed in the Subject treated of: This Person ought not only to be Judge of the Subject itself, but have such a Taste of Language and Method as to know if the Work has all these Advantages. Suppose the Subject is Physic, the Advice of an eminent Physician ought not only to be taken to know, if the Treatise can be of Use, or is wanted in the Profession, and contains no Doctrines repugnant to the known uncontraverted Principles of the Medical Science; but the Work ought to have the Approbation of a Physician, who is a proper Judge of Books, and who can discern if or not the Author has writ accurately, bestowed on it all the Ornaments of Stile and Expression, and has delivered his Thoughts with Method and Perspicuity as well as Judgment: For I believe I need not incur the Displeasure of the Faculty, if I assert, that a Physician may be a Judge of the Doctrines and Practice of Physic, who knows no

more of the Elegancies of an Author than he does of Arabic; and a Book may contain many useful Truths, and real Scientific Learning, yet may be conceived in such a dull Stile; and in such perplexed Order, that the Work may be damned.

Another Practice, which contributes to the Disappointment of the Bookseller, is, dealing in temporary Pieces; that is, such as depend upon the immediate Humour of the Times, Party-Tracts, and such-like: These perhaps live for a Day or two, and then are forgot; the Remander of the Impression must be sold as waste Paper, and not one in five of them pay for Paper and Print. As they contain no useful Knowledge, nor communicate any Assistance to the Learned World, they are a mere Burthen to the Press, and of no real Use to Society, but to support Faction and promote Divisions: Nor is the Practice of fabricating Answers and Remarks upon Books that have gained a Reputation, without Regard to any thing else than by the Name of the Work criticised upon, to force a Sale of those fictitious Answers, more commendable. It is but too common for the mere trading Bookseller, when he finds any Performance, to take a Run with the Public, to employ some Hackney-Scribbler to attack the Author, whether there is Room for it or not: He concludes with himself that every Person who is possessed of the original Work will be led, out of Curiosity, to purchase any thing that may be said against it. Sometimes the Bookseller gains his Ends, and tricks the Public out of the Sale of an Impression of his spurious Criticism; but he happens as often to be mistaken: And it is Pity he should not always; for, in fact, this Practice is a gross Imposition upon the Public; and a malicious Rape upon the Reputation of an Author of Merit. A Bookseller of Character and moral

moral Honesty will scorn Money got by such mean Jobs, and the prudent Man will shun it, because it is of it self precarious.

The last Discouragement to Learning and the greatest Inconvenience which the honest Bookseller labours under, is that pernicious Custom of Piracy. A Work no sooner receives the Approbation of the Town, but some trading Miscreant prints it in a smaller Volume, and, as he is not at the Expence of Copy-Money, is able to undersell the original Proprietor, who ventured on the Work when there was not such a Certainty of the Sale. I know no Difference between this Practice and Robbing on the Highway; only, that the one is punishable, and the other is not: For the Man who can rob his Fellow Tradesman of his Property in this Manner, would attack him on the Highway, if he had Courage, and durst do it with the same Impunity. I not only condemn those lawless Wretches that print and sell those pirated Impressions themselves, but those of the Trade who sell them in their Shops; it is like receiving stolen Goods, and ought by all honest Men to be looked upon with the same Abhorrence. This Article alone is the Reason of the small Encouragement Men of Learning meet with: For if the Bookseller knew, that when he purchased a Copy, he had the same Property in it, and would be as safe in the Possession of it as of any other Commodity, (and I know no Reason why a Commodity in Writing should not be as much mine, when I have paid for it, as any Utensil in Wood or any other Material) he could afford to give the Author at least double what he does now, when he holds his Property at the Curtesey of the designing Pirate. This additional Price would encourage many Persons to enrich the World with their Labours, who now scorn the Drudgery; for tho'

K 3

Reputation

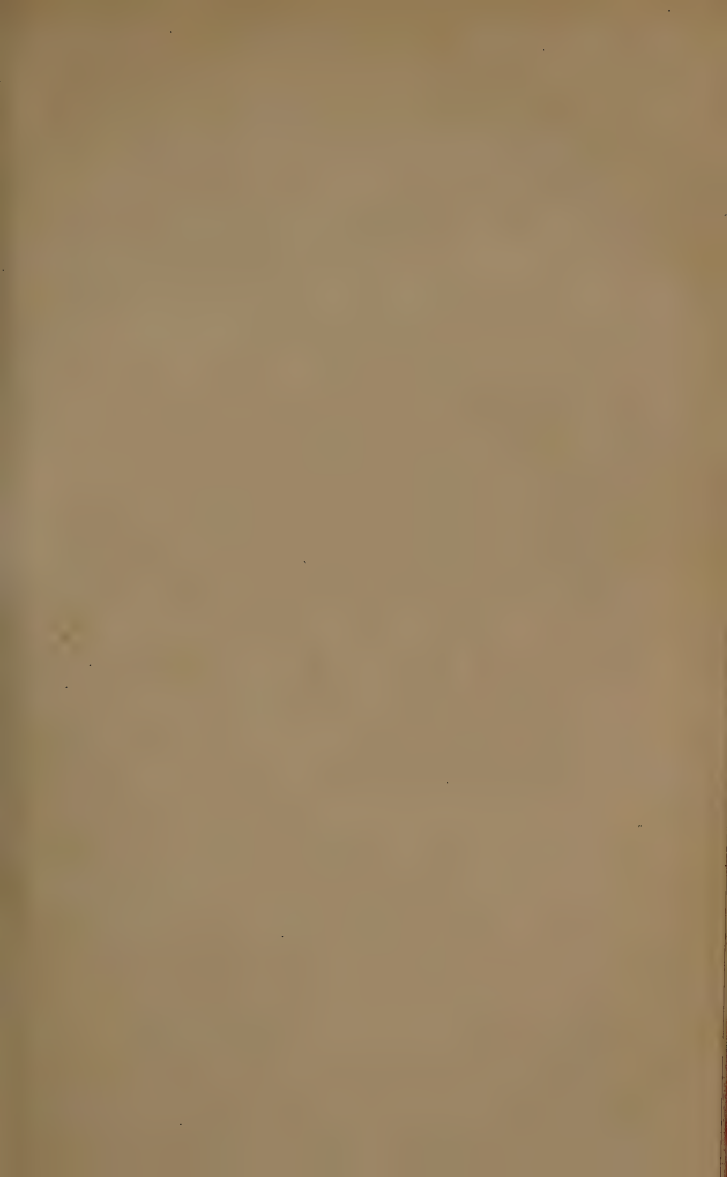
Reputation may go a great Length with the ingenious Author, yet Profit has no small Weight both in determining him to write and keeping up his Spirit in the Execution.

I hope what I have said upon this Subject, addressed to the Booksellers, may not be deemed a Digression from the Design of the Work, since these are proper Cautions to any Person who designs to set up the Trade of Bookselling, as well as to those already established.

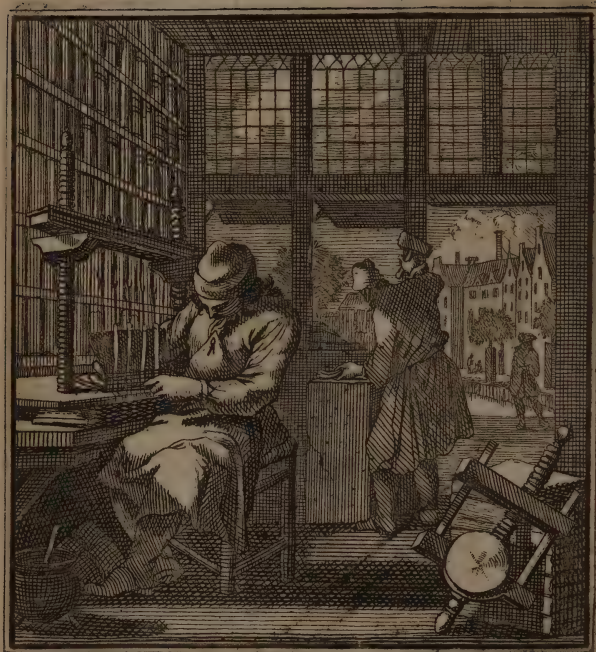
*His Genius and Qualifications.* A Youth designed for a Bookseller, ought to have a Genius for Letters, a general Knowledge of Books and Sciences, a clear Head, and a solid discerning Judgment; He ought to have a Taste for the Languages, and a good Memory to acquire them. His Education ought to be as liberal as if he was designed for any of the learned Sciences; and his Knowledge of Men and Things as extensive as either the Divine, Lawyer, or Physician. A mere Title-Monger can never make any thing but a Bungler, is liable every Day to be imposed upon, runs out his Stock upon Trifles, and loads the Public with the Rubbish of the Press.

I wish I could say, that the present Generation of Booksellers in general deserved this Character: I am afraid they do not; but I am certain they ought to be possessed of those natural and acquired Parts, before they deserve the Name of Bookseller. I do not reckon every Man a Bookseller who keeps a Stall in *Moorfields*, or a Shop in a more eminent Part of the Town, more than I esteem a Chandler's Shop a Merchant's Warehouse: Those who do not understand their Business, are to me but Quacks, and Book-Worms, whatever Name they assume.

*Wages of the Journey-men.* The Journey-men of this Trade have but a small Allowance; Fifteen or Twenty Pounds a Year







Year is what is generally given. There is a Call but for few of these, and I apprehend the Trade in general overstocked; so that considering the Expence necessary to make a real understanding Bookseller, and the Stock requisite to set him up, I cannot find much Encouragement for a Parent to design his Son to this Business.

The Bookbinder is a Dependant on the Book-*The Book-* seller. He receives the Book in Sheets from the *binder's* Bookseller, and his Business is to bind it, and co-*Business* ver it with Leather, Vellum, or otherwise, as he *and Wages* is directed. The Trade of a Bookbinder has no great Ingenuity in it, and requires few Talents, either natural or acquired, to fit a Man to carry it on; a moderate Share of Strength is requisite, which is chiefly employed in beating the Books with a heavy Hammer, to make the Sheets lie close together. The Profit of the Trade is but inconsiderable in itself, and most Masters in this Branch carry on the Business of Stationary or Pamphlet Shops. The Journeymen make but a mean Living; they seldom earn more than Ten Shillings a Week when employed, and are out of Business for Half the Year.

The Pamphlet and Print Shops are a Species *Pamphlet* of Booksellers. The Dealers in Pamphlets re-*and Print-* quire but little Genius, except they launch out *Seller.* into purchasing Copies, and Printing on their own Account. In that Case, they ought to fall little short of the Genius, Judgment, and Education of a Bookseller; but I believe a Pamphleteer of that Character is as difficult to be met with as a Black Swan; the Consequence of which is, that the Public is loaded with Productions that reflect Dishonour on the Press, and has almost put good Sense and Learning out of Countenance.

As to the Printfeller, he ought to have a Taste in Painting, to be a Judge of the Work before he buys it : But I can say as little of their Knowledge as of the Pamphleteer's. Our Print Shopkeepers are mere Tradesmen : They set up any thing that offers in their Shops ; if it sells, their End is answered ; if not, they know not where to lay the Blame, for they are no more Judges of the intrinsic Worth of the Commodity than they are of Astronomy. What Pity it is, that the Dealers in all other Commodities know their Properties, and how to discern their Beauties and Faults, yet those who deal in Letters, and in the Sale of the Works of the Muses, are so monstrously ignorant of every thing relating to what they sell.

*Of the* In the City of *London* all these Trades mentioned from the Stationer, are incorporated under the *Company* of the Stationers-Company, and have exclusive Privileges : This Corporation has the sole Property of Printing Almanacks ; and any Person pirating a Book entered in this Hall, are liable to be prosecuted, and Damages may be recovered ; But this proves of little Advantage to the fair Trader ; for either the Piracy is done so private as not to be detected, or carried on in the Name of some Bankrupt, who has nothing to lose.



## C H A P. XXVIII.

*Of SCLUPTURE and STATUARY, with their Dependants.*

**I**N the sixteenth and following Chapters, I have treated of the Liberal Art of Painting, and those several Branches which I apprehended had the nearest







nearest Relation to that Art, I shall in the same Manner first treat of Sculpture, and then of those Arts that have any Connection with it.

Sculpture is the Art of Cutting upon Stone any designed Figure or historical Representation: It differs from Painting as it has no Relation to Colours, nor depends upon Light and Shade, but is a sensible Representation of Figures in their real or proportioned Dimensions. Painting is only the Object of the Eye, and has no real Existence but in the Light; whereas Sculpture falls under the Cognizance of our Touch as well as Seeing; we can feel it in the dark, and form a Judgment of it though Stone-blind. It differs from Engraving, in that the Figures in that Art are sunk or cut into the Materials; whereas in Sculpture, the Figures rise from the Stone, in *Bass Relievo*, which is the highest raised Work of this kind: The Image seems ready to fly from the Compartment, and touches the Plain of the Building but insensibly. It differs from Statuary, in that the Representation is fixed; the Images are fixed to the Structure, and cannot be removed without destroying the whole: Whereas a Statue may be removed at pleasure. A Statuary represents but one or two distinct Figures; but in Sculpture, a Piece of History is represented with as much Accuracy as by the Pencil.

Sculpture and Statuary are generally joined together, and a Youth who is designed for this Business must have a natural Genius, which may be early discovered by his mimicking the Figures of Men and Animals in Clay, or other Materials: If he is pleased with this Amusement, without any accidental Impression, it is a strong Indication that his Genius has a natural Turn for this Art. To cultivate this Inclination he ought to be early put to the best Masters in Designing, and

the

*His Education.*

the rest of his Education ought to be Liberal, to give him a freer Taste of Things. The *Italian* Language ought to be his chief Study, as in that Country he must compleat himself in his Business. When he has served his Time to the most eminent Statuary here, he ought to pass two or three Years at the Academies in *Rome* or *Venice*, to visit the Closets of the Curious in that Country, and acquaint himself with the Manner and Taste of the most celebrated Antient and Modern Masters. In a word, what I have said of the Liberal Painter in Chapter XVI. is applicable to the Statuary.

Besides Genius, this Art requires some Strength. The Blocking-out the Work is very laborious, and this is done by the Workman of greatest Skill in the Shop. What they call Blocking, is cutting out of a Block of Stone, or Marble, the rough Figure designed: The Statue when Blocked has all the larger Parts; the Limbs and Members of the Piece are disposed in their proper Order, and the whole Figure has its proper Attitude, but wants the finishing; which is done by Hands who have not so much Skill in the general Disposition of the Parts.

The Master-Statuary first draws his Design upon Paper, and then forms from thence a Model in Clay, or Wax, from whence the Workman Blocks out the Figure in Stone, or Marble, and the rest of the Hands finish the whole.

#### SECT. 2.

*Of Figures in Metal.*

There are Statuaries who cast only in Metal. These have a Model of Clay, made to the Proportion they design the Figure, upon which they run their Metal. Metal Figures are not cast all at once, but in different Parts; the Trunk of the Body in one Part and the Limbs in another; all which are sodered together in their proper Places and Postures.

There





There are others who make Figures in Clay, Wax, and Plaister of *Paris*. The Taste of Busts and Figures in these Materials prevails much of late Years, and in some measure interferes with Portrait Painting: The Nobility now affect to have their Busts done that Way rather than fit for their Pictures, and the Fashion is to have their Apartments adorned with Bronzes and Figures in Plaister and Wax.

Those who make Busts in Clay, draw from the SECT. 3: Life, and mould their Clay while the Person sits, Of Busts as if for his Picture; and the Likeness thus executed is much more lively than that done in in Clay. Plaister or Wax, and much more costly; a good Bust in Clay is worth ten Guineas, whereas of the other Materials it is not worth above two or three.

From the above Description it is plain the Genius of Workers in Clay, who are generally employed in Workers making Models for the Statuary, in Stone or Me- in Clay. tal, must have the Genius and Taste of a Statuary; with this Difference only, that the one works in hard Materials and the other in those more pliable; and, consequently, that to make him compleat in his Art, his Travel and Education ought to be the same.

Those who work in Plaister of *Paris*, when they SECT. 4: make a Bust from the Life, apply a Quantity of Of Figures Talk to the Face and Parts to be represented; in Plaister the Concave Impression of the Face is left in the of Paris. Talk, into which they run Plaister of *Paris*, which receives the Convex Figure.

Plaister of *Paris* is made of Burnt Alabaster: The Alabaster is first pounded and then burnt; when they are to use it, they mix it with Water to a due Consistence, and in less than a Quarter of an Hour it acquires a Hardness little inferior to Stone. The Likeness which is taken off in this Way is indeed true, as to the principal distinguishing



ing Features, but it wants those delicate Touches which give Life and Meaning to the Face.

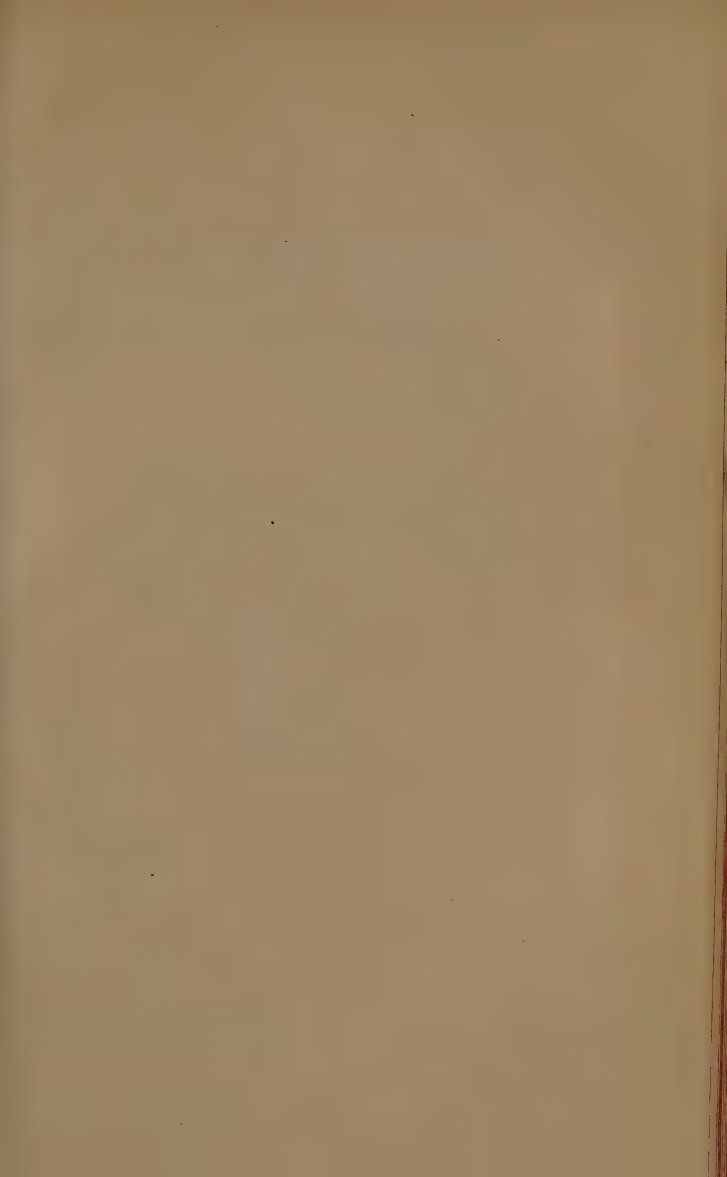
**SECT. 5.** Bustoes in Wax are taken off in the same Manner, with Talk, from the Face or other Subject to be represented, and the Concave filled with Wax, as the other was with Plaister of *Paris*: When they have thus moulded the Figure, they paint it from the Life, or according to their Fancy.

When the Workman designs any other Figures in these Materials, he has a Model made of Wood by the Carver, of the exact Proportion of the intended Figure; from whence he takes the Impression in the same Manner as from the Life. If his Figure consists of many involved Members, the Figure is divided into Parts, and cast separate, which are afterwards joined to make up the whole Design.

*The Genius of Work-ers in Plaister of Paris and Wax.* As to the Workers in Plaister of *Paris* and Wax, it requires neither much Genius, Learning, or Ingenuity; if they do not make their own Moulds, which none of them are capable of, their Work is merely mechanical, and requires only Practice to perfect them in it.

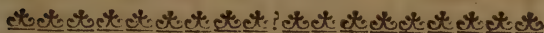
*Wages of the different Artists.* The Statuary is a genteel and profitable Art, and is coming much in Repute in *England*. We have some tolerable Masters: Mr. *Rysbrack* may be said to be eminent in his Way; and we have some *English* Hands that come little short of the *Italians*, who were formerly more employed in our Shops than at present: A good Hand may earn from Forty Shillings to Three Pounds a Week. As to the Journeymen in the Wax and Plaister Way, they may earn Twenty or Twenty-Five Shillings; but a great Deal of Business is dispatched by a few Hands: I believe this Branch, as it is easily acquired, may be soon overstocked.

Stucco





Stucco Workers are properly a Branch of Sculpt. SECT. 6.  
 ture : They differ only from the Statuary in that *Stucco*  
 the one represents his Pieces of Sculpture in Stone *Work.*  
 and the other in Plaister. This Branch of Plai-  
 sterers is an ingenious Art, and requires Judgment  
 and Education : It is genteel and profitable, as a  
 Workman in this Way is sometimes paid a Gui-  
 nea a Day.



## C H A P. XXIX.

*Of the Goldsmith, and his Dependants.*

**A**S the Workers in Metal, especially of the finer  
 Metals, form sensible Figures, either by cast-  
 ing them in Moulds or forming them with the  
 Hammer, they may be reckoned of some Kindred  
 to Sculpture and Statuary, and for that Reason I  
 range them in this Place.

The Goldsmith, or, as some call him, Silver-SECT. 1.  
 smith, is employed in making all manner of Uten-The Busi-  
 sils in those rich Metals, either for Ornament or ness of a  
 Use. His Work is either performed in the Mould, Gold or  
 or beat into Figure by the Hammer or other En-Silver-  
 gine : All Works that have any sort of Sculpture, smith.  
 that is, raised Figures of any sort, are cast in  
 Moulds, and afterwards polished and finished.  
 Plates or Dishes of Silver are beat out from thin  
 flat Plates ; Tankards and other Vessels of that  
 kind, are formed of thin Plates sodered together,  
 and their Mouldings are beat, not cast. Their  
 Business required much more Time and Labour  
 formerly than at present ; they were obliged to  
 beat their Metal from the Ingot into what Thin-  
 ness they wanted ; but now there are invented  
 Flatting-

Flattening-Mills, which reduce their Metal to what Thinness they require, at a very small Expence.

*His Genius and Qualifications.*

The Goldsmith makes all his own Moulds, and for that Reason ought to be a good Designer, and have a good Taste in Sculpture. He must be conversant in Alchemy; that is, in all the Properties of Metals: He must know the proper Menstruums for their Solution, the various Methods of extracting and refining them from their Dross and Impurity; the Secret of mixing them with their proper Alloy: He must know the various Ways of Essayng Metals, and distinguishing the real from the fictitious.

*His Education.*

From hence it must be conjectured that he ought to be possessed of a solid Judgment as well as a mechanical Hand and Head. His Education, with respect to his Business, does not require to be very liberal; a plain *English* Education will suffice; Designing is the chief Part of his early Study, previous to his Apprenticeship: But as his Employment is the most genteel of any in the Mechanic Way, and that it requires a large Stock to set him up, I should advise a Youth for this Business to have such an Education as I have described in Chapter XIV.

The Goldsmith employs several distinct Workmen, almost as many as there are different Articles in his Shop; for in this great City there are Hands that excel in every Branch, and are constantly employed but in that one of which they are Masters. This gives us an Advantage over many Foreign Nations in this Article, as they are obliged to employ the same Hands in every Branch of the Trade, and it is impossible to expect that a Man employed in such an infinite Variety can finish his Work to any Perfection, at least, not so much as he who is constantly employed in one Thing.

He



He employs, besides those in his Shop, many Hands without ; as first, the Jeweller, a Branch frequently connected with that of the Goldsmith ; who differs only in this, that the one is employed in large Works, and the other only in Toys and Jewels.

The Jeweller must be a Judge of all manner of precious Stones, their Beauties, common Blemishes, and their intrinsic Value : He must not only know real Stones, but fictitious Gems, and the manner of preparing them ; his Business is to set them in Rings, Necklaces, Pendants, Ear-Rings, Buckles of all sorts, and in Watches and whatever Toys else are adorned with precious Stones. He makes all his own Moulds, and forges all the Metal Part of his Work. Their Moulds are generally cut in burnt Bone, into which their Metal is cast. He ought to be an elegant Designer, and have a quick Invention for new Patterns, not only to range the Stones in such manner as to give Lustre to one another, but to create Trade ; for a new Fashion takes as much with the Ladies in Jewels as any thing else : He that can furnish them ofteneft with the newest Whim has the best Chance for their Custom.

SECT. 2.  
*Of the Jeweler.*

*His Genius and Qualifications.*

A Jeweller then ought to have a good Eye, to observe the Flaws and Deceits in Jewels ; a nice Taste in those kind of valuable Trifles, and a mechanical Hand and Head to execute his Designs. His Education may be merely *English* ; I mean, he has no Occasion for any more than that Language : The Sciences are foreign to his Business. It requires a large Stock to set up a Master ; especially to furnish a Shop : But he that intends to work only for the Shopkeepers, and employ Apprentices and Journeymen, may begin with very little, and must be contented with less Profit than if

*Their  
Wages.*

if he sold to the Wearer. These kind of Piece-Masters are paid according to the Work, and a Journeyman may earn Twenty or Five and twenty Shillings a Week.

SECT. 3.

*Of the  
Snuff-Box  
and Tweezer  
Cafe  
Maker  
and  
Silver-  
Turner.*

*Their  
Wages.*

The Goldsmith employs the Snuff-Box Maker, the Tweezer-Cafe Maker, Silver-Turner, and several other Branches, which take their Names from the Pieces of Work they make: But these and all other come under the general Denomination of the Silversmith; and perform their Work the same Way; except the Silver-Turner, of whom I shall take notice when I come to the Mystery of Turning in general. A Journeyman in all these Branches may earn Twenty Shillings, some Thirty, if they have Knowledge and bestow Application.

SECT. 4.

*Of the  
Burnisher.  
Of Gild-  
ing.*

He employs likewise the Burnisher and Gilder. Burnishing is performed with Oil and Whiten, and Silver Plate is whitened by boiling it in Water mixed with Salt of Tartar. Gilding is performed with an Amalgama of Gold and Quicksilver; the Gold is heated in thin Plates in a Crucible, and when just enclining to flow, three or four Times the Weight of Quicksilver is poured upon it, which is immediately quenched in Water, and both together becomes a soft Substance, yielding to the Touch like Butter. When they intend to gild, they rub the Subject to be gilded over with *Aqua Fortis*, and then with their Finger cover it over with the Amalgama; when it is all covered over and smooth, they hold it over a Charcoal Fire, by which Means the Mercury is evaporated, and the Gold remains upon the Plate; then they clean and polish it, which gives it the Colour they want.

Gilding

Gilding is a very profitable Business, but dangerous to the Constitution; few of them live long, the Fumes of the Quicksilver affect their Nerves, and render their Lives a Burthen to them. The Trade is but in few Hands; some of them Women. A quick Hand may earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week.

The Chaser is another Branch of the Gold-Sect. 5. smith's Business; which is, the raising of these *Of the* Figures upon the Cases of Watches, Tweezers, *Chaser.* and other Toys, which are not cast, but chased or imbossed. The cast Figures rise sharp and bold, but the chased, even of the best kind, appear flat and lifeless. It is performed thus: A Mould is made of Clay, in which the Figures are represented in the Concave or Sinking in the Clay, into which is run Plaister of *Paris*; the last receives the Impression in the Convex, or has the Figures rising from the Plaister. The Mould thus prepared, a Piece of Plate is beat out very thin of the Figure of the Plaister Mould; the Convex Side of the Plate is neatly polished, and then put upon the Mould; the Workman then with small Instruments punches down the Plate to the Figures, by which Means they appear protuberant upon the round Side of the Metal. A Workman in this Branch may earn from Twenty to Thirty Shillings a Week, according to his Skill and Application; for they are, for the most part, paid by the Piece. A Youth designed for this Branch ought to have good Eyes: No Strength is required; but he must have a good Genius for Drawing, and ought to be early learned the Principles of that Art.

The Refiner is a distinct Branch belonging to Sect. 6. the Goldsmith's Trade: Though the Goldsmith *Of the*  
L
himself Refiner.

himself knows, or at least ought to know, how to refine his Metals, yet he has more Advantage in employing those who make it their sole Business. They are employed in separating Silver from Gold; and other Metals, and reducing them to their proper Standard. This requires great Judgment in Alchemy, and much Practice to become expert in the several Processes in which they are engaged. No great Strength is necessary; only sound Lungs cannot be dispensed with: They are subject to Paralytic Disorders, from the Effluvia of the great Quantity of Mercury they use. The Wages of a Journeyman is from Half a Crown to Three Shillings and Sixpence a Day.

SECT. 7.  
*Of the  
Gold-  
Beater.*

The chief Secret of the Gold-Beater's Art consists, in purifying his Gold and heating it when in thin Plates, before he begins to hammer it. It is beat with a heavy Hammer between Leaves made of Gut, called Gold-Beater's-Leaf, into a Thinness surpassing common Apprehension. The Trade is not over-and-above profitable to the Master, is very laborious to the Journeyman, and requires a Lad to have his Joints pretty well knit before he enters; but his Genius may be as low as can be conceived. The Wages he earns is much the same with other common Trades.

SECT. 8.  
*Of the  
Goldfinder.*

The last Branch I shall mention, that has any Relation to these two capital and much-coveted Metals, is that called a Goldfinder. These Men purchase the Sweepings of the Goldsmith's Shops and Refiners Ashes, or the Rubbish wherein Plate is supposed to have been melted. These Ashes or Dust are washed with Water from their Impurities as much as possible; then put in a Vessel, into which Quicksilver is poured, and by constantly

stantly stirring it about, the Mercury attracts whatever Metal is in the Dust: When they fancy the Quicksilver has done its Office, the Mercury is taken out and washed, and then distilled from the other Metals, which remain at Bottom; these are melted together in a Lump and carried to the Refiner, who knows how to separate them. There are but few Masters in this Way: They take no Apprentices, and use only common Labourers to do their Work.



## C H A P. XXX.

*Of the Gold and Silver Lace-Man.*

THE Gold and Silver Lace-Man may be es-  
 teemed of Kin to the Dealers in Metal, SECT. I.  
His Buft-  
ness, and  
the Furni-  
ture in his  
Shop.  
 as the greatest Value of his Commodity is Metal, the Furni-  
ture in his  
Shop.  
 and that of the most precious Sort. The Lace-  
 Shop is furnished with all Sorts of Gold and Silver  
 Lace, Gold and Silver Buttons, Shapes for Waist-  
 coats, Lace and Network for Robeings and Wo-  
 men's Petticoats, Fringes, Bugles, Spangles,  
 Plates for Embroidery and Orrice, and Bone-  
 Lace Weavers, Gold and Silver Wire, Purle,  
 Slesy, Twist, &c. A Lace-Man must have a well  
 lined Pocket to furnish his Shop; but his Garrets His Qua-  
lifications.  
 may be as meanly equipped as he pleases. His  
 chief Talent ought to lie in a nice Taste in Pat-  
 terns of Lace, &c. He ought to speak fluently,  
 though not elegantly, to entertain the Ladies;  
 and to be Master of a handsome Bow and Cringe;  
 should be able to hand a Lady to and from her  
 Coach politely, without being seized with the  
 Palpitation of the Heart at the Touch of a delicate  
 Hand, a well-turned and much exposed Limb, or  
 a hand-



a handsome Face : But, above all, he must have Confidence to refuse his Goods in a handsome Manner to the extravagant Beau who never pays, and Patience as well as Stock to bear the Delays of the sharpening Peer, who pays but seldom. With these natural Qualifications, five Thousand Pounds in his Pocket, and a Set of good Customers in view, a young Man may commence Lace-Man : If he trusts moderately, and with Discretion, lives with Oeconomy, and minds his Business more than his Mistress, he may live to increase his Stock ; but otherwise I know no readier Road to a Jail, and Destruction, than a Lace-Man's Business.

**SECT. 2.** The Original of his Commodity is Silk ; but  
*Of the* we shall leave that Branch of his Dependants to  
*Wire-* its proper Place. The first Person in his Employ  
*Drawer.* is the Wire-Drawer : He furnishes him with  
 Wire of all Dimensions for Spinning, for Purle,  
*The Man-* making Spangles, &c. The Business of a Wire-  
*ner draw-* Drawer is performed thus : If it is Gold Wire  
*ing Wire.* is to be drawn, an Ingot of Silver is double gilt,  
 and by the Help of a Mill is drawn into Wire ;  
 the Mill consists of a Steel Plate, perforated with  
 Holes of various Dimensions, and a Wheel which  
 turns the Spindles. The Ingot, which at first is  
 but small, is passed through the largest Hole, and  
 then through one a Degree smaller, and so con-  
 tinued till it is drawn to the Fineness it is wanted,  
 and still remains gilded if drawn to the Fineness of  
 a Hair. Silver Wire is drawn in the same Man-  
 ner, only it is not gilded. The Wire-Drawer  
 makes Purle, which is Silver or Gold Wire twist-  
 ed upon a small Needle in a Wheel for that pur-  
 pose : When the Needle is full, the Wire is pull-  
 ed and remains twisted in Rounds, like the Wind-  
 ings of a very small Worm. This is used by But-  
 ton-

ton-Makers and Embroiderers. The Business of a Wire-Drawer is purely mechanical; a Hobby-Horse is capable to execute their Business, since the whole of their Work is performed by the Engine, which they have nothing to do but turn round; nor are their Engines costly; their chief Care is in preserving the Colour of the Metal, to which a moist Hand is a very great Enemy. They are paid so much an Ounce for their Labour by the Lace-Man, who furnishes them with the Plate. They employ but few Hands, and give but small Wages.

The Wire being once drawn to a proper **Fine-SECT. 3.** ness, is sent to the Flatting-Mills, where it is *Flatting-* made flat by passing between two Rollers. *Mill.*

The Silver by being flatted is made ready for **SECT. 4.** Spinning, which is performed by Spinners brought *Of Silver* up to that Business: It is done in a long Room; *Thread* at the one End of which stands their Wheel, *Spinners.* made of Steel; the Spindles are placed on this Wheel in the same manner as those used in Rope-Walks, or for spinning Thread for Sail-Cloth; a Thread of Silk is fastened to the End of one of the Spindles; one Person turns the Wheel, while another holding the Thread of Silk in one Hand, and the flatted Silver in the other, allows the Silver to wind gently about the Silk as it is turned round by the Wheel: In this Manner the whole Thread of Silk is covered, which is rolled upon a Bottom, and is now called Silver or Gold Sleysy. A moist Hand cannot be employed in this Work; and it requires much Care to preserve it from tarnishing, and much Experience to compleat the Workman. Women are employed in this as well as Men, and may earn Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week honestly; but they are much

L 3

given

given to pilfering the Stuff, and have a Trick of moistening the Silk to make up the Deficiency of Weight. The Master is paid by the Lace-Man at so much an Ounce, who generally furnishes him with the Materials.

SECT. 5.  
*Of the  
Orrice-  
Weaver.*

We have now prepared this rich Thread, let us pursue its Progress till we have gratified the Lady's Pride with Lace or Robeings composed of it: To this purpose the Lace-Man employs the Orrice-Weaver, who is an ingenious Tradesman: He understands Drawing so much as to design upon Paper his own Patterns, wherein are described the Figure and Number of Threads to be moved, in order to raise it on the Lace. There are some Workmen of this Trade who can neither draw their own Patterns, nor put the Work into the Loom, though they can work it after it has been put in for them; but these are esteemed but half Tradesmen. Their Figures are raised by the same Principles that the Damask or Silk Weavers work, and their Looms are constructed much in the same Manner, making Allowance for the Largeness and Smallness of the Work; and both are so perplexed, that the Reader would reap but little Benefit from a Description without a Plate or Model, which is inconsistent with the Design of our Undertaking. The Master Orrice-Weaver weighs out his Silk and Silver to his Men, who are obliged to return the same Weight in Work or Cuttings: If a Master is cautious, they have but little Opportunity of stealing from him; but they may from one another: yet I have always heard, that there is scarce such a Thing to be heard of in the Trade as a Pilferer. They are paid at so much a Yard according to the Pattern, and generally earn Fifteen or Eighteen Shillings a Week, if they have an easy Job, and refrain the Ale-

*Their  
Wages.*

house,

house, the Bane of most *London* Workmen: It requires a lively Apprehension, to make a compleat Workman in this Trade, and he must not be of a weakly Constitution; for the Weight they are obliged to move with the Treadles, require a greater Degree of Strength than Weavers employed in the Manufacture of coarser Materials; a dry cold Hand, free from Sweat, is likewise absolutely necessary; because if they tarnish their Work, so as to put it past Sale, they are obliged to pay for the Stuff and lose their Labour: The cleanest Hand that is, tarnishes, in some measure; but they have a Method of restoring the Gloss, if it is not too much spoiled.

The Bone-Lace Maker is another Servant of SECT. 6. the Lace-Man. Their Work is not performed in *Of the* the Loom, but wrought by Hand in different *Bone-Lace* Parts, and put together on a Pillow, in the *Man-Maker*.  
 ner that Thread-Lace is made. The Ground Work of some of their Patterns are made by Orrice-Weavers, and afterwards ornamented by the Bone-Lace Maker. He ought to be a good Pattern-Draughts-Man, as the Beauty of his Work depends upon the Richness and Variety of the Figures. We are but Bunglers in this Art in *England*; the *French Point de Espagn* beats all our Performances in that Way. They not only excel us in this, but in Orrice-Lace: They have a Method of giving a lively rich Look to mere Trifles: Our *English* Lace is much richer in Metal, but still the *French* Lace has a richer Aspect till you come to weigh it. They exceed us in Colour; but this I take to be owing to our Climate, which is moister than theirs, and consequently finely polished Metals or Goods of that Fabric must tarnish here sooner than in *France*, though the Workman's Skill should be equal.



**SECT. 7.** *The Silver and Gold Button-Maker.* The Button-Maker, I mean the Silver and Gold Button-Maker, is the next humble Servant of the Lace-Man; the Lace-Man furnishes him with all Materials for his Buttons, except Moulds, and buys them of him when done. The Silver and Gold Button-Maker is a pretty ingenious Business: He must have a Fancy and Genius for inventing new Fashions; a good Eye, as his Business is poreing, and a clean dry Hand. It requires no great Strength, and is followed by Women as well as Men, which has reduced the Trade to small Profits, and a small Share of Reputation; the Women are generally Gin-Drinkers, and, consequently, bad Wives; this makes them poor, and, to get something to keep Soul and Body together, work for a mere Trifle, and hawk their Work about to the Trade at an Under-Price, after they have cheated the Lace-Man of his Stuffs. This has reduced the Craft to a very low Ebb; however, a good Workman, if he can get Employ among the Crowd, may earn Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week.

**SECT. 8.** *The Spangle, Bugle and Button-Ring Maker.* The Lace-Man employs, besides the Craft abovementioned in the Metal Way, the Spangle, Bugle, and Button-Ring Maker. The Spangles and Plate Figures in Embroidery are made of Gold or Silver Wire, first twisted round a Stick of the Bigness they want the Spangles, &c. to be made of; then they are cut off in Rings and flatted upon an Anvil, with a Punch and the Stroke of a heavy Hammer. The Anvil is made of Iron, fixed in a large Block of Wood bound round with Iron Hoops; the Face of it is of case-hardened Steel, nicely polished and perfectly flat; the Punch is nine Inches long, and about an Inch over in the Face, which is likewise of case-hardened Steel, flat and curiously polished; a Frame of Iron is



is raised from the Block over the Anvil, which supports the Punch: When the Workman is to make Spangles, Rings for Buttons, or other Plate Figures, he places the Rings above described, upon the Anvil under the Punch; then, with both Hands, gives a smart and sudden Blow with the Hammer, which flats the Wire Rings into the Shape of Spangles, &c. If the Anvil or Punch is not hardened to an equal Temper, either of them gives way to the Metal and the Work is spoiled; or if they are not truly polished, the Spangles want their proper Gloss, in which their chief Beauty consists. Note, When we speak of Gold Wire in all these Branches, we mean only Silver double gilt, and drawn after the Manner described in the Section of Wire-Drawers.

The Fringe, Frog, and Tassel Maker is like-SECT. 9. wife employed by the Lace-Man. Some of the *The Fringe.* Button-Makers perform the Work; but it is *Frog, and* chiefly done by Women, upon the Hand, who *Tassel* make a very handsome Livelihood of it, if they are *Maker.* not initiated into the Mystery of Gin-Drinking.

Embroiderers may be reckoned among the De-SECT. 10. pendants of the Lace-Man; as in his Shop the *Of Em-* greatest Part of their rich Work is vended, and he *broidery.* furnishes them with all Materials for their Business. It is chiefly performed by Women; is an ingenious Art, requires a nice Taste in Drawing, a bold Fancy to invent new Patterns, and a clean Hand to save their Work from tarnishing. — Few of the Workers at present can Draw, they have their Patterns from the Pattern-Drawer, who must likewise draw the Work itself, which they only fill up, with Gold and Silver, Silks or Worsted, according to its Use and Nature. We are far from excelling in this Branch of Business in  
*England*

*England* : The Nuns in Foreign Countries far exceed any thing we can perform. We make some good Work ; but fall short of the bold Fancy in *French* and *Italian* Embroidery : This I take to be chiefly owing to the Want of a Taste for Drawing in the Performers ; they may go on in a dull beaten Tract, or servily imitate a Foreign Pattern, but know not how to advance the Beauty of the old or strike out any new Invention worth Notice. An Embroiderer ought to have a Taste for Designing, and a just Notion of the Principles of Light and Shade, to know how to range their Colours in a natural Order, make them reflect upon one another, and the whole to represent the Figure in its proper Shade.

SECT. II. The Lace-Man employs also the Livery-Lace-Weaver ; whose Work is performed in a Loom formed upon the same Principles with that of the *very-Lace Weaver*. Orrice-Weaver ; his chief Talent lies in representing Coats of Arms upon Lace, and disposing his Colours according to the Distinction of Noblemen and Gentlemen's Liveries. He differs in nothing from the Inkle and Tape Weaver, but, that the one represents Figures upon his Work, and the other plain : Their Looms are the same, and with a little Practice each may execute the other's Work ; but of these under their proper Head. A Livery-Lace-Weaver is a pretty good Business, a Journeyman may earn from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week. It requires little Strength and a tolerable Share of Ingenuity.





## C H A P. XXXI.

*Of ARCHITECTURE, and those employed in that Branch.*

**A**rchitecture is the Art of building Houses, SECT. 1. Palaces, and other Edifices: It differs from *Of Architecture.* Fortification, as that is the Art of building Castles and Places of Defence. The first relates to Domestic Buildings, and the other to War and Public Defence. It is reckoned one of the Liberal Arts: Its Use is universal, and the Profits arising from it are very considerable.

The Architect is the Person who draws the SECT. 2. Design and Plan of a Palace, or other Edifice; *Of the Architect.* where he describes, in Profile, the whole Building, in all its proportional Dimensions; every Member of the Building is exactly delineated; all its Ornaments ranged in their proper Order; and every Part of the Edifice appears to the Eye in Miniature in the same Disposition as they are intended in the real Work. Besides this Plan he generally forms a Model in Wood, with the same Exactness as before; both which gives his Employer a distinct View of the Design. When the Employer has fixed upon a Plan, they then agree upon the Price, and the Architect either undertakes the whole Work, for a certain Sum, or is paid for superintending the Work only; in either Case all the Workmen are generally of his own choosing, and such as he believes capable of executing their several Branches in the proposed Work.

There

*General Rules in Architecture, and Qualifications of an Architect.* There are particular Rules in Architecture to determine the Proportion every Part of a Building ought to have to all the other Members, contributing to the Beauty, Uniformity, and Strength of the Work. These Rules the Architect must be perfectly Master of, as likewise of the several Ornaments with which the Edifices are decorated; such as Columns, Pilasters, Mouldings, Sculpture, and Statues. There are five Orders of Architecture, distinguished by these several Columns, viz. Dorick, Ionick, Tuscan, Corinthian, and Composite; these five Orders have each their distinct Dimensions and Ornaments, in the due ranging of which consists the Architect's Taste. A Man may understand all the Mechanic Rules of Architecture, and yet have no more Taste in Building than a blind Man of Colours: He is just like a Person who has a good Voice, and knows all the Rules of Music but wants an Ear. An Architect of this Stamp is able to execute a Plan ready drawn, or imitate a Building ready raised; but when Situation, or any other Circumstance obliges him to alter his Dimensions, he is at a Loss; he either crowds the Building with Ornament, leaves it naked, or ranges the whole in such a perplexed Order, that either Uniformity or Variety is wanting, or neither can be discovered without the Scale and Compasses.

This Taste ought to be, in some measure, natural; but it is to be acquired by Travel, and a careful Study of the Works of the most celebrated Masters, and the most remarkable Buildings in Europe. In his Travel he ought not only to consider the Beauty and Regularity of the Buildings he meets with, but their Situation; for a Building may be regular in itself, yet appear awkward in some certain Situations: A small Building in a large

large Area, though never so regularly disposed, looks little and mean; and a large House in a small confined Prospect appears heavy and lumpy, though done to the most accurate Rules of Architecture. We need only take a View of *St. Paul's Church* or the *Mansion-House* for an Example of the last; where, though the Buildings may be supposed regular in all their Members, yet to the Eye they appear heavy and lifeless, by the Confinement of the Situation. An Architect, before he designs his Building, ought to chuse a commodious Situation, answerable to the Dignity of the proposed Edifice; or, if he is confined to a certain Spot of Ground, must adapt the Building to that Situation, so that both may correspond.

An Architect properly ought to be of no other Employ; but must be a Judge of Work, and how far it is executed to his Design. He must know all the Secrets of the Bricklayer, Stone-Mason, Carpenter, Joiner, Carver, and all other Branches employed in building and finishing a House: He ought to be acquainted with all the Principles of their several Arts, and a Judge of the Materials each uses in his Way.

His Education ought to be Liberal, and his Head Mathematically and Geometrically turned: *His Genius and Education.* He must be very well versed in the Theory and Practice of Figures; but, above all, eminent in Design and Invention: All which, as I have hinted above, must be improved by Travel into Countries where there are better Judges of Architecture than we; at least, to such whose Taste this Nation seems most inclinable to follow. The Business is profitable; few Men who have gained any Reputation but have made good Estates: Though I scarce know of any in *England* who have had an Education regularly designed for the Profession.

Brick-



Bricklayers, Carpenters, &c. all commence Architects ; especially in and about *London*, where there go but few Rules to the building of a City-House. There appears now and then a Man eminent in this Way ; but an *Inigo Jones* is scarce to be met with in several Ages.

This is the general Business of an Architect ; who appears to be a very useful Subject, from the Number of Trades that depend and are employed by him. The Stone-Mason, Bricklayer, Carpenter, Joiner, Plaisterer, Carver, and several Denominations of Smiths, House-Painters, Glaziers, &c. must pay court to the Architect : And of these we shall speak separately.

SECT. 3.  
*Of the  
Stone-  
Mason.*

The Stone-Mason is employed in cutting Stone for building and ornamenting : He is acquainted with all the Orders of Architecture, can cut each distinct Column or Pilaster, and charge them with their proper and peculiar Capitals and Ornaments : He knows how to cut all the Cornishes, Mouldings, and other Decorations from the Architect's Plan. He is not only employed in cutting the Stones in their proper Figures and Dimensions, but in laying them, and building the Stone-Work of the whole Building : On this Account, he is Judge of all Kind of Cements, and the Secret of preparing them for Use.

*His Genius  
and Consti-  
tution.*

The Stone-Mason ought to be of a robust Constitution : His Work requires Strength as well as Ingenuity : He must have so much Judgment as to take in a large Compass of Figures ; Geometry is absolutely necessary ; he must learn Designing, and to draw all the five Orders of Architecture, according to their several Proportions ; his Skill in Drawing is likewise employed in taking down with his Chalk upon the Block of Stone, from the Architect's Plan, the Out-lines of any Figure,











Figure, Moulding, or Scroll, that is to be cut : In a word, without Drawing and Figures he cannot make a Stone-Mason, unless he is to be employed only in cutting and squaring Flag-Stones. It is an ingenious genteel Craft, and not unprofitable. The Master may be ranked among the first Rank of Tradesmen ; and the Journeyman, *Their* when employed, makes Three Shillings a Day, or *Wages.* at least Half a Crown ; but they are idle about four Months of the Year, unless they have some Skill in Sculpture, in which they may be employed all the Year.

The Bricklayer comes next under our Consideration. He differs from the Stone-Mason as much as his Materials ; his Skill consists, considering him as a mere Bricklayer, only in ranging his Brick even upon the Top of one another, and giving them their proper Beds of Cements ; for it is supposed, the Architect directs him in every thing relating to Dimensions. But a Master-Bricklayer thinks himself capable to raise a Brick-House without the Tuition of an Architect : And in Town they generally know the just Proportion of Doors and Windows, the Manner of carrying up Vents, and the other common Articles in a City-House, where the Carpenter, by the Strength of Wood, contributes more to the standing of the House than all the Bricklayer's Labour. He works by the Yard ; that is, is paid by the Employer so much for every Yard of Brick-Work, either with or without the Materials ; and is a very profitable Business ; especially if they confine themselves to work for others, and do not launch out into Building-Projects of their own, which frequently ruin them : It is no new Thing in *London*, for those Master-Builders to build themselves out of their own Houses, and  
fix

fix themselves in Jail with their own Materials. A Journeyman-Bricklayer has commonly Half a Crown a Day, and the Foreman of the Work may have Three Shillings, or perhaps a Guinea a Week: But they are out of Business for five, if not six Months in the Year; and, in and about London, drink more than one Third of the other Six.

**SECT. 5.** The Carpenter is the next Person of Consequence in the Employ of the Architect. The Carpenter is employed in the Wooden-Work, from the Foundation to the Top. In Works where the Foundation is supposed soft, the Carpenter drives Piles down to support the Edifice. In Brick-Works he places Bearers, where the chief Weight of the Building lies: He lays the Joists, Girders, and Rafter in Flooring, and when the outward Case is built, he puts on the Roof and prepares it for the Slater. This is the proper Business of a House-Carpenter. He ought to have a solid Judgment in Matters of this Kind, to be able to act not only by the common mechanical Principles of his Art, but to strike out of the common Road when the Case requires it; as it frequently does in propping of old decayed Buildings: Strength is the chief of his Study, and to dispose his Work in such a Manner as that which is designed for the Support of a Building may not, by its Weight, overturn it. It requires a strong robust Body and hail Constitution. He must read *English*, write a tolerable Hand, and know how to Design his Work. He must understand as much Geometry as relates to Mensuration of Solids and Superficies. This Business is by no means despicable in respect to its Profits: The Master is paid so much for his Stuff by the Foot, and he and his Men so much a Day for their Labour.

*The House-Carpenter.*  
*His Business.*

*Talents.*

*Wages.*





bour. The Journeyman has from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

The Joiner is the next Servant of the Architect; SECT. 6.  
and is generally the same Person with the Car-*The Joiner.*  
penter: However, as a Joiner, he is employed  
in making Doors, laying Floors, preparing the *His Busi-*  
Ceilings for the Plaisterer to nail his Laths on; in *ness.*  
dividing the House with Partitions, and Wain-  
scoting the several Apartments. As a Joiner's  
Work requires a nicer Hand, and a greater *Talents.*  
Taste in Ornament, his Business requires that he  
should be acquainted with Geometry and Men-  
suration; and, in these Respects, an accurate  
Accomptant: It requires Labour in the Execu-  
tion, and is attended with proportional Profit;  
the Master works for so much a Yard square, and *Wages.*  
pays his Journeymen generally Half a Crown a  
Day; but in Piece or Jobbing Work charges  
Three Shillings to his Employer: He sometimes  
lets out Work to his Journeymen by the Piece or  
Yard, allowing him proportionally less than he  
charges himself. Of these Jobs an industrious  
Workman generally makes more than by Day-  
Wages; perhaps, because he applies closer than if  
working for a Master. There are few Joiners  
but pretend to be Carpenters, so *vice versa*; but  
some Hands excel more in the one than the other,  
and are esteemed according as the Master-Builder  
wants them.

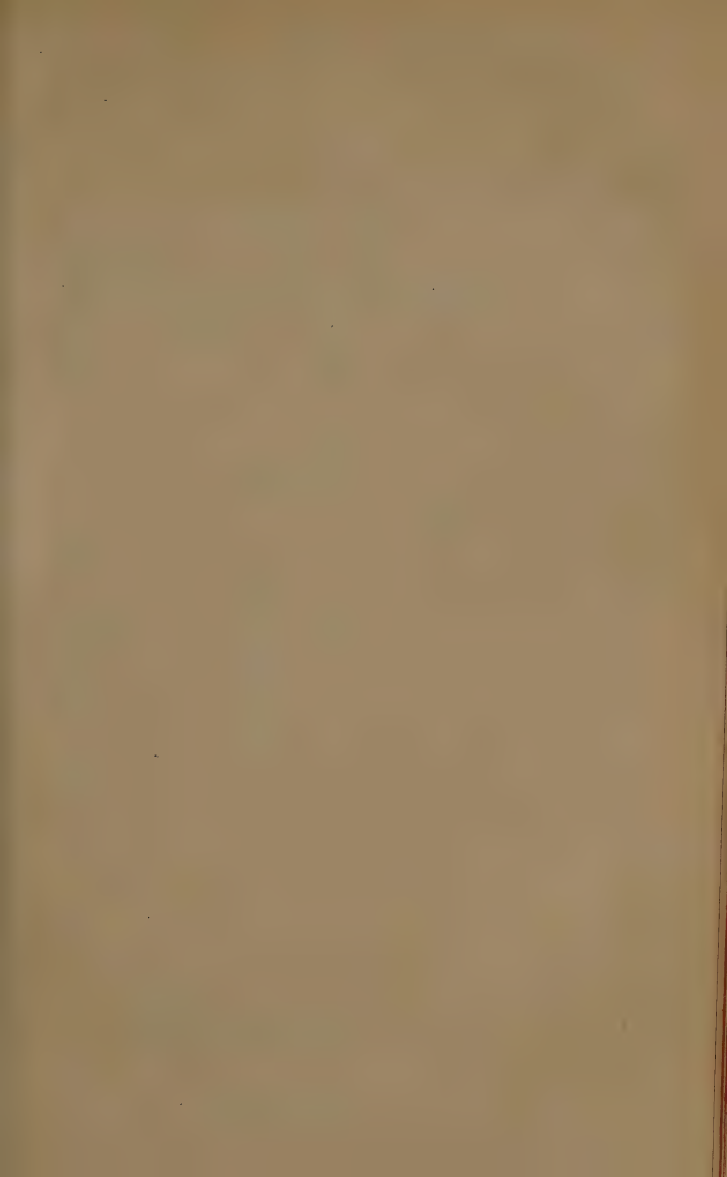
Both Carpenters and Joiners are Undertakers in  
Building as well as the Master-Bricklayer; and  
are liable to split upon the same Rock of Building-  
Projects: But a Gentleman who wants to build  
with Security as well as Beauty, would do well  
not to trust entirely to their Skill.

M The



SECT. 7. *Of the Plasterer.* The Plasterer is the next Person called, to fit up the House : He is employed in plastering and white-washing the Ceiling, and such Part of the Walls as require it, or are not to be wainscoted : He first nails on the Laths upon the Ceilings, upon which he lays a Coat of Clay, mixed with Hair, or Hay ; over which, when dry, he lays a Coat of fine Plaster. He is attended when plastering by a Labourer, who holds the Plaster up to him on a Hod ; he takes it off the Hod with a Trowel, like that used by the Bricklayer, and lays it upon a Trowel peculiar to his Business ; which is a flat Plate of Iron, with a Handle fixed upon the Back of it instead of the End. This he holds in his Right Hand, and with it lays the Plaster upon the Lath, and makes it lie equal and smooth.

*The Manner of finishing plastered Floors.* For Walls and Mouldings he uses another kind of Plaster, especially for Walls that are to be done in Plaster, commonly called Stucco : This is prepared only of Stone-Lime and two or three Parts Sand, according as the Lime is of Strength, or as the Work is to be finished. If the Work is designed to be plain, there is a Coat of Mortar laid on rough ; that is permitted to dry : When the Workman raises his Stile, that is, lays a Quantity of Plaster at equal Distances along the Height of his Front, he makes these as equal as he can by the Eye ; then applys his Level, and where he finds a Deficiency he supplies it with Plaster. This Part of the Work is allowed to dry ; then he fills up the Distances between with Plaster, as near to the Level as he can judge by his Eye ; but to prevent all Mistakes he takes a Piece of thin Deal, whose Edge is true, and having thrown Water on the new-laid Plaster, applies one End of this Ruler to the first Stile, and the other upon the second, or as many as it will reach, beginning at the Top of the Front, pressing





ing it gently to the Wall, and holding it equal to the Stiles, he pulls it along the Work: As the Stiles were before level, the Ruler carries along with it as much as is above the Level; and what is below it he fills up with Plaister, and applies the Ruler again till the whole appears smooth; over this there is laid two thin Coats more, the last always thinner than the former. When the last Coat is near dry, it receives the last Floating, Water is thrown upon the Front to moisten it, and the Ruler is applied all over it till nothing remains but a plain Superficies. Mouldings and other Ornaments are put upon the Fronts of Houses, only by laying on Plaister to the Height of the designed Figures; then running a Mould of Wood over them of the Shape of the intended Decorations. This is the Method in which the Stucco Fronts, &c. are performed. They appear very agreeable to the Eye; and if the Workman does Justice in the Materials, is not sparing in different thin Coats, and the Brick-Work found upon which it is laid, it may last as long as some soft Stone.

The Plaisterer is always White-washer, and for that and his other Work is paid by the Yard. It is a very profitable Business to the Master; and the Journeyman earns the common Wages, from *Their* Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week. It requires *Wages*. a strong Arm, as they are obliged to work much above Hand; and they ought not to be dull of Apprehension, if they are to be employed in the Plaister Way. They are out of Business about four Months, except in Jobbing.

We have employed Carpenters, Joiners, and Plaisterers: It is time to call for the Glazier to **SECT. 8.** keep out the Cold and Damp from the new-fur-*The Gla-* nished Work. His Business consists but in few *zier.*

Articles : This Branch was more employed before the Invention of Sashes than now ; if our House is sashed, he has only to put in the Pains : He cuts the Glass with a small Diamond, fixed in the End of a Pencil, and fixes them with Putty, made of Whiting and Linseed Oil ; but as to the Garret Windows, we must have Iron Frames made by the Smith, into which the Glazier puts the Glass with Lead ; Lead is drawn for their Use through an Engine, which prepares it for them ready to cut into Lengths and sodered together. He buys the Glass from the Glass-House in Chests, and his Profits arise from the Difference between the buying and selling Prices. This Branch of Mechanics requires neither great Strength, nor much Ingenuity ; and it is, in fact, but a poor Business : The Journeymen, however, earn the common Wages of a Dozen Shillings. They are subject to the Palsy more than any other Trade, except the Gilders and Plumbers, from the much handling of Lead : Whether it is the Fumes of the Soder or handling their Putty that occasions this Disorder, I cannot determine ; but I am apt to conjecture it is more owing to the White-Lead they use than to any thing else.

*Abilities.*

*Their  
Wages.*

SECT. 9. The House-Carver must next be employed. *The House-Carver.* This Taste of Carving has of late Years prevailed much. It is a genteel Profession, and is properly a Part of Sculpture ; only Carvers in Wood are not so much esteemed as those in Stone ; as their Materials are not so durable, and consequently not fit for lofty Subjects. The Carver must have a Natural Genius for the Art ; he ought to be, in some measure, born a Carver. As soon as the first Dawnings of this Inclination appears in a Youth, he ought to be set to Drawing, and kept at it as long as his Apprenticeship lasts. His Education



cation may be only *English*, Writing, and Accounts; though to become eminent in his Way, he should have a Liberal Education, travel for Improvement, and take the same Pains in the Schools of *Rome* and *Italy* as the Painter and Statuary. The Carving now used is but the Outlines of the Art: It consists only in some unmeaning Scrol, or a bad Representation of some Fruits and Flowers. The Gentry, because it is the Mode, will have some kind of Carving; but are no Judges of the Execution of the Work: They bargain with the Master-Builder, or Architect, for something of this kind; he, to make the most of it, employs such Hands as can give him a slight Flourish for his Money; no matter how it is done. Therefore it is not necessary to spend much Time or Money to acquire this superficial kind of Carving: The Taste is now for something light and easy; that is, as BAYES in the REHERSAL says, *Something that any body may do easily*. And it is likely to continue so, till the Gentry acquire a Taste themselves in the Liberal Arts, and give a Price and Encouragement to ingenious Artists.

As I intend this House should be finished in SECT. 10. Taste, so I must have Iron-Rails without, and *The Gate* Iron-Banisters in the Grand Stair-Case: There- and *Pali-* fore I must employ a Smith acquainted with this *fade Smith*. Branch of Business. The Black-Smith is the most comprehensive Branch of all the Mechanic Trades; all other Arts depend upon him in some measure: And, as there is a vast Variety in the Work they are employed in, so there are almost as many different Species of Smiths: But I want at present only a Gate-Smith; I shall employ the rest in their Turns. This Branch is abundantly *His Busi-* laborious, and requires great Strength of Body, as *ness and* well *Genius*.

well as a tolerable Taste and Judgment: He must adorn my Gates with Foliage and Chased-Work, and display a bold Fancy in the Disposition of his Scrolls: There must appear Order, Variety, and Uniformity in all the Parts; and the whole must have an Air of Grandeur suitable to my Dignity. The Banisters of my Stairs must be done in Taste, and the Work must rise naturally and gradually, according to the Steps: It must neither be over-crowded with Ornaments, nor too bare: It ought to appear of a Piece with every thing else about it, and must not be charged with any thing that would not discover a visible Defect if taken away. All this requires a tolerable good Head, and a good Taste, to execute with Judgment. It is impossible that he should be tolerable, without so much Knowledge of Drawing as to be able to Design his own Work exactly: As to the rest of his Education, it may be as mean as he pleases; though, as he is to converse much with great Men, a good *English* Education can do him no Hurt.

SECT. II. I must next employ the Lock-Smith, for Locks and Hinges. This is another Species of the Smith Trade; abundantly ingenious: The Keys, Wards, Springs, and Plates he makes himself; and employs the Founder to cast his Cases, if in Brass. The nicest Branch of this Art is tempering Springs; which almost every different Master performs in a Way peculiar to himself: The most common Way of tempering is, after the Spring is forged out of good Steel, fit for that Use, it is made hot and quenched in Greese or Oil. Though I know an ingenious Artist in the Spring Way, who uses a Method quite different; and, unless it had been confirmed to me by repeated Experiments, I should have believed it a Contradiction

to the Nature of Temper. After he has forged his Springs, he puts them into the Fire till they receive a Heat between the Red and the White, and plunges them into Water. In this Method he uniformly succeeds; not one of his Springs giving way upon Trial, unless owing to some Fault in the Steel, or some Flaw in the Forging. The true Performance of this Temper, and of all other Metals, depends upon the Quickness of the Eye in discerning the proper Heat, discoverable by the Colour of the heated Metal; a Second of Time under or over spoils the whole; nor is it possible in Words to give Rules for discerning the Heat, Experience only must teach the Artist this really valuable Secret of his Business. A Lock-Smith requires as large a Share of Ingenuity almost as any Branch of the Trade. A Youth designed for it ought to have a sufficient Share of Strength; as all other Workmen concerned in this Business ought to have: He requires no Education but Writing and Reading. He earns at his first setting out of his Time, perhaps, Nine Shillings a Week, and as he increases in Strength and Experience, he arrives at Fourteen or Fifteen Shillings a Week, and is pretty constantly employed, if he has Discretion not to play away his Time. *His Wages.*

We have said something of most of the Trades-SECT. 12. men employed by the Architect, except the *Of the* Timber-Merchant; who is either employed by *Timber-* or furnishes Materials to the Carpenter, and other *Merchant.* Workmen under him. The Timber-Merchant properly, is the Importer of Timber from abroad in his own Bottoms: He is furnished with Deal from *Norway*, either in Logs or Planks; with Oak and Wainscoat from *Sweden*; and some from the Counties in *England*; with Mahogany from *Jamaica*; with Walnut-Tree from *Spain*. These

he sells to the Carpenter, Joiner, and Cabinet-Maker at considerable Profit. It requires no very inconsiderable Stock to set up a Timber-Merchant; he must always have a large Stock by him in his Yards, and give considerable Credit to the Master-Builders.

A Merchant in this Way ought not only to be a Judge of Timber, but must know the Commodities that are to be sent from hence to those Countries from whence he has his Timber; though the Ballance of Trade with most of those Places is against us, and we are obliged to remit the Difference between the Value of the Goods they send us and those we take from them in Bills of Exchange. The *Swedes* and *Norwegians* scarce take any thing from us but ready Money; we send them some small Quantities of Woollen Manufacture, *Manchester* Goods, Soap, Tobacco, and Sugar; we formerly used to serve them with *East-India* Goods; but as they have now Companies and Colonies of their own, their Demand from us is but small.

A Youth designed for this Trade does not require an over-and-above fertile Genius; Sagacity will serve instead of Wit, and his Knowledge may be confined to Figures and Merchants-Accounts: A good Hand in Writing is necessary to all who are to be admitted into the Merchant's Counting-House: But as I am to treat of Merchants in a particular Chapter, I shall say no more here of this Species of them.

Every Man who keeps a Timber-Yard is not a Timber-Merchant, nor the Person I have been describing; most of the Timber-Yards, especially at the Court End of the Town, are kept by Carpenters or Master-Builders. These buy their Timber from the Importer, and retail it to the Trade; and in this Respect have no more Title







to the Name of Timber-Merchant than the Vintner to that of a Wine-Merchant, except we were to follow the Custom of *France*, who style a Cobler a Merchant of Old Shoes.

The Utility of the Paviour's Business is very SECT. 13. apparent, and the Nature of it obvious to every *Of the* body. It requires great Strength and but little *Paviour.* Ingenuity: A Journeyman earns Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week; but their Employment is very precarious.

The Brick-Maker's Business is by some not SECT. 14. reckoned a very reputable Employment; especially to be Journeymen, if they can properly be *Of the* called so; who are paid by the Master at so much *Brick-Maker.* a Thousand, according to the different Sorts they make. There are ten or a dozen different Sorts of Tiles and Bricks, differing in Figure or Size; for which the Workmen have set Prices. It is a very laborious Business, and though they take no Apprentices, they hire Boys by the Week, who learn the Business as they grow up. The best Hands make good Wages for such a mean Employment in dry Weather; and to the Master it turns out a very profitable Branch.



## CHAP. XXXII.

*Of the UPHOLDER, and the Trades employed by him.*

I Have just finished my House, and must now SECT. 1. think of furnishing it with fashionable Furni- *Of the* ture. The Upholder is chief Agent in this Case: *Upholder's* He is the Man upon whose Judgment I rely in *proper Bu-* the *finess.*

the Choice of Goods ; and I suppose he has not only Judgment in the Materials, but Taste in the Fashions, and Skill in the Workmanship. This Tradesman's Genius must be universal in every Branch of Furniture ; though his proper Craft is to fit up Beds, Window-Curtains, Hangings, and to cover Chairs that have stuffed Bottoms : He was originally a Species of the Taylor ; but, by degrees, has crept over his Head, and set up as a Connoisseur in every Article that belongs to a House. He employs Journeymen in his own proper Calling, Cabinet-Makers, Glass-Grinders, Looking-Glass Frame-Carvers, Carvers for Chairs, Testers, and Posts of Bed, the Woolen-Draper, the Mercer, the Linen-Draper, several Species of Smiths, and a vast many Tradesmen of the other mechanic Branches.

The Upholder, according to this Description of his Business, must be no Fool ; and have a considerable Stock to set up with : However, a young Man who has a Mind only to be a mere Upholder, and has no Prospect of setting up in the Undertaking Way, does not require such an universal Genius as I have been speaking of : He must handle the Needle so alertly as to sew a plain Seam, and sew on the Lace without Puckers ; and he must use his Sheers so dextrously as to cut a Valence or Counterpain with a genteel Sweep, according to a Pattern he has before him. All this Part of the Work is performed by Women, who never served an Apprenticeship to the Mystery, as well as Men. The stuffing and covering a Chair or Settee-Bed is indeed the nicest Part of this Branch ; but it may be acquired without any remarkable Genius. All the Wooden-work they use is done by the Joiner, Cabinet-Maker, and Carver. A Tradesman who is a good Hand in

*His Wages*, the Upholder's own Branch is paid Twelve or Fifteen

Fifteen Shillings a Week; and the Women, if good for any thing, get a Shilling a Day.

Thus far we have seen what the Upholder originally was, what he ought to be, and what he is now, let us take him as we find him, and make a Tour through the Tradesmen he employs.

The Cabinet-Maker is his right-hand Man; SECT. 2. he furnishes him with Mahogany and Walnut-*The Cabinet-Maker* tree Posts for his Beds, Settees of the same Materials, Chairs of all Sorts and Prices, carved, plain, and inlaid, Chests of Drawers, Book-Cases, Cabinets, Desks, Scrutores, Buroes, Dining, Dressing, and Card Tables, Tea-Boards, and an innumerable Variety of Articles of this Sort. The Cabinet-Maker is by much the most curious Workman in the Wood Way, except the Carver; and requires a nice mechanic Genius, and a *His Business and Genius.* tolerable Degree of Strength, though not so much as the Carpenter; he must have a much lighter Hand and a quicker Eye than the Joiner, as he is employed in Work much more minute and elegant. A Youth who designs to make a Figure in *His Education.* this Branch must learn to Draw; for upon this depends the Invention of new Fashions, and on that the Success of his Business: He who first hits upon any new Whim is sure to make by the Invention before it becomes common in the Trade; but he that must always wait for a new Fashion till it comes from *Paris*, or is hit upon by his Neighbour, is never likely to grow rich or eminent in his Way. A Master Cabinet-Maker is a very profitable Trade; especially, if he works for *Wages.* and serves the Quality himself; but if he must serve them through the Chanel of the Upholder, his Profits are not very considerable. A Journeyman who knows his Business may have a Guinea a Week; and if he works Piece-Work, and applies



plies with tolerable Diligence, may earn Thirty Shillings and some Weeks Two Guineas.

**SECT. 3.** The Cabinet-Maker and Upholder employ a Species of Carvers peculiar to themselves; who are employed in carving Chairs, Posts and Testers of Beds, or any other Furniture whereon Carving is used. Their Work is slight, and requires no great Ingenuity to perform it; I mean, he needs no elegant Taste in the general Art of Carving who performs that used at present upon Furniture. They are generally paid by the Piece, according to the Pattern of the Work, and may earn Thirty or Forty Shillings a Week. As this Taste in Furniture has prevailed for some Time past, Tradesmen in this Way are much wanted, and are never out of Business. Drawing is absolutely necessary for this as well as all other Classes of Carvers, and the rest of their Education may be as mean as they please.

*The Chair-Carver.*

*Wages.*

*His Education.*

**SECT. 4.** The Glass-Grinder is the next Person in the Upholder's Books: He furnishes him with Looking-Glasses and Sconces. The first Article belonging to Looking-Glass is casting the Plates at the Glass-House; the particular Manner of which is pretended to be a Secret; nor could I find any Person who pretends to know it that could give a rational Account of the Matter: However, as we have mentioned Glass, and may afterwards speak of it as a Commodity, we shall in this Place relate the Method of making Glass in general.

*The Manner of making Glass.* The Materials of which it is made is Sand and Salt of Vegetables. Flint-Glass is made of Flint pounded into an impalpable Powder, and mixed with a Proportion of Kelp, Sea-Salt, or Ashes of Vegetables: These are mixed together with the powdered Flint, and allowed to lie for two or three



three Months. It is then put into a Furnace where it vitrifies by the constant and intense Heat of the Furnace; when it is sufficiently boiled, and fit for Use, the Workmen take it out in Ladles and throw it into Moulds, out of which it is yet malleable, and blown, if it is to be made into Bottles or Glasses, &c.

The Plate-Glass is made of the same Materials; *The Man-* but the Secret consists in casting it into these *ner of* Plates. The Glass-Grinder buys them from the *grinding* Glass-House rough, and it is his Business to grind *Glass.* them even and then polish them, which is done by Sand and Water. The Plate of Glass is fixed horizontally in a weighty Frame, and is rubbed backwards and forwards upon another Plain, on which Sand and Water is constantly running. It requires nothing but Strength to perform this Part of the Work: Any common Labourer may execute it; and such as are so employed have Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. After the Glass has been ground to a true Plain, it is then polished with Emery and Putty. The next Operation to *The Man-* form the Looking-Glass is, to silver it; which is *ner of sil-* done with Plates of Lead and Quicksilver: The *vering* Plate of Glass is laid upon an horizontal Plain, *Mirrors.* with a Ledge round it; it is then covered with a thin Sheet of Leaf Lead, which is to be had of all Dimensions fit for this Use; over this is poured Quicksilver till the Lead is compleatly covered, then Weights laid upon the whole. This lies some Days, after which the Weights are taken off, and the Lead and Quicksilver stick firmly to the Glass. If the least Speck or Crack is in the Silvering, there is no mending it, but by silvering it a-new all over.

We have prepared the Looking-Glass, we must send for the Frame-Maker, Carver, and Gilder, before

**SECT. 5.** before it is fit for Use. There are a Set of Joiners  
*The Glass-* who make nothing but Frames for Looking-Glasses  
*Frame-* and Pictures, and prepare them for the Carvers.  
*Maker.* This requires but little Ingenuity or Neatness, as  
 they only join the Deals roughly plained, in the  
 Shape and Dimensions in which they are required :  
 If the Pattern chosen for the Frame is to have any  
 large Holes in it, these they cut out in their pro-  
 per Places, or, if it is to have Mouldings raised in  
 the Wood, they plain them on ; but they leave  
 the Carver to plant on the rest of the Figures.  
 But we have said enough of this Trade, who is no  
 more than a cobbling Carpenter or Joiner.

**SECT. 6.** The Frame-Maker sends the Frame thus pre-  
*The Glass-* pared to the Carver : For there are a Class of  
*Frame-* Carvers who do nothing else but carve Frames for  
*Carver.* Looking-Glasses. There are two Sorts of Carving  
 upon these kind of Frames : One Sort of them is  
 carved in the Wood entirely, and is designed to be  
 painted or gilded with Burnish-Gold : In the other,  
 the Figures are first roughly cut out in the Wood,  
 then the whole is covered with two or three Coats  
 of Whiting, to the Thickness of a Quarter of an  
 Inch ; when this is dry, the Carver wets the  
 Whiting with a Brush, then finishes his Figures,  
 by making such Flourishes in the Whiting as is  
 agreeable to his Pattern. When he has done his  
 Part to it, he sends it to the Gilder, who puts on  
 the Leaf in the Manner mentioned in the Chapter  
 of Gilders upon Wood, Page 107. Neither those  
 Frames that are finished in the Wood, nor those  
 in the Whiting are cut out of the Solid : All Fi-  
 gures that rise above the Plain of the Frame are  
 glued on ; that is, suppose a Figure is to rise two  
 Inches above the Plain of the Frame, in that Case  
 a Piece of Wood of that Height, and of the Bulk  
 of the Figure designed, is glued on : All such  
 Pieces

Pieces are glued upon the Frame before the Carver begins to Work; which he does with Chissel and Mallet, but uses a Number of Instruments of different Figures and Bulk.

The Youth designed for this Branch of the Carving Business ought to have a good Invention to find out new Patterns, and ought to be early taught Drawing; without which it is impossible for him to succeed in his Business. It is a very profitable Branch: If they work as Journeymen they may earn a Guinea a Week, if good Workmen; and if they work by the Piece, as they generally do, they may clear considerably more. It requires some Strength; therefore the Boy ought to be about fifteen Years of Age before he is bound.

The Appraising Business is generally joined to SECT. 7.  
that of the Upholder, and as such he makes Esti-Of the  
mates of Goods upon all Occasions, when that is Appraiser.  
necessary: But, for the most part, the Business is carried on by Brokers of Household Goods: They are called Sworn-Appraisers, because they take an Oath to do Justice between Parties who employ them; but they generally value Things very low, not out of Respect to any of the Parties, but because they are obliged to take the Goods if it is insisted on at their own Appraisement.

I do not find that Appraisers, who are Brokers of Old Goods, ever take an Apprentice. The Trade is learned by Experience, and taken up without any regular Servitude; though it requires an universal Knowledge in the Nature of all Household Utensils, and a pretty large Stock to deal to any Extent.

The Screen-Maker deals in Leather, of which SECT. 8.  
their Gilt-Leather-Screens are made, and are of Of the  
Screen-  
Kin Maker.

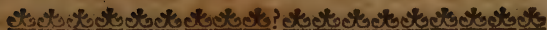
Kin to the Joiner, as they make their own Frames to mount their Screens on. There are a great Variety of this Piece of Furniture, serving both for Ornament and Use, and all of them have their Share of Ingenuity. The Business is clean, reputable, and profitable to the Masters, who are mostly Shopkeepers, and some of them are little inferior to Upholders, as they frequently sell other Goods besides Screens. A Journeyman earns but a Dozen or Thirteen Shillings a Week, and the Hands employed in the whole Branch are but few.

**SECT. 9.** The Upholder, besides the Trades above-mentioned, employs the Buckram-Maker. The Cloth of which this Commodity is made comes chiefly from Scotland: It is coarse and thin, wrought on purpose for them; when it comes here, it is stiffened with Paste and pressed. It requires but little Ingenuity to learn the Art; nor is there much made of it when acquired.

**SECT. 10.** He likewise employs the Smith for Castors, The Spring-Hinges, and Locks, to his Beds, Tables, Cabinet-nets, &c. in making Curtain-Rods, and Springs for Spring-Curtains. There are particular Bell-Hanger-Smiths who profess this late Invention as well as that of Bell-hanging. He employs the Narrow-Weaver, for making Laces; a Trade of little Profit, and as little Ingenuity. He buys his Woollen-Stuffs from the Woollen-Draper, his Silks from the Mercer, his Linen and Ticks from the Linen-Draper, and his Leather from the Leather-Merchant; but of the four last we shall treat under another Head.







## C H A P. XXXIII.

*Of the Brasier and Ironmonger's Shop, and  
those he employs.*

I Have furnished my House with every Thing that can come properly under the Cognizance of the Upholder; it is time now to look for Utensils for the Kitchen and Iron Work. The Upholder sometimes furnishes Gentlemen with Articles of this Sort; but I look upon them to be out of his Way, and design to treat under this Head of all Mechanics that work in the coarser Metals, any thing relating to Furniture.

The Braziers and Ironmongers Shops are gene-  
rally united; and in them you find Grates, and  
Stoves of all Fashions, Pokers, Fire-Shovels, Tongs, and Fenders, of polished Iron, Steel, or  
Brass; Ranges for the Kitchen, Jacks, Spits, &c. Coppers, Kettles, Fish-Pans, Stew-Pans, of all  
Sorts and Sizes; Candlesticks, Snuffers, Smoothing-Irons, Box-Irons and Heaters; Locks of all  
Sorts, Hinges of various Kinds and different Materials; Chafes and Handles for Cabinet-Work, Nails, Wood-Screws, and generally all Sorts of  
Brass and Iron Work that are useful for Furniture, or any Part of Furniture.

The Brazier, or Ironmonger, neither makes nor is supposed capable of making all the different Articles in his Shop: It is sufficient that he is so much of a Working Brazier as to be Judge of all Works of that Kind, and so much of a Smith as to know when Goods are turned out in a workmanlike Manner: He employs the several Classes of Workmen, who apply themselves to the parti-



cular Articles he wants, and his Profit arises from the Difference between the buying and selling Prices.

*The Bra-  
zier's pro-  
per Bu-  
siness.*

The Articles that belong to him, as a Mechanic, are, making of Tea-Kettles of Brasses and Copper, and the other Vessels and Household Utensils that are made of these Metals; these he makes a few of in his own Work-Shop, and employs Journeymen. Some of these Articles are beat out by the Hammer, and others are cast; what Part of them is cast is executed by the Founder, except the Polishing and Finishing, which the Brasier does.

As a Working-Brasier he requires Strength, Ingenuity, and Knowledge in Drawing, to give Designs of his Work, and enable him to invent new Fashions; and little or no other Education. But to open an Ironmonger or Brasier's Shop he requires a large Scope of Knowledge in a great many Mechanic Branches; and a considerable Stock to carry on Trade: He deals much with the Quality, who affect to be dilatory in their Payments, to distinguish the Word Honour from Mechanic Honesty.

*SECT. 2.  
Of the  
Founder's  
Business.*

The Founder is the Man most employed in a Brasier's Shop: His Business is to cast all Works that are made of Brasses. He has Models generally of the Work designed, to which he fits the Mould to cast his Metal in; he seldom designs any thing himself, and his chief Skill lies in melting the Brasses and running it into the Mould evenly. There are various Sorts of Founders: Founders who only cast for the Brasiers; Founders who cast for the Coach-Makers; and those who cast Buckles, Studs, and Bars for the Sadlers; and several other Sorts of Founders, who all work after the same Manner and upon the same Principles;

ples ; but apply themselves to particular Branches, for no other Reason, but that they are not furnished with Moulds for other Articles : Thus the Founder, who casts Candlesticks and Brasses for Stoves, &c. is furnished with Moulds and Instruments proper to these Articles, and if he is desired but to cast a Buckle in the Coach-Maker's Way, he cannot do it ; not that he is ignorant of the Manner, but because he must make a Mould for that Purpose, which is not worth his while unless he had several Customers in that Branch.

The Founder requires a strong Constitution and a robust Body, to undergo the Heat of the Fire, &c. He has but few Principles to learn relating to his Trade, which he may soon acquire if he has any tolerable Share of Acuteness. It is abundantly profitable to the Master, and a Journeyman earns Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. *His Wages.* There is no Education more than reading and writing necessary to his Business, to which he is not fit to be bound till Fifteen Years of Age.

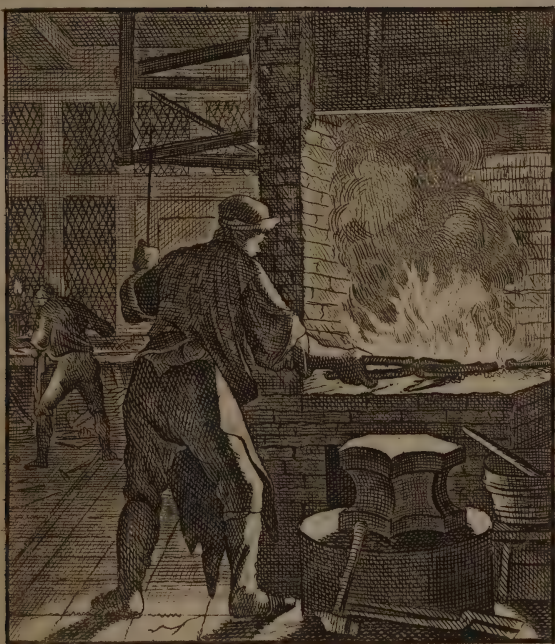
The Jack-Smith is employed by the Brazier in making various Sorts of Jacks for roasting Meat with. The most common Sort of Jacks used is that which moves by Weight ; it consists of a double Set of Wheels, a Barrel, round which the Rope, fastened to the Pullies, is winded, a perpetual Screw, and a Fly ; some of them have a multiplying Wheel, that is, a Wheel of a large Diameter, upon which the Rope first goes, and then round the Barrel of the Jack ; as the Barrel is four or five Times less than the Wheel, the Jack is proportionably longer in going down, since every five Turns of the Barrel takes off but one Turn of the Multiplying-Wheel. The Smoak-Jack is of late Invention, and very simple in its *The Smoak-Jack.*

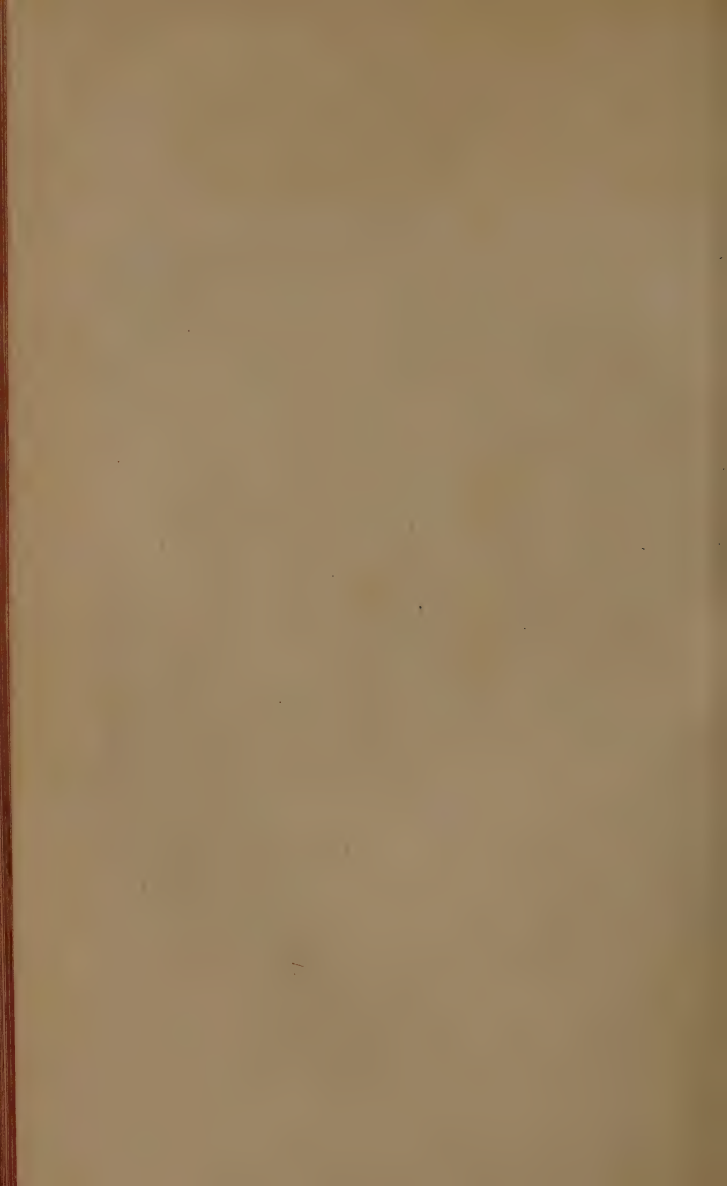
Composition; it consists of a Fan made of Tin, placed horizontally in the Chimney; it moves a Wheel, round which the Chain is placed by a Pinion, and is itself carried about by the Smoak of the Fire: It goes constantly, but faster or slower in proportion as the Smoak ascends. This is a very profitable Branch of the Smith's Craft, requires a nice Hand to finish the Wheels justly, and some Judgment to regulate the Proportions in Jacks that are out of the common Size; but the mechanic Principles of a Jack are so few and so commonly known to the Trade, that they perform their Work practically without any Regard to the mechanic Laws of Motion. A Journeyman earns at this as in most other Branches of the Smith Trade, in proportion to his Reputation in the Trade, the Prices being from Fourteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week.

*Wages.*

*A general  
Plan of a  
Smith's  
Shop.*

In all Smith's Shops they are divided into three Classes; the Fire-Man, or he that forges the Work; the Vice-Man, or he who files and finishes it; and the Hammer-Man, who strikes with the great Hammer by the Direction of the Fire-Man, who uses only a small Hammer: This last, though he has the most laborious Part of the Work, yet has least Wages; they have seldom more than Nine Shillings a Week, and rarely arrive at Twelve. The Fire-Man requires the greatest Judgment, because taking the proper Heats and forging the Work is the most difficult Part of the Business: The Vice-Man requires the nicest Hand and most mechanic Head, especially if concerned in Movements; and in such Shops where Works of that kind are chiefly carried on, he has the highest Wages; but in Shops where large and coarse Works are performed the Fire-Man earns most. Smiths of all kinds would be the better Workmen if they understood Drawing so much as to plan their own Works:







Works: The Use of it is easy to be observed from this Circumstance; speak but of any Piece of Work that is to be done in a particular Manner to the meanest Journeymen of any Trade, he immediately pulls out a Bit of Chalk, and scrawls out what he fancies to be your Meaning. This shews, that all of them would find Use for it if they were taught the Principles of this Art. All Smiths require Strength of Body and a sound Constitution to bear the Labour, and the Heats and Colds they are obliged to go through: They who work upon what appear trifling Works require as much Strength as those who are employed in heavier Subjects; as, for Example, he who assists at the forging of a Poker requires as much Strength as he who strikes a Palisado or Ship-Anchor; in the last he uses great Strength, but it is but a little while together, and there is a large Space of Time to cool and recover Spirits between the Heats; but in the first, though you strike with less Force, yet you are constantly at it; the Heats are quickly taken, and you have no Time to breathe. A Boy can be of no Service to any of the Classes of Smiths till he is about fifteen Years of Age. He ought to learn Writing and Arithmetick before he is bound; for after he has begun to handle the Hammer, it is to no purpose to attempt to teach him the Use of so small an Instrument as that of a Pen. What I have observed in this Place may be applied to Smiths of all Denominations; therefore, in the future Observations I shall make upon the remaining Classes of this numerous Trade, I shall confine myself to the Particulars they work in, and refer to this Place for the general Observations.

The Anvil-Smith is he who makes Anvils, *SECT. 4.*  
Hammers, &c. for all manner of Workers in *Of the*  
N 3 Metal. *Anvil-Maker.*

Metal. They are made of Iron, with a Face of case-hardened Steel, neatly polished according to the Nature of the Work they are designed for. The whole Secret of their Business consists in a just Knowledge of tempering their Steel. Besides that, it requires but little Genius, though a good deal of Strength. It is abundantly profitable to the Master, and like common Smith's Work to the Journeyman.

**SECT. 5.** *Of the File-Maker.* The File-Maker is another Branch of Smith-craft, which depends chiefly upon the Secret of tempering a Thing, never to be learned but by Experience : He needs be no Conjurer however to acquire that and every thing else relating to this Article, and need not have quite so much Strength as an Anchor-Smith, and may earn, if good for any thing, from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

**SECT. 6.** *Of the Screw and Saw Makers.* The Screw and Saw Makers are generally separate Branches, and, like the two last, give Value to their Work by the Niceity of their Temper. The Screw-Maker requires both more Strength and Ingenuity than those immediately mentioned ; but the Wages to a Journeyman is much the same through all the Branches of the Smith's Business.

**SECT. 7.** *Of the Printer's Smith.* The Printer's-Smith is a Branch omitted under the Article of Printer, but may not come improperly here, where we have such a Number of Smiths. He makes Screws and all the Iron-Work belonging to their Presses, with their Chases, &c. and is a profitable Branch, at present, it being in two or three Hands,

**SECT. 8.** *The Stove-Grate Maker.* The Brasier furnishes his Shop with Grates and Stoves of all Sorts, with their Furniture, Pocker, Fire-

Fire-Shovel, Tongs, Fender, &c. from Smiths who are employed in nothing else but making these Implements. The Iron-Work is forged, filed, and finished in their Shops; but the Brass-Work is cast by the Founder, who belongs to this Branch of Trade: He requires no particular Talents more than any other Smith, and therefore I refer him to the third Section, and though the Brasier employs many more different Classes of this Art, yet as no more can be said of them but that they confine themselves to particular Articles in the Iron Way, I shall not multiply Sections with nothing but Names, since from what has been already hinted, the Reader may have formed a general Notion of the Trade of a Smith.



## C H A P. XXXIV.

*Of the TIN-MAN.*

**W**E have furnished ourselves with every thing we wanted in the Brasier's Way, we must now speak with the Tin-Man, and try what he has got for our Service: Tin is a Composition of Iron and Block-Tin, not melted together, but the Iron in Bars is covered over with Tin and flatted in Mills to the Thinness we see it. It is but of late we have had any of it made in *England*; it mostly comes from *Sweden*, and is properly called *Latine*, and in some Parts of this Island *White-Iron*. The Tin-Man receives it in Sheets; it is his Business, by beating it on a polished Anvil, to give it Smoothness and Lustre, to form it into Lamps, Cannisters, Pans, Sauce-Pans, Water-Pans, &c. His Soder is made of a Mixture of Lead and Tin, which he makes flow on the Work by Rosin.

*Journey-  
men's  
Wages.*

There is not over-and-above much Ingenuity required to compleat our Tin-Man ; his Judgment lies chiefly in the Use of his Hammer, and his Head is puzzled but with few Principles relating to his Trade. It requires some Strength, though not near so much as the Black-Smith. The Tin-Men are now generally Lamp-Lighters ; from whence they receive the greatest Part of their Profit. A Journeyman in this Mystery earns Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week ; and a Youth may be bound Apprentice at Fourteen. The Tin-Man is a Branch that stands single by itself ; he neither employs any other Tradesman, nor is much employed himself by any ; I cannot recollect any Piece of Work but may be finished without the Tin-Man, except the Spring-Curtain, for which he is generally employed to make the Barrel. Glass and Tin are the only Articles he deals in ; but the Glass-House of late gets the most of his Money.



## C H A P. XXXV.

### *Of the POTTER.*

**E**Arthen and Stone Ware comes next under our Consideration : Earthen-Ware is commonly called *Delft*, from a City in *Holland*, where that Manufacture has been brought to the greatest Perfection. It is made of Clay, wrought and cleansed from all its Impurities. The Potter uses a Wheel, which he turns round with his Foot. The Clay he makes up into Lumps, according to the Largeness of the Cup, Plate, or other Vessel he intends to form ; he places one of these Lumps upon the Head of the Wheel before him ; which he turns round



round while he forms the Vessel with his Finger and Thumb. When it is finished on the Wheel, he cuts it off from the remaining Part of the Clay, and sets it aside to dry : It is then put into a Furnace and receives the first Burning. The Colours used in the Potter's Way are all Metallic, chiefly made of a Proportion of Tin and Lead, burnt and pounded in their Mills. The Glazing is made of the same Materials : The Colours are laid on after the second Burning, and then the Vessels are burnt a second Time, and are fit for Sale.

Stone-Ware is only made near *Liverpool*, is The Me-  
composed of Stone, pounded, instead of Clay : *thod of*  
The Glazing is made of Lead, as in the Earthen- *making*  
Ware; and the whole Process the same, except- *Stone-*  
ing that the one is coloured and the other not. *Ware.*  
The Stone-Ware is much preferable to the  
Earthen-Ware ; it comes nearest to the Por-  
celain or *China-Ware* of any thing we have : If  
properly made, it has the Transparency of that  
Manufacture, and no doubt would receive the  
same Colours, if judiciously applied. The Pot-  
ters in and about *London* never will encourage an  
Improvement in the Stone-Ware, for fear of in-  
terfering with their own Branch ; and I am of  
Opinion, that those of *Liverpool* are not able to  
be at the Expence of proper Experiments. Some  
Years ago a Workman came over from *Holland*,  
and in a Pot-House in the *Borough* gave some  
Stone-Wares the Colours common to the Earthen ;  
he succeeded so well, that Cups and other Vessels,  
even upon that first Essay, came little short of  
*China-Ware* : But the Project was no sooner  
known to be in any Forwardness to become useful  
to the Public, than Ways and Means were found  
to send the Projector out of the Way, and with  
him the Scheme vanished.

OF



Of late we have made some Attempts to make Porcelain or *China-Ware*, after the Manner it is done in *China* and *Dresden*; there is a House at *Greenwich*, and another at *Chelsea*, where the Undertakers have been for some time trying to imitate that beautiful Manufacture.

To succeed in this Art, we must not only be possessed of the Secret of the Composition, but our Workmen must acquire the Art of Drawing; and a sufficient Knowledge in Painting, to represent their Figures naturally. It is not sufficient to charge their Work with a Glare of incoherent Colours, without any Design or natural Proportion; they ought to represent Flowers and other Objects in their natural Shapes, and peculiar Colours: Neither monstrous Figures, nor an Assemblage of the most radiant Colours on Earth can please a nice Eye, if they are not ranged according to the Principles of Light and Shade. Designing then is the first Thing the Potter ought to learn; and next, a just Notion of Painting, at least so much of it as to judge when a Figure is justly coloured and shaded: His Notion of Colours he must carry always in his Head; for in the Execution of his Work his Eye cannot help him so much as another Painter: The Reason is this, When the Painter is to paint a Carnation, or any other Colour, he lays the Colour upon his Piece, and may judge by his Eye if he has made it too deep, or too light, or shaded it properly; but the Drawer on Porcelain lays on Black where he is painting Red, and the Colours unburnt have not the least Resemblance to those produced by the Heat of Fire. It is this Circumstance that makes it so difficult to succeed in this Kind of Drawing, or Enamelling; for the best Painter in *England*, with Oil or Water Colours, is as much to seek as if

*Designing  
necessary  
to a Potter.*

*As also a  
Taste for  
Painting.*

if he had known nothing of Painting, when he comes to handle Metallic Colours.

There are several Sorts of Workmen in a Pot-House ; the Labourers, who work and prepare the Clay, according to the Direction of the Overseer, or Master of the Work ; those who attend the Mill and Furnace in the Preparation of the Colours ; the Potter, who forms and fashions the Work for burning ; and the Drawers, who lay on the Colours. The last is the most ingenious Tradesman, and requires the Painter's Genius : They are paid by the Dozen of Pieces painted, and may earn from Fifteen to Thirty Shillings a *Their* Week. A Boy may be bound to this Business *Wages.* about Twelve or Thirteen Years of Age, and requires an Education of Drawing, Reading, and Writing, &c.

Enamelling is properly of kin to the Potter ; SECT. 2. they use the same Colours, lay them on the same *Enamel-* Way, and differ only in this, that the Ground-*ing.* work of the one is Earthen-Ware, and that of the other Metal : Copper or Gold are the Metals commonly used to enamel on ; but Copper most, as that Metal can bear the greatest Heat before it is brought to flow. Every Qualification observed to be necessary in the forementioned Art oc- *His Qua-* curs in this ; with this Difference, that the En-*fications* ameller ought to be the better Painter, as he is *the same* more employed in Pictures than the other ; and *with the* the whole Value of his Work depends upon the *Potter.* natural Proportion of his Figures.

The Business is very profitable ; a good Workman may almost have any Price for his Work, and a Journeyman may earn Thirty or Forty Shil- *Wages.* lings a Week, if he is good for any thing.

**SECT. 3.** The Earthen-Ware Shop is a Dependant on the Pot-House : They buy their Goods from several Houses in *England*, from *Holland*, and at the Sales of the *East-India* Company. They generally deal in Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate. If they trade in Tea, it requires a large Stock to set up with ; because at the *East-India* Sales they can buy nothing less than a Lot, which generally amounts to about three or four Hundred Pounds : The smaller Traders in this Way are obliged to join two or three together to buy a Lot.

**SECT. 4.** As I have mentioned *China* or Earthen-Ware Shops, I am naturally led to think of the Grocer's Shop. This Tradesman deals in Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, Raisins, Currants, Prunes, Figs, Almonds, Soap, Starch, Blues of all sorts, &c. Some of them deal in Rums and Brandy, Oils, Pickles, and several other Articles fit for a Kitchen and the Tea-Table. They buy their Goods from the wholesale Importers, and their Profits arise from the Difference between the buying and selling Prices. Both the Tradesmen mentioned in this and the preceding Section, reap large Profits from their Business ; but require no great Genius to fit them for their Trade. I apprehend it scarce worth while to serve a Seven Years Apprenticeship, to learn the Art of buying and selling the Materials they furnish their Shops with : They have nothing to learn but the Market Price of Goods, and to be so cunning as not to sell for less than they buy. There is indeed one Article which they must sell to their Loss, viz. Sugars : A Custom has prevailed among the Grocers to sell Sugars for the prime Cost, and are out of Pocket by the Sale, Paper, Pack-Thread, and their Labour in breaking and weighing it out : The Expence of some Shops in *London* for the single

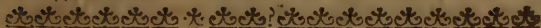






single Article of Paper and Pack-Thread for Sugars amounts to Sixty or Seventy Pounds *per Annum*; but this they lay upon the other Articles: The Customer had much better allow him a living Profit upon his Sugars, than pay extravagant Prices for Tea and other Commodities.

The only Advantage a Youth can have by being bound to this Trade is, to obtain his Freedom in the City, or perhaps pick up a few of his Master's Customers when he sets up for himself. A Journeyman must write a good Hand, and understand common Arithmetic, and be alert at weighing out; to give his Master the Advantage of the Scales. He is allowed Fifteen or Twenty Pounds a Year: *Their* But not one Grocer in twenty employs a regular *Wages.* bred Journeyman; their Wives, Daughters, or perhaps a Servant-Maid does all the Business of the Shop; so that I find no Encouragement for a Parent to bind his Son to this Branch, the Mystery of which he may learn in a Month or two as well as in seven Years; and if his Acquaintance lies in the Liberties of *Westminster*, he needs no Freedom; and, in fact, as he deals in what are now esteemed the Necessaries of Life, he need only set up in a good Neighbourhood, at a Distance from one of the same Trade, to have a tolerable Chance for a Livelihood.



## C H A P. XXXVI.

## Of the PLUMBER.

WE have furnished ourselves with Utensils of Wood, Iron, Tin, *China*, Glass, and Earthen-Ware; we have only Occasion for the Plumber: He must furnish us with a Cistern for *His Bus-* Water, *ness.*

Water, he must fix a Sink with Lead ; he covers the House with Lead where it requires it, and makes Gutters to carry off the Rain-water ; he makes Pipes to convey the Water into our Kitchen and Office-Houses.

The Plumber, besides making these domestic Utensils, is a kind of Statuary, and casts several Figures in Lead ; but I have spoke of him as far as he is concerned in this Branch under the Head of Statuary, to which I refer the Reader.

*Genius,  
Constitu-  
tion, and  
Education.*

He requires a tolerable good Genius, but no very nice Hand ; but a moderate Share of Strength, yet a strong and healthy Constitution, to withstand the Effects of the Lead, which is apt to unbend his Nerves and render him paralytic. The Trade of a Plumber is abundantly profitable ; and the more so, if he is employed in casting Figures, as most of them are. A Journeyman earns from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week ; and a Youth may be bound to this Branch about fourteen Years of Age.



## C H A P. XXXVII.

*Of the TAYLOR, and all such Trades as are concerned in furnishing Apparel.*

**A**S near as I can recollect, we have touched upon every Branch of Business concerned in building, finishing, and furnishing a House ; it is natural now to take a View of those Tradesmen who furnish us with Apparel.

*SECT. 1.  
Of the  
Taylor.  
The Anti-  
quity of his  
Art.*

The Taylor sets up for Antiquity, and alledges that he is not only the most necessary Tradesman, but likewise an Artist of the oldest standing : He and the Smith are frequently at Loggerheads about the

Date





Date of their Trades; the Smith allows Cloaths were very early necessary, but contends they could not be made without a Needle; and that the Text is express in this Article in his Favour, when it is said our first Parents sewed Fig-Leaves together to cover their Nakedness; which, says *Vulcan*, plainly implies that a Needle was used, and consequently that the Smith is the Gentleman of greatest Antiquity. I do not much care to determine this knotty Point of Chronology; I believe there is much to be said on both Sides, and shall refer the Decision of the Matter to the Society of Antiquaries.

No Man is ignorant that a Taylor is the Person *His Importance.* that makes our Cloaths; to some he not only makes their Drefs, but, in some measure, may be said to make themselves. There are Numbers of Beings in and about this Metropolis who have no other identical Existence than what the Taylor, Milliner, and Perriwig-Maker bestow upon them: Strip them of these Distinctions, and they are quite a different Species of Beings; have no more Relation to their dressed selves, than they have to the Great *Mogul*, and are as insignificant in Society as Punch, deprived of his moving Wires, and hung up upon a Peg.

This makes some fanciful Persons imagine, that the *Prometheus*, so much mentioned in *Heathen* Theology, was really no more than a Taylor, who, by his Art, metamorphosed Mankind so, that they appeared a new Species of Beings.

From all this I would infer, that Mr. Fashioner is not such a despicable Animal as the World imagines; that he is really an useful Member in Society, and consequently that, though according to the vulgar saying, it takes nine Taylors to make one Man, yet you may pick up nine  
Men



Men out of ten who cannot make a compleat Taylor.

*His Genius and Qualification.* His Fancy must always be upon the Wing, and his Wit not a Wool-gathering, but a Fashion-hunting; he must be a perfect *Proteus*, change Shapes as often as the Moon, and still find something new: He ought to have a quick Eye to steal the Cut of a Sleeve, the Pattern of a Flap, or the Shape of a good Trimming at a Glance; any Bungler may cut out a Shape, when he has a Pattern before him; but a good Workman takes it by his Eye in the passing of a Chariot, or in the Space between the Door and a Coach.

He must be able, not only to cut for the Handsome and Well-shaped, but to bestow a good Shape where Nature has not designed it; the Hump-back, the Wry-shoulder, must be buried in Flannel and Wadding, and the Coat must hang *de gage*, though put over a Post: He must study not only the Shape, but the common Gait of the Subject he is working upon, and make the Cloaths fit easy in spite of a stiff Gait, or awkward Air. His Hand and his Head must go together; he must be a nice Cutter, and finish his Work with Elegancy.

*The Workmen in Taylors Shops.* In a Taylor's Shop, there are always two Sorts of Workmen; first the Foreman, who takes Measure when the Master is out of the Way, cuts and finishes all the Work, and carries it Home to the Customer: This is the best Workman in the Shop, and his Place the most profitable; for besides his Cabbage, he has generally a Guinea a Week, and the Drink-Money given by the Gentlemen on whom he waits to fit on their Cloaths. The next Class, is the mere working Taylor; not one in ten of them know how to cut out a Pair of Breeches: They are  
em-

employed only to sew the Seam, to cast the Button Holes, and prepare the Work for the Finisher. Their Wages, by Act of Parliament, is twenty Pence in one Season of the Year, and *Their Wa-* Half a Crown the other; however, a good Hand*ges.* has Half a Crown and three Shillings: They are as numerous as Locusts, are out of Business about three or four Months in the Year, and generally as poor as Rats: The House of Call runs away with all their Earnings, and keeps them constantly in Debt and Want. The House of Call is an Ale-house, where they generally use, *Of the* the Landlord knows where to find them, and *House of* Masters go there to enquire when they want *Call.* Hands. Custom has established it into a Kind of Law, that the House of Call gives them Credit for Victuals and Drink, while they are unemployed; this obliges the Journeymen on the other Hand, to spend all the Money they earn at this House alone. The Landlord, when once he has got them in his Debt, is sure to keep them so, and by that Means binds the poor Wretch to his House, who slaves only to enrich the Publican.

It is a mistaken Notion, that a Boy of a sickly *Their Con-* weak Constitution is fittest for a Taylor; it is true *stitution.* it does not require a robust Body, or much muscular Strength; but the Custom of sitting cross-legged, always in one Posture, bending their Body, makes them liable to Coughs and Consumptions, more than any other Trade I know. You rarely see a Taylor live to a great Age; therefore I think a sickly tender Constitution, or a Habit the least inclinable to a Consumption, is very unfit for a Taylor; he ought to have a strong sharp Sight, which is much tryed by working at Candle-light.

The Master's Profit is very considerable, a- *The Mas-* rising not so much from the Price he gets for *ter's Profit.* the

the Labour of his Journeymen, but from the high Prices he charges for the Furniture and other Goods he buys for the Use of his Customers: The Article of Buckram, Stay-tape, and Binding, with the many *Etceteras* in a Taylor's Bill, is much heavier than the Article of making. They are in this Shape Merchants, and many of them affect to be called Merchant Taylors. As such, they furnish Gentlemen, not only with Trimmings, but with whole Suits, and of this they make a handsome Penny, and would raise Estates soon, were it not for the Delays in Payment among the Quality. But enough of the Taylor, let us treat a little of those Branches who are employed by him, or with whom he deals.

SECT. 2.  
Of the  
Woollen-  
Draper.

The Woollen-Draper is the first; he furnishes him with Broad Cloths, Linings, &c. This Tradesman buys his Goods from *Blackwell-Hall* Factory, or from the Clothiers in the West of *England*. They buy their Cloths of one Colour, white from the Hall, in long or short Pieces, and have them dressed and dyed in Town; but mixed Colours, or such Blues as are dyed in the Wool, they buy ready dressed. They not only serve the Taylor here in *London*, by Retail, but the Country Shops Wholesale.

A Woollen-Draper ought to be a Man of good natural Sense, a good Accomptant, and should be able to pen a Letter in a mercantile Style, that is, plain and concise, without any Flourishes of Rhetoric, or any needless Compliments: When I speak of mercantile Style, I mean plain natural Sense, but not that silly affected Method of leaving out all Copulatives, and speaking their Sentiments in so Laconic a Manner, as to render them obscure. The Difference between a Letter passing

ing between two Men of Business, and that between two Gentlemen, is only this: The Man of Business, without any Introduction, falls immediately to the Matter in Hand, and does not write one Word but what relates to the Order received or given, and delivers himself in plain *English*, in the same Phrase he would speak if his Correspondent was really present: But the Gentleman or Friend is not tied down to the Rules of Business; he may pass from serious Matter to the most jocose, and may give himself Liberty to launch out into a witty Thought or Expression of Raillery: He writes as he would speak, but may vary or enlarge upon his Subject as much as he pleases.

The Art of writing a Letter genteely, is a necessary and ornamental Qualification to a Tradesman, as much as to any Man else: Nay, it is more useful than to many Gentlemen, because their Correspondence is larger, and their Ignorance more exposed if they happen to be lame. I often wonder to see a Man who can write his Name to a Note of Ten Thousand Pounds, yet cannot dictate a common Letter of Business with any kind of Propriety of Language, or write one Line free from false Grammar or bad Spelling. The Want of a *Latin* Education, is the common Excuse for this unpardonable Ignorance; but I hope I have made it plain in Chapter XIV, that a Youth may speak and write *English* grammatically, and spell justly, who never read one single Line of *Virgil* or *Horace*, except in his Mother Tongue. That is the Kind of Education I would recommend to a Woollen-Draper, and therefore refer to that Chapter.

This Business yields reasonable Profits; but a considerable Stock of Ready Money, and Credit is necessary to set up in it. In this Branch of Trade as in all others, where the Mystery consists



in buying and selling, a Youth gains no other Advantage by serving an Apprenticeship but the Freedom of the City: The Knowledge of the Commodity the Woollen-Draper deals in, and all the Art of his Trade, may be learned in a few Months, at least in a much shorter Time than seven Years. It is impossible there should be such a Mystery in the Choice of a Piece of Broad Cloth, or such Ingenuity in measuring out a Yard of Drugget to a Taylor, that seven Years should be spent in acquiring it. Whatever Reasons may induce a Parent to give two or three Hundred Pounds to bind his Son to this Trade, who has five or six Thousand Pounds to give him to set up with; there can be none sufficient to oblige such as have no Fund to give them when they are out of their Time, to follow so ridiculous a Practice. A Youth, who has a large Stock of Ready Money and Friends, cannot perhaps employ his Time better from Fourteen to Twenty-one, than among those Goods he proposes to make a Livelihood by; but the Youth who has no such Prospect, may be much more beneficially employed; for when he has served his Time, he must expect only to be employed as a Book-keeper, in which Station he can expect but from Twelve to Twenty Pounds a Year, which he may have, if he knows no more of Cloth than of Wainscot; if he is but expert in Merchants Accompts and writes a good Hand. The Observation I have made upon the Woollen-Draper is applicable to most Shop-keepers, and in the Course of this Treatise, if I should chance to omit the Caution, I would always be understood to think, that it is scarce worth any Man's While to serve seven Years to learn to measure or weigh out Goods in a Retail Shop; but that it is absolute



lute Madness in any Parent to bind his Child to such Shop-keeper, except they have a rational Prospect of being able to set them up for themselves. A Journeyman Taylor, Carpenter, Blacksmith, or any other Mechanic Business, is much more certain and beneficial Bread, than a Journeyman in any Shop in *London* concerned only in the Retail of Goods.

The Mercer is the Twin Brother of the Wool-SECT. 3.  
len-Draper, they are as like one another as two Of the  
Eggs, only the Woollen-Draper deals chiefly with Mercer.  
the Men, and is the graver Animal of the two, and the Mercer trafficks most with the Ladies, and has a small Dash of their Effeminacy in his Constitution.

The Mercer deals in Silks, Velvets, Brocades, His Tailors.  
and an innumerable Train of expensive Trifles, for the Ornament of the Fair Sex: He must be a very polite Man, and skilled in all the Punctilio's of City-good-breeding; he ought, by no Means to be an awkward clumsy Fellow, such a Creature would turn the Lady's Stomach in a Morning; when they go their Rounds, to tumble Silks they have no mind to buy. He must dress neatly, and affect a Court Air, however far distant he may live from St. James's. I know none so fit for that Branch of Business, as that nimble, dancing, talkative Nation the *French*: Our Mercer must have a great deal of the *Frenchman* in his Manners, as well as a large Parcel of *French* Goods in his Shop; he ought to keep close Intelligence with the Fashion-Office at *Paris*, and supply himself with the newest Patterns from that changeable People. Nothing that is mere *English* goes down with our modern Ladies; from  
O 3 their

their Shift to their Topknots they must be equipped from Dear *Paris*.

The Mercer who intends to succeed in his Business ought to humour the Ladies, and accommodate himself to their Taste and Understanding, as much as a Rational Creature can; but I would have him Master of so much natural good Sense, as to mind the main Chance of getting Money, which requires that he should now and then lay aside his mercurial Airs and act with Gravity.

The Business of a Mercer requires a very considerable Stock; Ten Thousand Pounds, without a great deal of prudent Management, makes but a small Figure in their Way; nor will the Profits, though reasonable, admit of the Expence of a Nobleman: A City and Country-House, a Pack of Hounds in the Country, and a Doxy in a Corner of the Town, Coaches, Horses, Gaming, and the polite Vices of St. *James's*, cannot be afforded out of the Profits of Silk and Velvet. The Wife ought not to be ashamed of her Compter, nor affect the Airs, Dress and Equipage of a Lady of Quality; Oeconomy and living within Bounds are the only Methods to make a Tradesman thrive; and whenever he, or Madam his Wife, are pleased to be any thing else than the mere Tradesman, Ruin and Destruction are not far off.

*Age and*

*Education.*

A Youth, (still remembering the Caution mentioned in the preceding Section) may be bound about fourteen or fifteen, and his Education such as is mentioned Chapter XIV, Page 84. Letters are not necessary in the Way of his Business, but his Fortune entitles him to such an Education, as may enable him to converse politely, and write *English* correctly. A Book-keeper in this Way, may have from twenty-five to forty Pounds.

*Wages.*

The

The next Person the Taylor deals with, when SECT 4. he has got Outside and Inside, is the Haberdasher. *Of the Haberdasher's Shop.* This Shop-keeper furnishes him with Buckram, Wadding, Plying, Hair-cloths, Buttons, Mohair, Silk, Thread, Stay-tape, Binding, and every Article relating to Trimming, except Gold and Silver Lace, which the Taylor has of the Laceman.

This Tradesman's Knowledge consists in the Prices and Properties of the above Articles; and it requires no Conjurat[i]on to be fully Master of the whole Mystery of his Trade. He buys from the Wholesale Dealers in the several Articles mentioned and reaps a moderate Profit; but the Taylor makes the Customer pay at least Fifty *per Cent.* though he does not allow the Haberdasher, who is obliged to trust, near so large a Profit; however, between them the Wearer gives an unconscionable Price.

The Fine-Drawer is a Branch of the Taylor's SECT. 5. Trade, calculated to conceal Rents that happen *Of the Fine Drawer.* in the Piece or by Accident to Cloaths made. Women as well as Men are employed, and if they have a quick neat Hand and a nice Eye, they may earn from Half a Crown to Four Shillings a Day. The whole Mystery of their Business is to perform it in such Manner as to conceal that the Work was ever in their Hands or wanted their Help.

This Tradesman is the Sheet Anchor of *Great Britain*; SECT. 6: He is the first Man into whose Hands *Of the Wool-Stacker.* that valuable Branch of our Trade the Wool comes. He buys it up from the Farmer and keeps large Warehouses in Town to receive it. He makes it up into several Sortments fit for the Manufacturers. It is a very profitable Branch,

cannot be entered upon with little Money, and may employ as large a Stock as any Subject can be supposed possessed of. It requires no great Ingenuity to be Master of it, but as it is reckoned a very reputable Business, the Youth's Education should be genteel.

SECT. 7. The Wool-Comber is the next Person employed in the Woollen Manufacture: This Invention is but of late Date; it was found out by Bishop *Wilkins*. The Wool formerly was only carded, but now it is combed upon Iron Combs, which are fixed near a Stove to keep them warm. The Wool is picked and oiled, and then put upon the Combs and drawn out in long Rolls fit for the Spinners Use. Journeymen get from Twelve Shillings to a Guinea a Week, and it yields a reasonable Profit to the Master. It requires no particular Genius, nor much Strength.

SECT. 8. This is a Shop-keeping Business; they buy up *Of Wool-* from the Spinster, or employ Women to spin *fied Men.* Woolsted, and keep large Quantities by them ready for the Consumers. They sell likewise Crewels, which are the Ends of Woolsteds cut out of the Loom and Bed Laces. Their Journeymen are Book-keepers, and have from Fifteen to Twenty Pounds a Year with their Board: Their Trade, like all other retail Branches, is so easily learned that it is worth no Parent's while to bind an Apprentice to it.

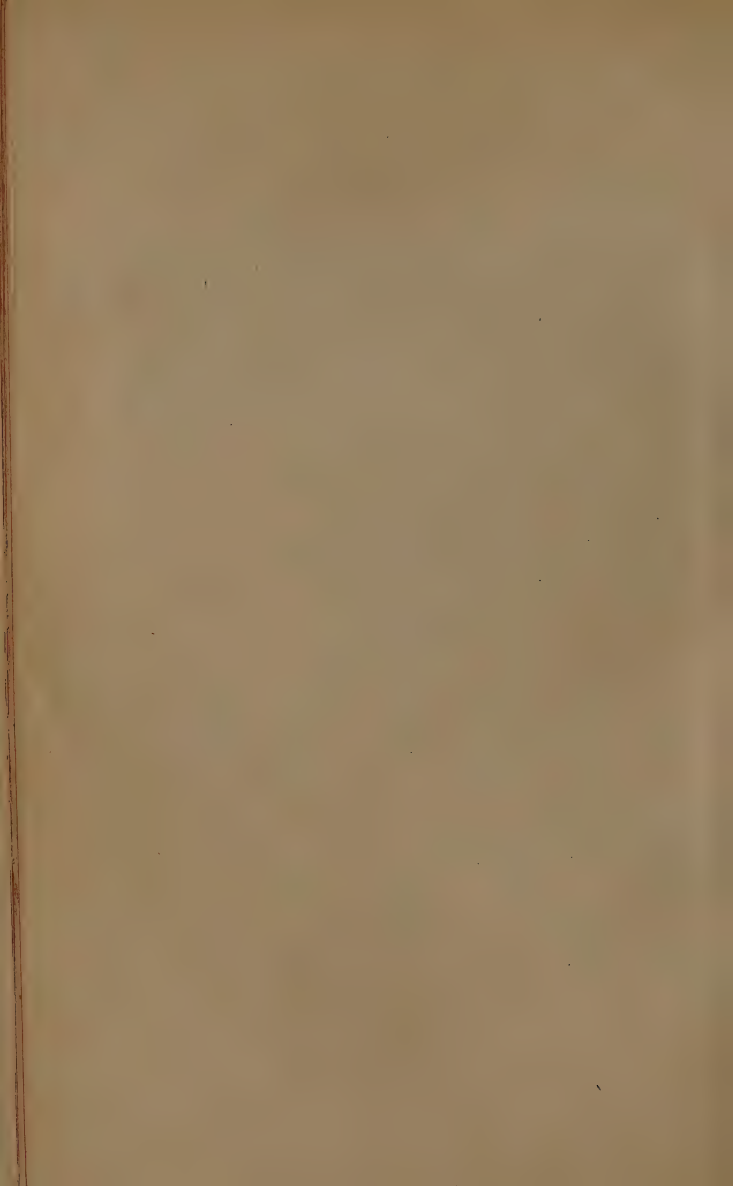
SECT. 9. This Tradesman makes Cards of Wire, fixed *Of the* in Leather and nailed on Boards, which are used *Wool-Card* by the Spinners for the Cloth Manufacturers. It *Maker.* is but an indifferent Business, though in few Hands, and the Wages earned by a Journeyman little more than that of a common Labourer.

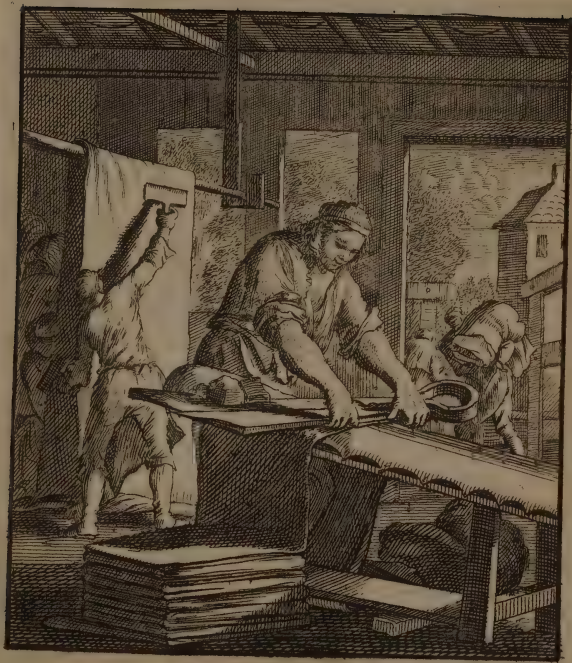
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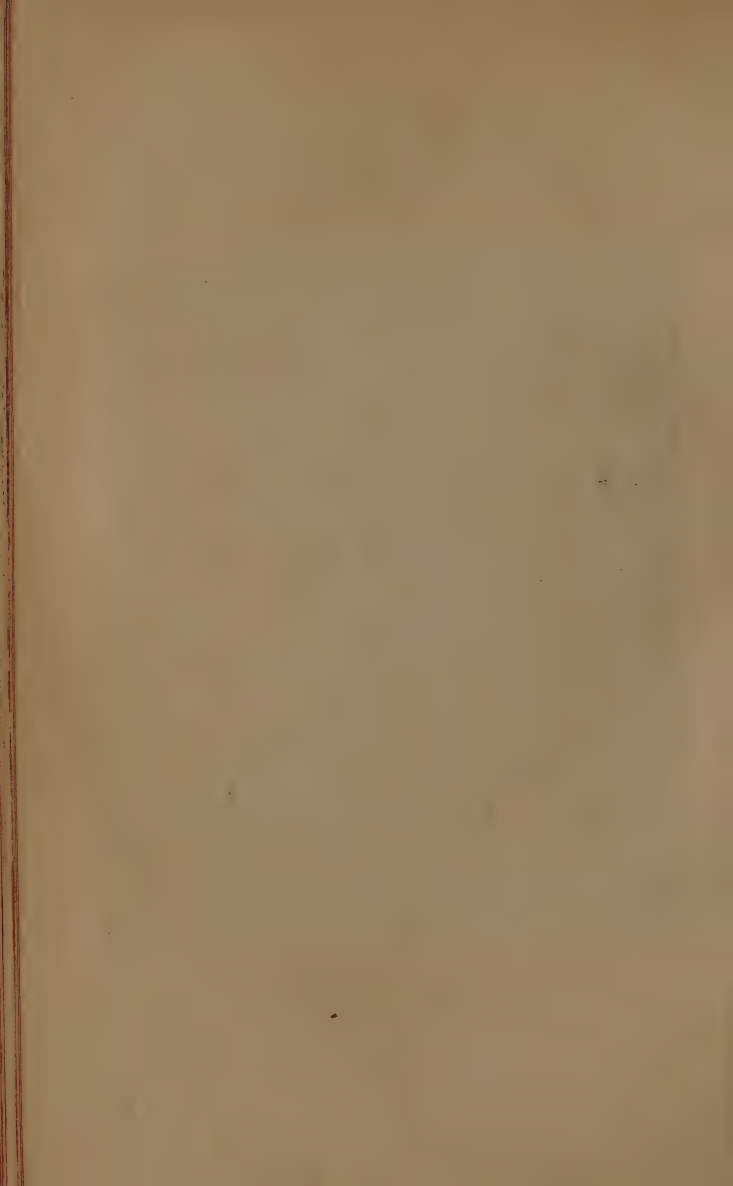




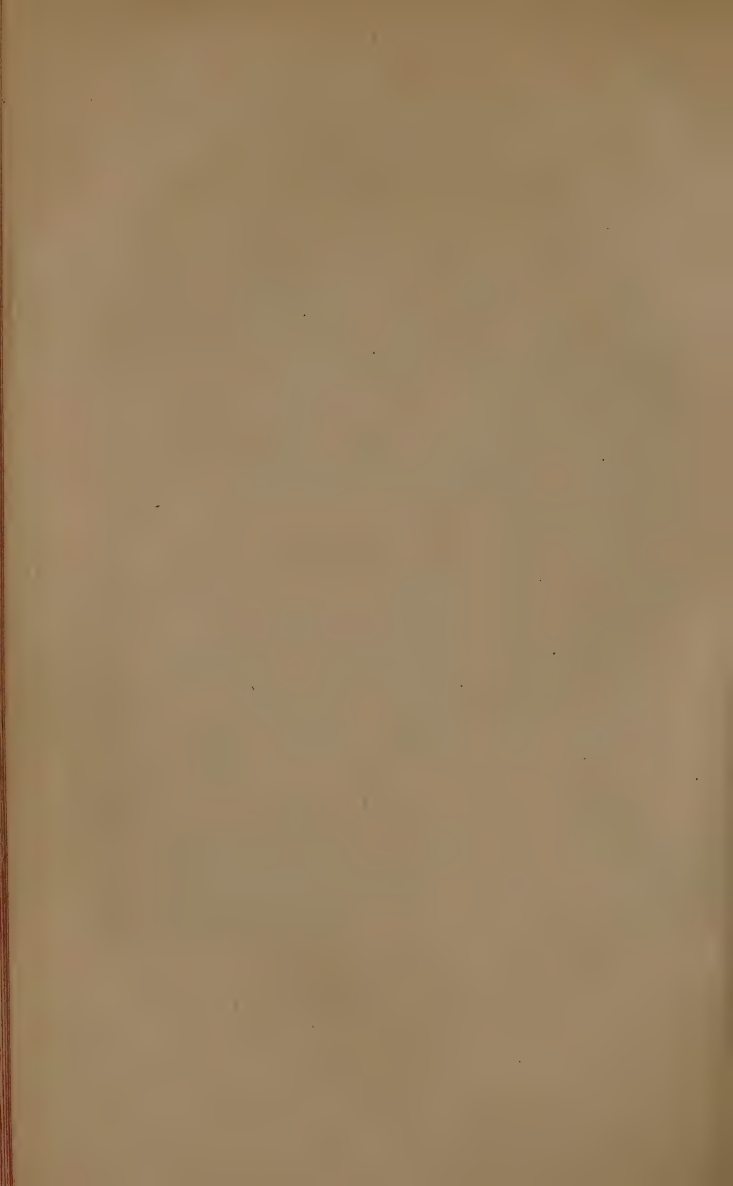


















The Clothier is properly a Weaver, and there SECT. 10. are not many of them about *London*, they are *Of the* more in the Country of *England*; but as they are *Clothier*. a *London* Company I mention them here. Their Apprentices ought to be strong and robust, and require no great Share of Ingenuity or Learning.

The Business of the Fuller is to mill and thicken SECT. 11. Cloth; lay the Wool one Way, cut it off equal *Of the* with the Sheers; and smooth it with Tazels and *Fuller*; then press it. It is more used in the Clothing *Scourer*, Countries than about Town. It is a laborious *Setter*. profitable Business every where. In the City and Suburbs there is a Species of them called Scourers, who clean Men's Cloaths, &c. Both Branches require Strength, and Journeymen may earn from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week. Setters are the same with the Fullers, and are called so only because they rent Tenter-Grounds and stretch Cloths after they are milled, upon Frames called Tenters.

The Hot-Presser, by the Means of a Hot-Press, SECT. 12. made of a Steel Plate and Screw, presses all Sorts *Of the* of Woollen Goods fit for the Market, and is the *Hot-Press*-Finisher of all Goods of that Kind. This Business *ser*. is reasonably profitable to the Master, and a Journeyman earns from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week: It requires Strength and a sound Constitution.

The Business of a Packer is to pack up all Sorts SECT. 13. of Bale Goods into proper Parcels fit for Exporta- *Of the* tion: They are answerable to their Employers if *Packer*. any Damage happens to the Goods through their Ignorance or Neglect. Whatever mean Idea the Word may convey to People in the Country, yet the Business is very reputable in this great City:  
They

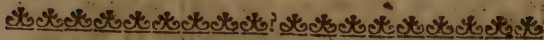
They have great Profits by their Business, and some of them are large Adventurers in the Exportation of our Manufactures. The Work is truly laborious, and Journeymen earn from Ten to Fifteen Shillings a Week and their Diet.

**SECT. 14.** *Of the Piece-Broker.* The Piece-Broker is a Shop-keeper very much suspected of corrupting the Taylor's Honesty. He buys from the *honest* Taylor, Shreds and Remnants, of all Materials that go through his Hands, and sells them again to such as want them for mending, &c. However, whether he gets it fairly or not, he makes a pretty comfortable Livelihood of his Business. I do not find that they take Apprentices, or are regularly bred; they are generally decayed Taylors, or some cunning Men who have crept into the Secrets of the Trade.

**SECT. 15.** *Of the Salesman.* The Salesmen deal in Old Cloaths, and sometimes in New. They trade very largely, and some of them are worth some Thousands: They are mostly Taylors, at least, must have a perfect Skill in that Craft. I do not know they take Apprentices as Salesmen, but they keep Journeymen, to whom they give common Taylor's Wages.

**SECT. 16.** *Of the Robe-Maker.* The Robe-Maker is also a Taylor, only is peculiarly employed in making State-Robes for Peers and Parsons. It is a very profitable Branch to the Master, but the Journeymen earn no more than those employed in common Taylors Shops.





## C H A P. XXXVIII.

*Of the BARBER and PERUKE-MAKER.*

WE have done with the Taylor and his Dependants, we next employ the Peruke-Maker. This is a Branch of Trade but of short Date: . Our Forefathers were contented with their own Hair, and never dreamed of thatching their Sculls with false Curls. It is a foreign Invention, but of what Country I cannot learn, *The Rise and Progress of the Trade.* and appeared among us at the Restoration. Like all other Inventions, it has received great Improvements. It was originally but rude and simple, but kept a nearer Resemblance to Nature than it does at present; the Fashion was to wear Wigs nearly resembling the natural Colour of our Hair, and shaped in such manner as to make the artificial Locks appear like a natural Production; but in Process of Time full-bottomed Wiggs became the Mode; and the Heads of our Beaus and Men of Fashion were loaded with Hair: To these the Tie-Wigg succeeded, and the Natural Colour was laid aside for Silver Locks. The Bobb, the Pig-tail, Tupee, Ramilie, and a Number of Shapes, that bear no Relation to the Human Head, are now become the Mode. Sometimes the Beaus appear plaistered all over with Powder and Pomatum, and their Curls frizzled out with laborious Nicety; at other Times the Powder Puff is laid aside, and they affect to dress in Wanton Ringlets. Originally Wiggs were confined to the Male Part of the Species, but of late, that usurping Sex the Ladies, are grown ashamed of the Natural Production of their own Heads, and lay Snares for our Hearts in artificial Buckles and



and *Têtes de Mouton* : The Black, the Brown, the Fair and Carrotty, appear now all in one Livery ; and you can no more judge of your Mistress's natural Complexion by the Colour of her Hair, than by that of her Ribbons. The whole Species of our Modern Beaus and Belles appear in a perpetual Masquerade, and seem contending with one another who shall deviate most from Nature, and the antient Simplicity of their Forefathers.

The Peruke-Maker has his Fashions from *Paris*, like all other Tradesmen, and the nearer he can approach to the Patterns of that fickle Tribe, the better Chance he has to succeed with his *English* Customers. His Business is governed but by a few Rules, and it requires Experience to be Master of them ; the continual Flux and Reflux of Fashions, obliges him to learn something new almost every Day. There is a good deal of Ingenuity in his Business as a Wig-Maker, and a considerable Profit attends it ; but he is not only a Wigg-Maker but a Barber. They generally all Shave and Dress, though some keep the Branches distinct. As a Barber, he reckons himself of an old Profession, though I cannot justly settle his Chronology : With this Branch of his Trade was formerly connected that of a Surgeon ; and Numbers of them in *London* and *Westminster*, let Blood and draw Teeth, which I think is the only Part of Surgery they ever pretended to practise.

*His Genius*

*The Absurdity of Barbers practising Surgery.*

I own I cannot understand the Connection there is between a Barber and a Surgeon, nor can I too much condemn the Folly of trusting those Bunglers to perform one of the nicest, tho' common Operations in Surgery. I never saw a good Surgeon, but was under some Apprehension when he was about to let Blood ; yet these Fellows











lows for Three-pence, break a Vien at random, without the least Hesitation, or the smallest Notion of the Danger of a Miscarriage. They use Lancets, which ought more properly to be termed Horse Flimes, and if they miss to prick an Artery every Time they let Blood, it is more owing to Chance than any Precaution of theirs. When we consider that such an Accident may happen to the most skillful Surgeon, and consequently, that the ignorant Barber is much more liable, and is utterly incapable to remedy the Mischiefe when done, I apprehend it a Degree of Madness to trust them upon any Consideration.

I observed in the Chapter upon Surgery, that the Barbers and Surgeons were one Corporation. While they remained in that Situation they had some small Pretence to the Practice of Surgery, but now they are separated, and become plain Barbers, I believe that ridiculous and dangerous Part of their Trade will be laid aside.

The Trade of a Barber and Peruke-Maker is sufficiently profitable, and their Journeymen pretty constantly employed. They are generally *Wages*. hired by the Year or the Quarter, and are allowed Twelve or Fifteen Pounds a Year, besides Bed and Board. It requires no great Strength, and a Boy may be bound about Twelve or Thirteen Years of Age, without any Education but that of reading and writing.

The Hair-Merchant is the principal Trades-SECT. 2. man the Wig-Maker deals with; he is furnished by *Of the* him with Hair, ready picked, dressed, and curled, *Hair-Merchant*, fit for weaving. The Hair-Merchant buys Hair of those who go up and down the Country of *Eng-* land to procure it, and imports some from abroad; he then sorts it into Parcels, according to its Colour and Fineness; employs Pickers, to pick the Black

Black from the White, and the Dead from the Live Hair, and Hands to mix it into proper Shades of Colour, and curl it, which is done by rolling it up on Pipes and baking it in the Oven. They have a Method of dying Hair black, and bleaching other Hair white, of putting off Horse and Goat Hair for Human Hair, and many other Tricks peculiar to their Trade. There are Hair-Merchants who only deal in wholesale, and sell their Commodity in the Rough; but the greatest Part of them prepare their Hair in the Manner I have mentioned. Country Wig-Makers, and some few in Town, curl and prepare their own Hair likewise; but most of them find it more their Advantage to buy it from the Hair-Merchant.

SECT. 3.  
*Of the  
Caul-Ma-  
ker.*

The Wig-Maker employs the Net-Worker for Cauls to his Wigs: They are generally made in the Country by Women, and bought up by the Haberdasher, who furnishes the Wig-Maker with them, and Silk for weaving his Hair on, and Ribbons for mounting his Wigs. He buys his Blocks from the Turner; but I shall defer mentioning that Trade, till I can range it under a more proper Head.



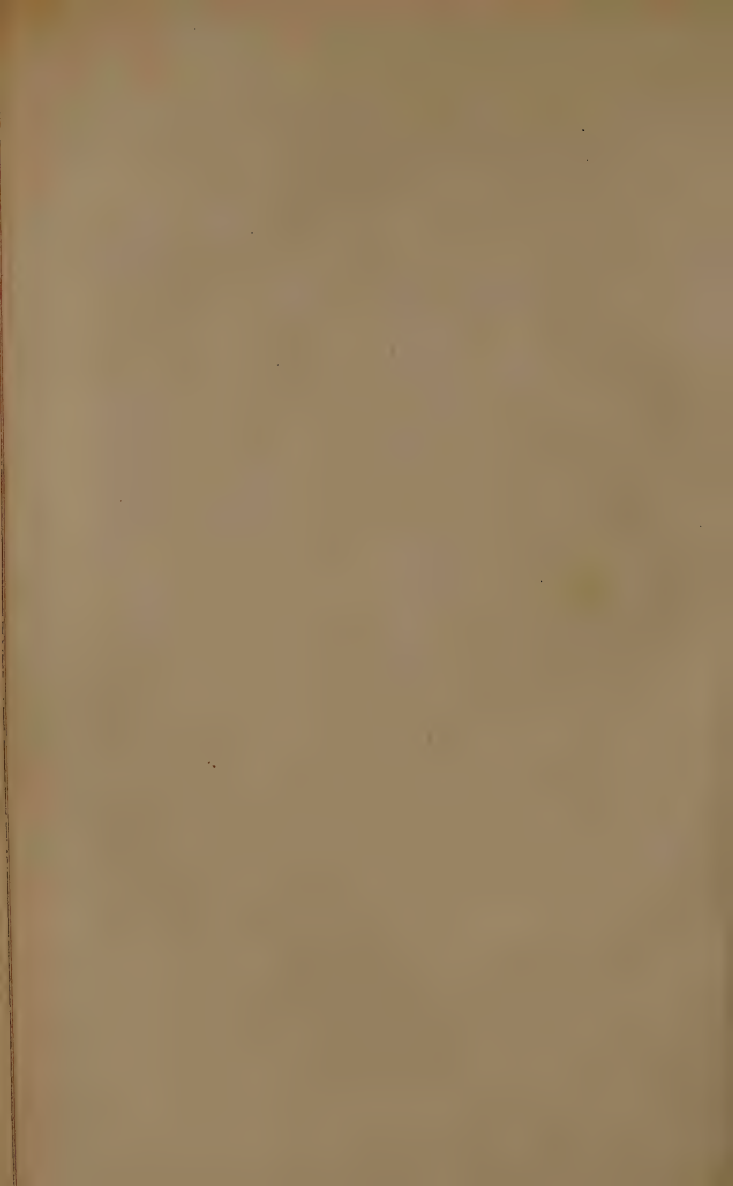
## CHAP. XXXIX.

### *Of the MILLINER.*

*Of the  
Milliner.*

THE Milliner, though no Male Trade, has a just Claim to a Place on this Occasion, as the Fair Sex, who are generally bound to this Business, may have as much Curiosity to know the Nature of their Employment before they engage in it, and stand as much in need of sound Advice





in the Choice of an Occupation, as the Youth of our own Sex.

The Milliner is concerned in making and providing the Ladies with Linen of all sorts, fit for *Her Bust* Wearing Apparel, from the Holland Smock to the Tippet and Commode; but as we are got into the Lady's Articles, which are so very numerous, the Reader is not to expect that we are to give an exact List of every thing belonging to them; let it suffice in general, that the Milliner furnishes them with Holland, Cambrick, Lawn, and Lace of all sorts, and makes these Materials into Smocks, Aprons, Tippetts, Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Ruffles, Mobs, Caps, Dressed-Heads, with as many *Etceteras* as would reach from *Charing-Cross* to the *Royal Exchange*.

They make up Cloaks, Manteels, Mantelets, Cheens and Capuchens, of Silk, Velvet, plain or brocaded, and trim them with Silver and Gold Lace, or Black Lace: They make up and sell Hats, Hoods, and Caps of all Sorts and Materials; they find them in Gloves, Muffs, and Ribbons; they sell quilted Petticoats, and Hoops of all Sizes, &c. and lastly, some of them deal in Habits for Riding, and Dresses for the Masquerade: In a word, they furnish every thing to the Ladies, that can contribute to set off their Beauty, increase their Vanity, or render them ridiculous.

The Milliner must be a neat Needle-Woman in all its Branches, and a perfect Connoisseur in *Her Taste* Dress and Fashion: She imports new Whims *lents* from *Paris* every Post, and puts the Ladies Heads in as many different Shapes in one Month as there are different Appearances of the Moon in that Space. The most noted of them keep an Agent at *Paris*, who have nothing else to do but to watch the Motions of the Fashions, and procure In-



*Wages of  
Fourney-  
women.*

Intelligence of their Changes, which she signifies to her Principals, with as much Zeal and Secrecy as an Ambassador or Plenipo would the important Discovery of some political Intrigue. They have vast Profits on every Article they deal in; yet give but poor, mean Wages to every Person they employ under them: Though a young Woman can work neatly in all manner of Needle-Work, yet she cannot earn more than Five or Six Shillings a Week, out of which she is to find herself in Board and Lodging. Therefore, out of Regard to the Fair Sex, I must caution Parents, not to bind their Daughters to this Business: The vast Resort of young Beaus and Rakes to Milliner's Shops, exposes young Creatures to many Temptations, and insensibly debauches their Morals before they are capable of Vice. A young Coxcomb no sooner is Master of an Estate, and a small Share of Brains, but he affects to deal with the most noted Milliner: If he chances to meet in her Shop any thing that has the Appearance of Youth, and the simple Behaviour of undesigning Innocence, he immediately accosts the young Sempstress with all the little Raillery he is Master of, talks loosely, and thinks himself most witty, when he has cracked some obscene Jest upon the young Creature. The Mistress, tho' honest, is obliged to bear the Wretch's Ribaldry, out of Regard to his Custom, and Respect to some undeserved Title of Quality he wears, and is forced to lay her Commands upon the Apprentice to answer all his Rudeness with Civility and Complaisance. Thus the young Creature is obliged every Day to hear a Language, that by degrees undermines her Virtue, deprives her of that modest Delicacy of Thought, which is the constant Companion of uncorrupted Innocence, and makes Vice become familiar to the Ear, from whence there is but

*A Caution  
against  
breeding  
Girls to  
this Trade.*

but a small Transition to the groffer Gratification of the Appetite.

I am far from charging all Milliners with the Crime of Connivance at the Ruin of their Apprentices; but fatal Experience must convince the Public, that nine out of ten of the young Creatures that are obliged to serve in these Shops, are ruined and undone: Take a Survey of all the common Women of the Town, who take their Walks between *Charing-Cross* and *Fleet-Ditch*, and, I am persuaded, more than one Half of them have been bred Milliners, have been debauched in their Houses, and are obliged to throw themselves upon the Town for Want of Bread, after they have left them. Whether then it is owing to the Milliners, or to the Nature of the Business, or to whatever Cause it is owing, the Facts are so clear, and the Misfortunes attending their Apprentices so manifest, that it ought to be the last Shift a young Creature is driven to. But if Parents will needs give their Daughters this *Especially* kind of Education, let them avoid your private *to private* Hedge Milliners; those who pretend to deal only *Milliners*. with a few select Customers, who scorn to keep open Shop, but live in some remote Corner: These are Decoys for the Unwary; they are but Places for Assignations, and take the Title of Milliner, a more polite Name for a Bawd, a Procuress, a Wretch who lives upon the Spoils of Virtue, and supports her Pride by robbing the Innocent of Health, Fame, and Reputation: They are the Ruin of private Families, Enemies to conjugal Affection, promote nothing but Vice, and live by Lust.

SECT. 2.

The Tire-Woman is another humble Servant *Of the* of the Ladies in Matters of Dress: She is Prime *Tire-Wo-*  
 P Minister *man-*

Minister at the Toylet, and arms the Sex with these dangerous Weapons, nice Curls, and enchanting Ringlets: She cuts their Hair into all Shapes, fuitable to the Fashion, and is commonly a Judge of Natural and Artificial Complexions; but mum, that must be a Secret, that our *English* Ladies are ashamed of their natural Beauty, or owe any of their Conquests to Paint or Washes: This Trade of Tire-Woman is abundantly profitable; and, if she does not carry on the Milliner's Business, may be conducted very honestly; though I am ill-natured enough to suspect that most of these Female Traders, live more by acting Mercuries, conveying a Message slyly to a disconsolate Wife, or a wishing Daughter, than by the honest Returns of their Trade.

SECT. 3. *Of the Comb-Maker.* This Tradesman's Business is easily gathered from the Appellation: His Work neither requires much Labour, Education, or Ingenuity. It is none of the most profitable Branches to the Master; they earn an honest Subsistence, but though their Business is but in few Hands, I never heard of any of them who died remarkably rich. Journey-men earn the common Wages, from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 4. *Of the Cap-Maker.* Cap-Makers are employed in making Velvet Caps, and Women's Hoods; and a Species of them make Leather Caps for Horsemen: These are of kin to the Shoe-Maker, and but few in the Business. The others are a kind of Milliners, and, generally speaking, deal in their Commodities, or some kind of Haberdashery Ware; and those they employ, either as Apprentices or to work Journey-work, are Women, and earn from Nine to Twelve Shillings a Week.

# FAN-MAKER.

211

The Fan-Maker is an humble Servant of the SECT. 5.  
Ladies, and makes Sticks for Fans of Box, Ivory, *Of the*  
&c. and puts on the Mounts after they are finish- *Fan-Ma-*  
ed by the Painter. The few that are Masters, and *ker.*  
keep open Shop, earn a pretty Livelihood; and  
the Journeymen, who are generally paid by the  
Dozen, may earn from Fifteen Shillings to a  
Guinea a Week.

Fan-Painting is an ingenious trifling Branch of SECT. 6.  
the Painting Business. It requires no great Fancy, *Of the*  
nor much Skill in Drawing or Painting to make *Fan-Pain-*  
a Workman; a Glare of Colours is more neces- *ter.*  
sary than a polite Invention: Though now and  
then, if he is able to sketch out some Emblema-  
tical Figure, or some pretty quaint Whim, he has  
a Chance to please better than one who is not so  
adroit. The *Italian* Mounts are much more in  
Request than any thing of our own Manufacture,  
and large Prices are given for them. A great Part  
of our common Fan-Mounts are engraved and af-  
terwards coloured, which is a great Discourage-  
ment to any Improvement at home in this flutter-  
ing Implement of the Ladies.

If I am not mistaken I placed the Hoop-Petti- SECT. 7.  
coat-Maker as an Article in the Milliner's Branch; *Of the*  
but, upon Recollection, I chuse to afford this se- *Hoop-*  
ven-fold Fence a Section by itself, since I am *Petti-Coat*  
bound to do Honour to every Thing that concerns *Maker.*  
the Fair; and if I had lumped it with the rest of  
their Wardrobe, I might be suspected an Enemy to  
this Female Entrenchment. — The Materials are  
striped Holland, Silk, or Check, according to  
the Quality of the Fair, to be inclosed, and sup-  
ported with Rows of Whale-Bone, or Rattan.  
When this ingenious Contrivance came in Fashion  
has much perplexed the Learned; some will have  
P 2 it

it that *Semiramis* wore one of them in her famous Expedition, and some other Antiquaries will have us believe the Queen of *Sheba* was dressed in one full five Yards in Circumference at her first Interview with *Solomon*. How these Accounts are attested I leave to the Learned World to settle; it is sufficient for us to know, that by some unlucky Accident they came in Disuse, and were revived again about the Middle of the last Century: They first appeared under the Denomination of Farthingales, and were less in their Dimensions; but they now seem to have arrived at their perfect State, and, like all other sublunary Things, begin to decrease in Bulk. As to their Use, I dare not divulge the Secrets of the Fair; they have kept it inviolably, nay, better than we have kept the Free-Mason's Sign; for I defy all the Male Creation to discover the secret Use the Ladies designed them for: Some apparent Advantages flow from them, which every one may see, but they have a cabalistical Meaning, which none but such as are within the Circle can fathom: We see they are Friends to Men, for they have let us into all the Secrets of the Ladies Legs, which we might have been ignorant of to Eternity without their Help; they discover to us indeed a Sample of what we wish to purchase, yet serve as a Fence to keep us at an awful Distance. They encourage the Consumption of our Manufactures in a prodigious Degree, and the great Demand we have for Whale-Bone renders them truly beneficial to our good Allies the *Dutch*; in short, they are a public Good, and as such I recommend them.

They are chiefly made by Women: They must not be polluted by the unhallowed Hands of a rude Male. These Women make a tolerable Living by it: The Work is harder than most Needle-Work,

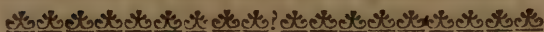


Work, and requires Girls of Strength. A Mistress must have a pretty kind of Genius to make them sit well and adjust them to the reigning Mode; but in the main, it is not necessary she should be a Witch.

Since I am so bold as to make free with the SECT. 8.  
 Ladies Hoop-Petticoat, I must just peep under Of the  
 the Quilted-Petticoat. Every one knows the Quilters.  
 Materials they are made of: They are made mostly by Women, and some Men, who are employed by the Shops and earn but little. They quilt likewise Quilts for Beds for the Upholder. This they make more of than of the Petticoats, but not very considerable, nothing to get rich by, unless they are able to purchase the Materials and sell them finished to the Shops, which few of them do. They rarely take Apprentices, and the Women they employ to help them, earn Three or Four Shillings a Week and their Diet.

Thread-Shops deal mostly in that Article. SECT. 2.  
 Like most other retail Branches, it requires more Of the  
 Money than Brains; the Trade is soon learned, Thread-  
 and few of them take Journeymen, except such Man.  
 as want one rather as a Book-keeper, to whom they allow from Twelve to Twenty Pounds a Year and Board; but a Lad who understands Accounts, in one Month's Time is as capable for the Station, as he that has served *Jacob's* Apprenticeship.





## C H A P. XL.

*Of the STOCKING-WEAVER.*

SECT. I.  
*Stocking-Weaver.*

*The Invention of the Stocking-Weaver's Loom.*

*Improvements in the Art.*

THE Stocking-Weaver is but of late Invention; found out, as the Story goes, by a young Gentleman of *Oxford*. This Gentleman happened to fall in Love with a young Woman, of Fortune and Family inferior to himself, and married her without the Consent of his Relations; who abandoned him upon this undutiful Step: The young Couple were soon reduced to Difficulties; and in a little Time had nothing to subsist on, but a mere Trifle the young Woman earned by knitting of Stockings. As this was their main Support, and that one Hand could get very little by it, Necessity set the young Gentleman upon finding out a Method more expeditious; he proved so happy in his Enquiry as to fall upon the Invention of the Stocking-Loom, which he brought to great Perfection, and by it in a short Time put himself in Circumstances independant of his, till now, inexorable Parents.

The Loom has received several Improvements since, till it has arrived at the Perfection of a compleat Engine, whereon Stockings of all Sorts can be wrought with great Art and Expedition.

The Combing of Wool, invented by Bishop *Blaze*, added a further Improvement to this Manufacture, and the establishing of the Mill for Throwing of Silk at *Derby*, by Sir *Thomas Lombe*, has compleated it, and enabled us not only to furnish ourselves and the *British* Plantations with Silk and Worsted Stockings, but many other Parts of *Europe*.

The

The Stocking-Weaver requires some Ingenuity ; though the most laborious Part lies upon the Engine, which requires some Strength to work at: A Youth of tolerable Genius may acquire all the Knowledge necessary to make him a tolerable Workman in three Years Time. It is abundantly profitable to the Master, but not so much to the Journeymen ; for few of them earn above Nine or Ten Shillings a Week, with the closest Application ; they are paid so much every Pair of Stockings ; and if they have not a Loom of their own, allow the Master Two Shillings a Week for the Use of his. *His Genius.* *His Wages.*

Knit-Stockings are much preferable in Durableness and Strength to those made in the Loom ; but the Time employed in knitting Stockings of any Fineness raises their Price too much for common Wear : The *Scotch* make the best Knit-Stockings of any People in *Europe*, and sell them at exorbitant Rates ; Thirty Shillings for a Pair of White Knit-Stockings from *Aberdeen* is a common Price, and some amount to Four Pounds. *Of Knit-Stockings.*

The Hosier buys Stockings, Night-Caps, Socks, SECT. 2. Gloves, &c. from the Manufacturer, and sells *Of the* them by Retail : Some of them employ Looms *Hosier's* themselves, and are in that respect Stocking-Shop. Weavers. His Judgment consists in knowing the Property and Prices of those Commodities, which may be easily acquired ; and not worth any Person's while to serve an Apprenticeship merely for the Knowledge to be acquired in Buying and Selling.





## C H A P. XLI.

*Of the TANNER, and the Workers in  
Leather.*

## SECT. I.

*The Tan-  
ner.**The Man-  
ner of Tan-  
ning Lea-  
ther.*

**B**EFORE we make Shoes we must prepare the Leather for that purpose : Leather is tanned after this Manner ; the Bullock's Hide is put into a Pit of Lime, which strips it of the Hair and prepares it for the Remainder of the Operations : It lies some time in this Pit, the Workmen taking Care that it does not lie so long as to burn ; and is afterwards washed, the Hair scraped off and prepared for the Bark-Pit : The Bark generally used is Oak Bark, stripped from the Timber in Summer, dried in the Sun, and made small in a Mill which the Tanners use for that purpose ; but several other Barks will serve for the same End, such as Birch, Saly, &c. and Barley is better than any. The Leather is put into the Pit full of this Bark, with a sufficient Quantity of Water, and remains there till it is sufficiently barked, which they know by cutting a Piece of the Hide to see if the Bark has penetrated quite through. After it is taken out of the Bark-Pit it is dried and comes under the Dresser's Hands, who shaves off all the uneven rough Inside, and prepares it with Oils for the Shoe-Maker's Use. Soal-Leather requires but little Dressing in comparison to Upper-Leather ; and every different Species of Leather has a different Method of Dressing.

As to Tanning, it is generally performed in the Country, and the Hides ready tanned are sent up to London, and bought by the several Classes of Leather-Dressers at *Leadenhall Market*.

Leather-

Leather-Dressers, of all Sorts, have a large Profit, require a great Stock, and give large Credit. *Wages of a*  
 The Journeymen earn from Fifteen to Twenty *Leather-*  
 Shillings a Week, require great Strength, and *Dresser.*  
 is a nauseous dirty Business through all its Branches.  
 A Youth can do no good at it till he is about Fifteen or Sixteen, which is early enough to bind him: As to his Education, he requires only Reading and Writing, which he may be without, if he does not expect to be a Master.

The Leather-Seller is he who deals in Hides and *SECT. 2.*  
 Skins of all sorts, ready tanned and dressed for the *Of the*  
 Consumer. He is a Shop-keeper, and in some *Leather-*  
 measure a wholesale Dealer: He requires a consi- *Seller.*  
 derable Stock of ready Money to set him up with; not much Ingenuity, and a little Time and Experience teaches him the common Faults, Properties, and Prices of Leather. It is a very reputable profitable Business, and they give their Shop-keeper and Book-keeper from Twenty to Forty Pounds a Year, in proportion to the Extent of their Trade.

The Leather-Cutter is a Tradesman lately star- *SECT. 3.*  
 ted up between the Leather-Dresser and the Shoe- *Of the*  
 Maker. This last, till of late Years, bought his *Leather-*  
 Leather in Skins or half Hides from the Dresser, *Cutter.*  
 and cut out his Work himself; but the Number of poor Shoe-Makers, who are not able to lay out more Money at once than the Price of Materials for a Pair of Shoes, have given Rise to this Branch. They cut out their Leather in Soals and Upper-Leathers, that is, in Bits that answer those Uses, according to the several Sizes, and sell them to the necessitous Shoe-Maker. It is a very profitable Trade, requires a general Knowledge in the Properties of Leather, and Judgment enough  
 to



to cut their Skins and Hides in such manner as they shall yield most Patterns for Pairs of Shoes without Waste. It requires less Judgment to make a Workman, and less Money to make a Master than the Leather-Dresser. The Journeymen, who are but few and generally decayed Shoe-Makers, have but small Wages.

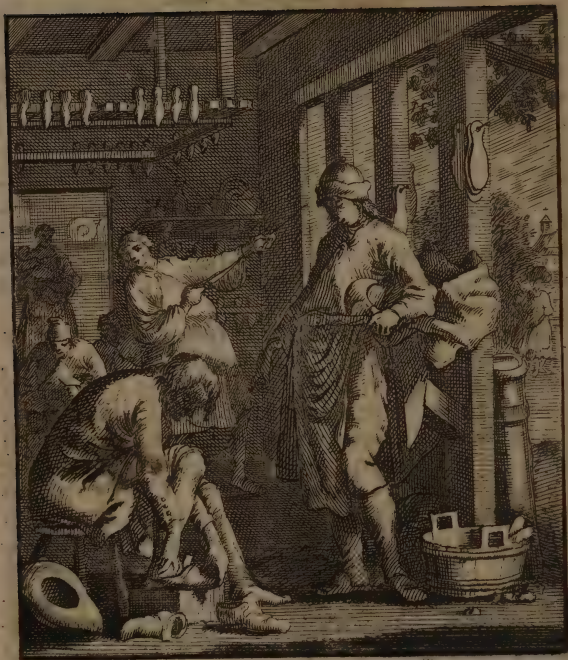
**SECT. 4.** *Of the Last and Heel-Maker.* The Last-Maker is the next Tradesman necessary to the Shoe-Maker. Lasts are made generally of Birch, or some soft Wood: It is a laborious Employment to make them, though they are much assisted by a kind of Engine, with which they cut them: It is a large Knife, the one End of it fixed to a Block, in such manner as it can be moved up and down; to the other End is fixed the Handle; they hold the Piece of Wood upon the Block, and by raising the Handle apply the Edge where they design to cut, then forcing down with the other Hand it is done with a good deal of Ease. They make Wooden-Heels for Men and Women's Shoes; but neither Heels or Lasts require a great Share of Ingenuity: It is but a poor Business, and the Wages of a Journeyman but small.

**SECT. 5.** *Of the Shoe-Maker.* The Shoe-Maker may now go to work, as his Leather is dressed and cut, and his Heels made. It is much more ingenious to make a Woman's Shoe than a Man's: Few are good at both, they are frequently two distinct Branches; the Woman's Shoe-Maker requires much neater Seams, as the Materials are much finer. They employ Women to bind their Shoes and sew the Quarters together, when they are made of Silk, Damask, or Callimanco. This Business affords reasonable Profit to the Master; but the Journeymen, especially in the Men's Way, get but small Wages, not











not above Nine or Ten Shillings a Week : They *His Wages.*  
 are paid so much a Pair, according to the Work  
 and Largeness of the Shoes. The Country Shoe-  
 Makers supply most of the Sale-Shops in Town,  
 the Price of making being too large here to allow  
 these Shop-keepers to employ *London Workmen* :  
 The Hands in this Branch are pretty constantly  
 employed, except in frosty Weather, when the  
 Wax they use upon their Thread hinders them  
 from working ; or if they do work upon Necess-  
 ity in Frost, with the Help of great Fires, their  
 Work is good for nothing. It does not require *His Ge-*  
 much Strength, nor a mechanic Head ; a mode- *nus and*  
 rate Share of Ingenuity goes to the compleating *Strength.*  
 this Tradesman : A Youth may be bound about  
 Fourteen, and at coming out of his Time be suf-  
 ficiently qualified to set up for himself, or work  
 Journey-work ; unless he has idled his Time, or  
 been bound to a very ignorant Master.

Buckles of Steel, Brass, and the coarser Metals **SECT. 6.**  
 are mostly made in the Country, where Labour *Of the*  
 is cheap ; however, there are some made here, *Buckle-*  
 and handsome Bread made by it. This Trade is *Maker.*  
 rather piddling than laborious, and requires some  
 Fancy to invent new Fashions. A Journeyman  
 may earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a  
 Week, if he gives any Application. But the  
 best Branch of Buckle-making is making Silver-  
 Buckles, either plain, carved, or set with Stones :  
 It is a Branch of the Silver-Smith's Business, and  
 a genteel Livelihood is made of it, by working for  
 the Shops. Those set with Stones is the Jeweller's  
 Business, and a Journeyman at either may earn  
 from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week.

**SECT. 7.**  
*Of the*  
 The Button-Mould-Maker requires as little In- *Button-*  
 genuity as any Mechanic I know ; he has a small *Mould-*  
*Hand-Maker.*

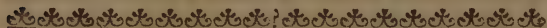
Hand-Engine, which cuts and shapes the Mould without his Head or much of his Strength being concerned: It is but a poor Business, and requires so little to commence Master that there are few Journeymen in the Trade; but such as are may earn from Two Shillings to Half a Crown a Day.

**SECT. 8.** The last Tradesman formed the Mould, and this  
*Of the* covers it with Mohair, &c. We have already  
*Button-* treated of the Silver and Gold Button-Maker,  
*Maker.* Chap. XXX. which is a much more ingenious  
 Business than this; however, this has its Beauties,  
 but the greatest Part of the Work is done in the  
 Country and sent up to the Shops in Town; if  
 there are any made here they are chiefly Livery-  
 Buttons, or some particular bespoke Pattern.  
 Those who work at this Branch are paid by the  
 Dozen, according to the Work; but can scarce  
 make a Livelihood, the Country Buttons, especi-  
 ally those made on the Loom, having so beat down  
 the Prices.

**SECT. 9.** There is another Species of Button-Makers;  
*Of the* those who make them of Metal: These are like-  
*Metal-* wise mostly made in the Country. This Branch  
*Button-* requires neither much Strength nor many Talents,  
*Maker.* nor is there much to be made of it; those who  
 work Journey-work make little more than La-  
 bourers Wages, and some not so much.

**SECT. 10.** The Patten and Clog-Maker is a Species of the  
*Of the* Shoe-Maker; they only deal in stronger Mate-  
*Patten,* rials: They use the best of Leather for Clogs, and  
*Clog, and* buy it from the Leather-Cutter. The Patten-  
*Patten-* Ring-Maker is a Class of Smiths who work only  
*Ring-* for this Branch, which is but poor Bread: But  
*Maker.* the Clog-making, to a Journeyman, is rather bet-  
 ter than Shoe-making; if he works constantly,  
 and does not spend an unreasonable Part of his  
 Time

Time at the Ale-house, he may earn Fifteen Shil- *Wages*  
lings a Week. It requires more Strength, but  
less Ingenuity than the Shoe-Maker, and, if I am  
not much mistaken, is not near so much over-  
stocked. Education to any of the Branches of the  
Shoe-Maker is no ways necessary to their Busi-  
ness, only Writing and Reading is necessary to  
them as to the rest of Mankind, who can never  
find Time employed in learning such necessary  
Helps to domestic Life misapplied.



## C H A P. XLII.

*Of the HATTER and FELT-MAKER.*

**W**E have taken Care for the Warmth of the SCET. 1.  
Feet, let us just touch upon the Hatter, that *The Hatter*  
our Heads may be secured from the Injury of the  
Weather. Hats are made of the Fur of Hairs,  
Coneys, and Beavers, and some are made of  
Wool. The Materials are formed into the Shape *His Busi-*  
of Hats by Paste: They are wrought originally *ness, and*  
White, and afterwards dyed Black. It is a very *Genius.*  
ingenious Business; but a very dirty one. It is  
abundantly profitable to the Master, and the  
Journeyman earns Fifteen Shillings a Week, and  
is pretty constantly employed. It requires no great  
Strength; a Youth may be bound at Fourteen,  
and his Education may be as mean as he pleases.

The Hat-Band-Maker is but a poor obsolete SECT. 2.  
Business, though formerly said to be a very re- *Of the*  
putable and profitable Trade; but I can find no *Hat-Band*  
Footsteps of their Significance, but in their being *Maker.*  
made a Company in the Beginning of the Reign  
of King *Charles* the First.

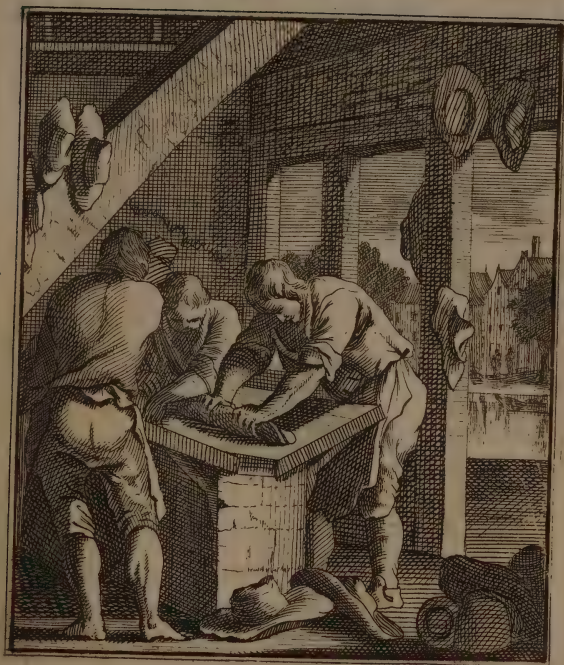
Fell-

**SECT. 3.** *Of the Felt-Monger.* Felt-Mongers are those who buy Skins of all sorts, with the Wool on, from the Country People, which they take off, and sell the Skins dressed to the Glovers, &c. and the Wool to the Wool-Staplers. As they travel much in all Weathers, and are much among Water, it requires a hardy Constitution; but the Wages are but little more than those of a common Labourer.

**SECT. 4.** *Of the Skinner and Furrier.* The Furrier deals in all manner of Skins dressed with the Fur on, and sells Hair and Beaver-Wool to Hatters. There are Shop-keepers who only employ others to dress the Skins, and Women to cut off the Hair; but these, though incorporated with the Furriers, are not properly Skinners; those I mention are the working Tradesmen who manufacture this rich Commodity. We have very few Furs of our own Growth, except we call Rabbit-Skins by that Name: We are chiefly supplied from *North America* and *Russia* with what we want of this Commodity, which, in this Climate, is more for Ornament than Use. The working Furrier earns from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week, and Clerks or Shop-keepers to this Branch may have Fifteen or Twenty Pounds a Year.

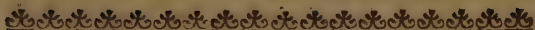
**SECT. 5.** *Of the Girdler.* The Girdler is a Tradesman employed in making Belts and other Accoutrements for the Army, &c. but is of very little Importance at present, and only mentioned as it is an old City Company.











## C H A P. XLIII.

*Of the GLOVER.*

THE Glover deals in a Species of Leather different from the Shoe-Maker: The Skins he uses are not tanned, but allum'd; for which Reason that Kind is generally called Allum-Leather. He makes Gloves of Sheep, Kid, and Doe Skins, and makes Breeches of Shamy (a Species of Sheep Skin differently dressed from the other) and of Buck Skin. The Glover and Breeches-Maker are sometimes separate Trades; but they are oftener together. The Glover lines Gloves with *His Busi-* Furs and Rabbit Skins, and sometimes sells Muffs *ness.* and Tippetts of Fur and Ermine. Both Glover and Breeches-Maker are a Species of the Taylor; their chief Instruments being the Sheers and Needle. As to the Glover, the Hands employed in *London* in making them are but few, and a good many of them Women: The Glover cuts them out into their several Sizes, and gives them out to be sewed at so much a Pair: A good Hand may get Ten or *Wages,* Twelve Shillings a Week. The Shops are mostly supplied from the Country, the best from *Scotland*: The *Irish* excel in Kid-Skin; but the Duty makes them come dear. This Art requires neither much Strength nor Ingenuity; only as it is a sedentary stooping Business, it disagrees with a consumptive or pthylicky Disposition.





## C H A P. XLIV.

*Of the STAY-MAKER.*

*His Em-  
ployment  
and Ge-  
nius.*

THE Stay-Maker is employed in making Stays, Jumps, and Bodice for the Ladies: He ought to be a very polite Tradesman, as he approaches the Ladies so nearly; and possessed of a tolerable Share of Assurance and Command of Temper to approach their delicate Persons in fitting on their Stays, without being moved or put out of Countenance. He is obliged to inviolable Secrecy in many Instances, where he is obliged by Art to mend a crooked Shape, to bolster up a fallen Hip, or distorted Shoulder: The delicate easy Shape we so much admire in *Miranda* is entirely the Workmanship of the Stay-Maker; to him she reveals all her natural Deformity, which she industriously conceals from the fond Lord, who was caught by her slender Waist: Her Shape she owes to Steel and Whalebone, her black Locks to the Tire-Woman, and her florid Complexion to Paint and Pomatum: She is like the Jack-Daw in the Fable, dressed out in borrowed Plumes, and her natural Self, when deposited in the Bridal-Bed, is a mere Lump of animated Deformity, fitter far for the Undertaker than to be initiated in the Mysteries of Connubial Joy. How necessary a Qualification is it in that kind of Tradesmen to keep the Deformed secret? and how dangerous to the Repose of the Fair Sex would it be to blab the mishapen Truth? I am surpris'd the Ladies have not found out a Way to employ Women Stay-Makers rather than trust our Sex with what should be kept as inviolably as Free-Masonry: But the

Work

Work is too hard for Women, it requires more Strength than they are capable of, to raise Walls of Defence about a Lady's Shape, which is liable to be spoiled by so many Accidents.

The Materials in Stays are Tabby, Canvass, and *The Mate-* Whale-Fin, commonly called Whale-Bone: *Therials and* The Stay-Maker takes the Lady's Shape as nicely as he *Process of* can; if it is natural, and where it is not, he sup-*making a* plies the Deficiency, then he cuts out the Tabby *Pair of* and Canvass by the Shape in Quarters, which are *Stays.* given out to Women to be stitched, at so much *Stay-* the Pair of Stays: This Part of the Stay-making *Stitchers.* Trade is but poor Bread; a Woman cannot earn *Wages.* above a Crown or Six Shillings a Week, let her sit as close as she pleases.

The Whale-Fin we have mostly from *Holland, SECT. I.* and the preparing it for Use was till of late a *Sec-Of the* cret, in a few Hands; though, like *Columbus's Whale-* Egg, there appears little in it, now it is discover-*bone-Dres-* ed. Those who cut it and prepare it for the Shops *fers, and* have a long, square Copper, about the Length *the Man-* of a Fin; in these the Fins are boiled till they *ner of pre-* grow soft: They are taken out while hot, and *paring it.* placed in a Vice to support them, while the Workman cuts them, or rather splits them into long square Pieces, such as they are sold in the Shops; it requires no other Dexterity but to follow the Grain of the Fin with the Knife, in the same manner as a Cooper splits a Hoop for a Cask.

The Stay-Maker buys it from the Haberdashers in their Branch in Lengths, and cuts it in thin Slices fit for their own Use. After the Stays are stitched, and the Bone cut into thin Slices of equal Breadths and the proper Lengths, it is thrust in between the Rows of Stitching: This requires a good deal of Strength, and is by much the nicest Part of Stay Work; there is not above one Man in a Shop who can execute this Work, and he is

Q

either

either Master or Foreman, and has the best Wages. When the Stays are boned, they are loosely sewed together, and carried Home to the Lady to be fitted; if they answer according to Expectation they are bound, the Braiding laid along the Seam and the Lacing down the Stomacher, and are then fit for the Lady's Use.

*Wages.*

This is a Species of the Taylor's Business, and rather the most ingenious Art belonging to the Mechanism of the Needle. The Masters have large Profits when they are paid, and the Journey-men's Wages are the same with the Taylors, and regulated by Act of Parliament: They are, like them, much overstocked; though the Press for the War about a Year ago has thinned them. They are three or four Months of the Year out of Business, and are not over-and-above good Oeconomists of the Time they may expect to be employed. Their Education has no Connexion with their Business, and a Boy may be bound about fourteen Years of Age.

SECT. 2.  
*Of the  
Bodice-  
Maker.*

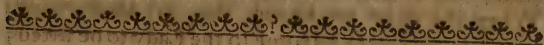
There are a Species of Tradesmen who make nothing else but Bodice, which every Woman knows differ from Stays; but Women are chiefly employ'd. They are made, if I mistake not, of Pack-Thread instead of Whale-Bone; and those employed, either as Masters or Journey People, earn a tolerable Substance: Women that can apply themselves, and refrain from Gin, may get from Five to Eight Shillings a Week.

SECT. 3.  
*Of the  
Child's-  
Coat-Ma-  
ker.*

Child's-Coat-making is another Branch of the Taylor and Stay-making Business, chiefly engrossed by Women, who make a good Living of it: It requires a tolerable Genius, but not much Strength.

C H A P.



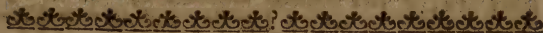


## C H A P. XLV.

*Of the MANTUA-MAKER.*

THE Mantua-Maker, as she is a Servant of the Ladies, may take it amiss if she is not allowed a Place among the many Arts and Mysteries we are treating of. Her Business is to make *Her Business* Night-Gowns, Mantuas, and Petticoats, *Rob de nefs*. *Chambres*, &c. for the Ladies. She is Sister to *Her Genius* the Taylor, and, like him, must be a perfect Con- and *Qua-*noisseur in Dress and Fashions; and, like the Stay-lifications. Maker, she must keep the Secrets she is entrusted with, as much as a Woman can: For, though the Stay-Maker does his Business as nicely as possible, and conceals all Deformities with the greatest Art, yet the Mantua-Maker must discover them at some times; she must see them, and pretend to be blind, and at all times she must swear herself to an inviolable Secrecy: She must learn to flatter all Complexions, praise all Shapes, and, in a word, ought to be compleat Mistress of the Art of Dissimulation. It requires a vast Stock of Patience to bear the Tempers of most of their Customers, and no small Share of Ingenuity to execute their innumerable Whims. Their Profits *Wages* are but inconsiderable, and the Wages they give their Journeywomen small in proportion; they may make a Shift with great Sobriety and Oeconomy to live upon their Allowance; but their Want of Prudence, and general Poverty, has brought the Business into small Reputation: If a young Creature, when out of her Time, has no Friend to advise with, or be a Check upon her Conduct, it is more than ten to one but she takes

some idle, if not vicious Course, by the many Temptations to which her Sex and narrow Circumstances subject her. It is a Misfortune to the Fair Sex, when they are left young to their own Management, that they can scarce avoid falling into the many Snares laid for them by designing Men : Even their Virtues contribute to their Undoing ; Men pride themselves in debauching such as betray any Marks of modest Virtue ; their natural Innocence and Good-nature make them credulous, and too soon yields them a Prey to the affected Sighs and perjured Oaths of those who have no other View but their Ruin. In short, nothing can properly save them from falling but their Pride, which the servile Condition of a Journeywoman too often humbles : I would conclude from this, that Parents, who bind their Daughters to this Business, must not think they have done their Duty, when, according to the Phrase, they have put a Trade into their Hands ; they must instil into them early Principles of Piety, and inspire them with a virtuous Pride, and a delicate Concern for their Reputation : They ought to watch their Motions, and assist their unexperienced Years with good Advice ; and never think themselves discharged of their Parental Duty, till they have settled them in the World under the Protection of some Man of Sagacity, Industry, and Good-nature : A Woman is always under Age till she comes (in the Law Phrase) to be under Cover. A Youth may be set a-float in the World as soon as he has got a Trade in his Head, without much Danger of spoiling ; but a Girl is such a tender, ticklish Plant to rear, that there is no permitting her out of Leading-strings till she is bound to a Husband.



## C H A P. XLVI.

*Of the COACH-MAKER, and those he employs.*

WE have taken a Survey of most of the Crafts concerned in building, finishing, and furnishing our House; of all the Tradesmen and Women employed in Dress or Wearing Apparel; we have supplied ourselves with House, Furniture, and Dress; we must next set up an Equipage, not only out of Ostentation, and to gratify our Pride, but out of Regard to the Public Good; since a great Number of Hands are profitably employed by this Degree of Vanity.

How long Coaches and Chariots have been in Fashion in this Island, I am at a loss to find; though I am apt to conjecture we knew very little of them till after the *Norman Conquest*. Chariots for War are of an old Invention; the most ancient Historians make mention of them; but Coaches, or, as the Quaker affects to call them, these Leathern Conveniencies, I believe have been but a few Centuries in common Use in *Great Britain*. We have now got several Sorts, Shapes, and Figures of them, and the Art of Coach-making is arrived to the utmost Perfection.

The Coach-Maker's proper Business is to make SECT. I. the Body of the Coach, and all the Carriage except the Wheels; his Trade is compounded of the Of the Coach-Maker's proper Business. Carpenter, Taylor, and Shoe-Maker; he finishes his Work by the Assistance of the Founder, Tire-Smith, Wheeler, Carver, and Painter: He is a Carpenter, as he frames the Body and Carriage of Wood; a Taylor, as he lines the Inside with Cloth,

Cloth; Silk, Velvet, or other Materials, to which he is obliged to use his Needle; and he is a Shoe-Maker, as he covers the Top and Sides with Leather, in which he is sometimes obliged to use his Awl. This is a Coach-Maker's proper Business; as to the rest of the Work, it is finished by Tradesmen who know nothing of his Art, and apply themselves only to particular Articles.

The Coach-Maker is a genteel profitable Business both to Master and Journeyman; but requires a great Stock of ready Money to set up and continue Trade; they deal with none but Nobility and Quality, and according to their Mode must trust a long Time, and sometimes may happen never to be paid. I cannot apprehend that it requires any notable Genius to form a Coach-Maker, ordinary Talents will do the Business; it requires Strength, and a Youth can be of little Service to himself or Master till he has arrived at the Age of Fifteen; unless he is of a more than ordinary robust Make. The Wages of a Journeyman Coach-Maker, if good for any thing, is a Crown a Day; nor is the Trade over-and-above stocked with good Hands.

*His Genius and Wages.*

SECT. 2.  
*Of the Coach-Carver.*

In finishing the Wood Part of the Coach, Chariot, Landau, &c. the Coach-Maker employs the Coach-Carver: That is, a Class of Carvers who apply particularly to this Branch, and no other: they know nothing else of Coach-making but this of Carving, and are as ignorant of any other kind of Carving as they are of that. It requires no nice Hand, nor a very penetrating Head, yet is tolerably profitable; they may make Thirty Shillings a Week, if they are employed.

SECT. 3.  
*Of the Coach-Wheeler.*

The Wheeler is employed in making Wheels for all manner of Carriages; I mean the wooden Work.



Work. This Business requires more Labour than Ingenuity; a Boy of a weakly Constitution can make no Hand at this Trade. It is abundantly profitable to the Master, and a Journeyman earns from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week. A Youth may be bound about Fifteen.

There is a Class of Founders who only work SECT. 4. for Coach-Makers, in casting the Brasses for the Of the Body, the Hinges for the Doors, the Buckles for Coach- the Harness, and all the other Decorations used Founder. about Coaches that are made of Brass, or any other cast Metal: He is furnished with Moulds for every Sort of Work commonly used in Coach-making; knows how to make Moulds for new Patterns when required and well paid for them; and works in every respect upon the same Principles with other Founders, only differing from them in the particular Works cast: His Profits as Master and the Wages of his Journeymen are much the same with the Founder for the Stove-Grate-Maker, &c. and the Genius, Strength, and Age required are alike in both Classes.

The Coach-Maker, having prepared the Body SECT. 5. of his Carriage, must cover it with Leather, and Of the he deals with a Currier who dresses Leather for no Coach- other Use. There is no material Difference in the Leather Manner of dressing Coach-Leather and that for Currier. Shoes and Boots, but the chief Difference lies in the Substance of the Leather. This Currier buys up Skins fit for this Purpose and no other; and finds his Account in dealing with the Coach-Makers only, who allow him a pretty large Profit; though of late Years it has been but ticklish Dealing with this Trade, on account of many unexpected Failures; the Currier on such Occasions, is generally pretty deep in, and trusts the

Q 4

Coach-



Coach-Maker more than any other of his Tradesmen. This Class of Leather-Dressers requires Strength; is a greasy stinking Business; a Youth may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, and when out of his Time may earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week.

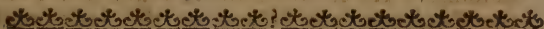
SECT. 6. *Of the Tyre-Smith.* The Tyre-Smith is a Class of the Smith's Trade, employed only in making the Iron-Work belonging to a Coach-Carriage. It is a very ingenious profitable Branch of Trade, and the nicest Pieces of Work is Springs for Spring-Coaches: They had formerly large Prices for that Invention, but of late Years they are made to much greater Perfection and more than *Cent. per Cent.* cheaper. There is great Variety in their Business, and they generally employ the best Hands in the Smith Trade: They give some of their Journeymen Two and Twenty Shillings a Week; but the common Wages of an ordinary Workman, who is not a mere Hammer-Man, is Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings. As to his Genius, Age, &c. I refer the Reader to the Section on the Jack-Smith, Page 180.

SECT. 7. *Of the Coach-Buckle-Maker.* The Coach-Buckle-Maker is another Species of the Smith, employed only in making Iron-Buckles for the Harness of Coaches: He forges them with the Hammer, and bestows little or no filing upon them, then lacquers them with Brass Lacquer, if required, or blacks them. This is but a poor Trade; I think it cannot afford to keep Journeymen; every Man is his own Master; and may be so without being much of a Conjuror; a little Practice and close Application may bring him in Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a Week.

The

This Tradesman makes the Harness for the SECT 8.  
 Horses: His Business requires more Strength *Of the*  
 than Ingenuity; he is of kin to the Shoe-Maker, *Coach-*  
 as he works with Awl and waxed Thread; but *Harness-*  
 he has much larger Profits, both as Master and *Maker.*  
 Journeyman: The Journeyman may earn from  
 Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week, and is pretty  
 constantly employed, but more in the Winter  
 than in the Summer. A Youth may be bound  
 about Fifteen; younger than that he can be of  
 little Use to himself, or his Master: As to his  
 Genius, he requires rather less than the Shoe-  
 Maker, and his Education may be as simple as  
 possible.

These are the chief of the Tradesmen employed  
 by the Coach-Maker, unless we mention the  
 Woollen-Draper, Mercer, or Coach-Painter, of  
 whom we have treated under other Heads. He is  
 supplied with Glasses from the Glass-Grinder, of  
 whom we have likewise treated under that Head.



## C H A P. XLVII.

*Of the SADDLER, and those employed by him.*

**T**HE Sadler is the next Person we must em- SECT. 1.  
 ploy, to compleat our Equipage. He furnishes *Of the*  
 us with Saddles of all sorts, Housings, Caps, Hol- *Saddler.*  
 ster-Cases, Bridles, Caparisons, Girths, Surfin-  
 gles, Brushes, Spunges, and Curry-Combs; with  
 every Thing else relating to Horse-Furniture: He  
 is related in his proper Branch to the Shoe-Maker,  
 as he uses Leather, Awl, and waxed Thread; he  
 is of kin to the Taylor, as he sews Housings, Ca-  
 parisons, and Horse-Body-Cloths. He furnishes  
 his

his Work by the Help of several distinct Tradesmen; such as the Tree-Maker, who makes the wooden Part of the Saddle; the Rivetter, who makes the Iron Work of the Tree; the Founder, who casts Buckles, Bars, Studs, Brasses, &c. for his Bridles; Bit-Maker; the Bridle-Cutter, who cuts out Leather in Patterns for Saddles, Bridles, &c. the Embroiderer, who works Devices, Crests, and Coats of Arms, &c. in Gold, Silver, or Worsted upon his Housings. He buys Broad-Cloth from the Woollen-Draper, coarse Linen from the Linen-Draper, Velvet from the Mercer, Gold, Silver, Orrice, and Livery Lace from the Lace-Man, Buckram, Silk, and Thread from the Haberdasher; so that, considering the Variety of Craftsmen he employs, the Saddler is a very considerable and useful Tradesman.

*His Genius* It requires a large Share of Ingenuity and Invention to compleat a Saddler; he must be a Judge of every Article he uses, though performed by Tradesmen different from his own Occupation: He must be quick at inventing new Patterns of Furniture, and decorating them with Lace and other Ornaments, to give them a grand and genteel Appearance. It requires a large Stock of ready Money to deal considerably, as the Materials he uses are high-priced, and the Gentry are no more solicitous about paying their Saddler than any other Tradesmen. It does not require extraordinary Strength: A Youth may be bound to it about Fourteen or Fifteen Years of Age, having the common Education of a Tradesman. Journeymen of this Branch of Trade are generally hired by the Year, and are allowed Twenty Pounds *per Annum*, Bed and Board: They are rarely employed by the Week; such as cannot, for Want of Stock or Acquaintance, set up for themselves, commence Piece-Workers; that is, they take

*Wages.*

Work.

Work from the Masters, work it at their own Houses, and are paid by the Piece, so much for covering or seating a Saddle, so much for a Housing, &c. and of this they make tolerable good Bread; for though their Profits are not so large as the Master-Saddler, yet they are better paid and obliged to no Out-layings: In a word, the Saddler is a profitable-enough Trade, and not much over-stocked with Hands.

The Tree-Maker makes only the wooden Part SECT. 2. of the Saddle: Much of the fitting of the Saddle *Of the* depends upon him; generally, for Gentlemen's *Tree-Maker.* Saddles he takes the Measure of the Horse's Back, and by that Means fits him exactly. It requires no great Ingenuity, or more Strength than a Joiner: There is not over-and-above much to be made at it, either by Master or Journeyman; the only Advantage attending it is, if their Profits are not large, their Materials are not costly, nor the Credit they give or their Out-layings considerable.

The Rivetter is a Species of the Smiths, and SECT. 3. employed only by the Saddler in putting on the *Of the* Iron-Plates for strengthening and securing the *Rivetter.* Tree and the Stays for the Styrops, &c. It requires neither Riches nor Ingenuity, and the Profits attending it are equally inconsiderable to both Master and Journeyman.

The Bit and Styrup-Maker is another Class of SECT. 4. Smiths; the first is called a Lorimer, and is some-*Of the* times distinct from the other; they make Bits, Sty-*Bit-Ma-*rops, and all the Iron Work belonging to a Bridle. *ker or Lo-* It is an ingenious kind of Trade, and affords rea-*rimer, and* sonable Profits to the Master: The Journeyman *Styrup-* earns Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a Week; and may *Maker.* be bound Apprentice about Fourteen or Fifteen Years



Years of Age; he requires as much Strength as the ordinary Smiths, but his Skill consists more in being a good Vice-Man than any thing else.

SECT. 5.  
*Of the  
Sadlers-  
Founder.*

This Class of Founders differs nothing from the others already mentioned, excepting that they are chiefly employed by the Saddler, and are furnished with Moulds for casting Buckles, Studs, Bars, Bossets, &c. for his Bridles, and some times Brasses or Silver Crests for Housings and Caps. As he works by the same Principles with the other Founders, I need only refer the Reader to Chap. XXXIII. Sect. 2. Chap. XLVI. Sect. 4. where I have taken notice of their Age, Genius, Constitution, Profits, Wages, &c.

SECT. 6.  
*Of the  
The Bridle  
Cutter.*

The Bridle-Cutter has set himself up between the Saddler and the Leather-Dresser, in the same Manner as the Leather-Cutter has done between the Leather-Dresser and the Shoe-Maker: He differs in no other Shape from the Leather-Cutter mentioned in Chap. XLI. Sect. 2. but that the one cuts Patterns for Shoes, &c. and the other for Saddles and Bridles, and sells them so cut to the Saddler, whose Business it is to make them into their Works.

SECT. 7.  
*Of the  
Holster-  
Case-Ma-  
ker.*

The Saddler employs likewise the Holster-Case-Maker; which is a Branch of Business abundantly profitable: He is of kin to the Shoe-Maker, and only deals in stronger Leather. It requires no extraordinary Genius, and a moderate Degree of Strength; a Youth may be bound about Fourteen, and when out of his Time may earn Fifteen or Eighteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 8.  
*Of the  
Whip and  
Thong  
Maker.*

The Whip-Maker is a Dependant on the Saddler's Business. Whips are made of a wooden Handle



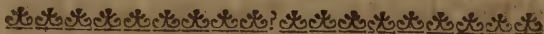
Handle and Whale-Bone, covered with Cat-Gut; they have the Tops from the Iron-Monger or Saddler's Founder: They are a Set of ingenious Workmen. Their Trade does not require much Strength; a Youth may be bound about fourteen or fifteen Years of Age, and when out of his Time, if a good Hand, may earn Eighteen Shillings a Week. — The Thong-Maker is a different Branch from a Whip-Maker, but remarkable neither for Profit or Ingenuity.

The Farrier is a Compound of the Smith and SECT. 9.  
 Doctor: He makes Shoes for Horses, and puts Of the  
 them on; he is supposed acquainted with all the Farrier.  
 Diseases incident to that useful Animal, and possessed of the Method of Cure: He has a certain *Materia Medica* of his own adapted to the Constitution of his Patient, and administers to the Horse without consulting the Faculty of Physicians, or understanding one Word of their Dispensary: He has particular Terms of Art peculiar to himself, affects Mystery in his Profession as much as the Graduate of the College; and, to do him Justice, is just as certain of Success as they are. If we consider him as a Smith, or a Surgeon, he requires no very delicate Hands, his Work is coarse, and as clumsily performed; if we consider him as a Doctor, *alias* Farrier, he requires just as much Judgment and Sagacity, though not quite so much Learning, as his Brethren of the Faculty. He requires Strength and reaps moderate Profits; a Youth may be bound about Fifteen, and when out of his Time may earn Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week.

This Tradesman is a Species of the Weavers; SECT. 10.  
 employed in making Girths and Surlingles, Of the  
 mean the Stuff of which they are made, for the Girth-  
Saddler Weaver.

Saddler only cuts them in Lengths, sews on the Leather Straps and Buckles to them. It is not over-and-above profitable either to Master or Journeyman, which last may earn from Ten to Fifteen Shillings a Week at most. The Genius of a Lad for this Branch may be as dull as possible, but he must have a tolerable Share of Strength, and may be bound about Fourteen Years of Age.

As to the other Trades-People the Saddler deals with, we have treated of them under their proper Heads: He employs the Embroiderer, and particular Hands apply themselves to his Business alone; but we refer the Reader to their proper Section, Chap. XXX. Sect. 10.



## C H A P. XLVIII.

*Of the CUTLER, and all concerned in making and vending Edged-Tools.*

SECT. I.  
*Of the  
Cutler.*

THE Cutler makes Knives of all sorts, Forks, Razors, Scissars, Lancets, Fleems, and all sorts of cutting Instruments. It is a very ingenious Business; the chief Difficulty lies in the just Temper of the Steel, for which no general Rule can be laid down, and is only to be acquired by long Experience: The just polishing of these Instruments is the next Difficulty in his Business, which is likewise to be acquired by Practice. The Goods of this kind made in Town come to a very great Price, yet do not excel in Goodness the same kind done at *Sheffield* and *Birmingham* at a much lower Price; they are indeed neatly finished and turned out in a workman like Manner, but the Country Goods, though not so taking to the Eye, prove

prove sometimes as good in the Metal as those more expensive, and from these Places most of the Shops are furnished, and frequently Cutlers, who have a great Demand for Goods, have them made in the Country, put their own Marks upon them, and sell them for *London* made.

The Trade of a Cutler affords large Profits to the Master, and the Journeymen earn the common Wages of Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. As it does not require any extraordinary Degree of Strength, a Youth may be bound, if of ordinary Growth, about thirteen or fourteen Years of Age: His Education may be as mean as you please. They are generally employed all the Year, and the Trade not much over-stocked. *Wages.*

The Sword-Cutler, frequently, deals in the Goods mentioned in the last Section; but we consider him here only as concerned in mounting Swords, making Scabards, &c. The Blades come mostly from abroad, and none of them are made by the Sword-Cutler: He buys them up in Parcels, and is only employed in mounting them. The Handles, if of Plate, are made by a Class of Silversmiths who make nothing else; if of Brass, are cast by the Founder. The Sword-Cutler is something related to the Smith, as he uses the File and Hammer in putting on his Hilts; and to the Shoe-Maker, as he uses the Awl in finishing his Scabards. The Profits arising from this Business are very considerable to the Master; and his Journeymen earn the common Wages. It requires no extraordinary Judgment to be Master of this Business; nor much Strength to execute it: A Youth may be bound about fourteen Years of Age. *SECT. 2. Of the Sword-Cutler.*

The Chirurgical Instrument-Maker differs nothing from the Cutler, mentioned in the first Section. *SECT. 3. Of the Chirurgical Instrument-Maker.*

*gical In-  
strument-  
Maker.*

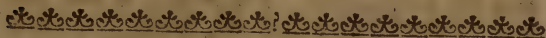
tion of this Chapter; except that he deals more in Chirurgical Instruments than the other: He is supposed the better Tradesman, uses better Steel, and finishes his Instruments with a neater Polish than the mere Cutler. The *French*, as they produce better Surgeons than we, so they are allowed to excel us in Instrument-making; but of late Years we have made considerable Improvements in this Art; and perhaps there may be more of Fancy than real Excellence in the *French* Goods of this sort: If once the Public takes a Notion, that one particular Place and Person excels in any Art, it requires long Time to beat them out of the Notion, and persuade them that any other People equal those favourite Artists. — The Instruments made by this Tradesman are, Knives, Lancets, Trepan, Bistouris, Scissars, Cupping-Cases, Spatulas, and several other Instruments peculiar to the Surgeon. This Trade yields great Profit to the Master, and a Journeyman who is esteemed a good Hand, either in forging or finishing these nice Instruments, may earn Fifteen or Twenty Shillings a Week: They generally work by the Piece, and consequently their Earnings depend upon their Application. It requires no extraordinary Strength; a Youth may be bound about Fourteen, and his Education such as is fitting a common Tradesman.

*Wages.*

**SECT. 4**  
*Of the  
Makers of  
Saws, Fur-  
mers, Axes,  
Adzes, Hatch-  
ets, Gim-  
Workmen's  
Tools.*

There are peculiar Tradesmen who make Edged-Tools for Tradesmen of all sorts; such as Planes, Saws, Furmers, Axes, Adzes, Hatchets, Gim-Workmen's lets, &c. for the Carpenter and Joiner; sharp Instruments for Engravers of all sorts; Files for Smiths, and all other Tradesmen who use those Instruments; Hammers, &c. &c. &c. But the greatest Part of these Instruments are made in the Country.

Country : However, those who are employed on them in Town make very good Bread, either as Masters or Journeymen.



## C H A P. XLIX.

*Of the ARMOURER, and those employed in Implements of War.*

**T**HE Business of an Armourer is at this Day SECT. 1.  
merely nominal : They were formerly em- *Of the*  
ployed in making Coats of Mail, Helmets, and *Armourer.*  
the rest of the defensive Furniture of antient War ;  
but at present, as we Moderns have more Courage  
than to encase ourselves in Steel when we go to  
Battle, there is no Demand for this Class of  
Tradesmen, I only mention the Name as it di-  
stinguishes a very considerable Company of the  
City of *London*, but made up, instead of Ar-  
mourers, of Brasiers, Founders, Copper-Smiths,  
&c.

The Bow-Makers is a Class like the former, SECT. 2.  
only a nominal Distinction for a City Fraternity, *Of the*  
made up of various Trades, who have no Connec- *Bowyers,*  
tion with the Trade of Bow-making, an Arti- *or Bow-*  
cle for which there is little or no Demand, ex- *String-*  
cept as Toys for Children, and made by such *Maker.*  
Tradesmen as are employed in Toy-making in  
general.

The Long-Bow-String Maker is another anti- SECT. 3.  
quated Fraternity of the City, and it may be easi- *Of the*  
ly guessed that however considerable this Trade *Long Bow-*  
might have been five Hundred Years ago, it at pre- *String-*  
sent only consists in Name, *Maker.*



SECT. 4.  
Of the  
Gun-  
Smith.

The Gun-Smith is a Compound of the Joiner and Smith; he works both in Wood and Iron: The Gun or Pistol Barrel is none of his making; they are made at the Foundery, and he buys them in Parcels, makes Locks for them and mounts them. It is a very ingenious Business, requires Skill in the Tempering of Springs, a nice Hand at forming a Joint to make his Work close, and a good Hand at the File to polish it handsomely.

The Use of Fire-Arms is but of late Invention, and has been gradually improved to the present Perfection: Upon the Invention of Gun-Powder we only used Match-Locks, which were liable to a great many Accidents, and not so easily handled as our Fire-Locks now are. I think the Fire-Lock is a *Spanish* Improvement, and that Nation is supposed to make the best Fire-Arms in *Europe*. The *Highlanders* in *Scotland* make the best Pistols, and were, when armed, possessed of the best Fire-Arms and Swords, all of their own Manufacture: Their Pistols are made all of Iron, neatly polished and beautifully inlaid with thin Plates of Silver; and their Locks so close that I have seen a Pistol, charged and primed, plunged into Water, yet fired upon taking out with the same Certainty as if it had been dry: The Artists among them are so by Nature, have served no Apprenticeship, yet finish their Work in such a Manner as few regular-bred Gun-Smiths can come up to, and none can excel.

Wages.

The Trade of a Gun-Smith, in this fighting Age, is tolerably beneficial: The Trade is not much over-stocked with Hands; and the Journey-men when employed earn Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. A Boy may be bound at Fourteen, and requires no extraordinary Strength or Education.

C H A P.

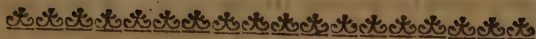












C H A P. L.

*Of the Turner in Wood, Ivory, and Silver ;  
and several other Trades depending on the  
Turner's Shop.*

THE Turner is a very ingenious Business, and SECT. 1.  
brought to great Perfection in this Kingdom. *Of the*  
He makes use of an Engine called a Lathe; his Turner.  
Work is fixed in it upon a Center, and is turned  
by a String, which either goes round the Work,  
if it turns upon two Pivots, or round a Wheel,  
fixed to the moving Center. There are several  
sorts of Lathes, which differ according to the Na-  
ture of the Work they are to perform; but they  
all agree in common Principles.

Turners differ among themselves according to  
the Materials they use; some turn Wood, others  
Ivory, Tortoise-Shell, &c. and others Metal,  
Iron, Brass, Gold, or Silver. All the Branches  
are profitable; but those who work in Toys made  
of rich Materials, earn more than those who work  
in Wood, and form more necessary Utensils.

The common Turner is generally a Cooper, SECT. 2.  
and makes Washing-Tubs, Bathing-Tubs, Casks, *Of the*  
&c. These generally keep Shops, where all kind Cooper.  
of turned Utensils and those made by the Cooper  
are sold. Journeymen either in the Cooper or  
Turner Way earn Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a  
Week, and the Workers in Toys and Snuff-Boxes  
much more. The Engines used in the nicer sort  
of Turning are very expensive, therefore it re-  
quires a good Stock to set up with, and a natural  
Genius for this Art to become eminent in it:

There is an infinite Variety in their Work, and they must be learning all their Life. A Boy may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, ought to be pretty robust in his Constitution, and his Education that of a common Tradesman.

SECT. 3.  
*Of the  
Basket-  
Maker.*

There are several sorts of Basket-Makers; some who make Baskets of Green-Willows for coarse Uses, others that make yet a fine sort, that are stript, split, shaved and died: Those who make the coarser sort for the Gardener's Use carry on the most considerable Trade, and their Apprentices must have some Robustness but not much Ingenuity; and the Workers in the finer sort of Baskets to be met with in the Turner's Shops requires less Strength but a better Genius. There are Numbers of Women employed in all the Classes, and all things considered earn as much Money as at Trades that make a greater Figure in the World: Journeymen have from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 4.  
*Of the  
Bellows-  
Maker.*

Every Body knows what is meant by the Bellows-Maker: It has a mean Sound and Appearance, yet is a very necessary Handicraft, and tolerably profitable to the Master; who has no great Occasion for a shining Genius, or a very liberal Education: He is a Composition of Carpenter and Turner; and the Bellows he makes for domestic Use are generally sold at the Turner's Shop. As he deals in Leather, he has some Relation to the Shoe-Maker, and he cannot compleat his Article without the Smith and Brasier. He gives his Journeymen Ten or Twelve Shillings a Week, and if he takes an Apprentice he should be about fourteen Years of Age, and have a moderate Degree of Strength.

I range the Bird-Cage-Maker in this Place, as SECT. 5.  
 most of his Cages have some Turned-Work in Of the  
 them, which allies him to that Class more than Bird Cage  
 any other. There are some of them who make Maker.  
 Gins, Traps, and Screens for the Farmers Use,  
 with other Articles made of Wire, in which some  
 of them likewise deal as a Commodity: But take  
 him in any Shape, he requires neither much  
 Strength or Ingenuity; though the Wages given  
 is not inferior to other Handicrafts, as the Jour-  
 neymen earn from Twelve to Eighteen Shillings a  
 Week. The Trade is not much over-stocked,  
 and the Bird-Fanciers in and about *London* are so  
 numerous a Tribe, that there is a pretty good De-  
 mand for their Goods.

The Horner is likewise of Kindred to the SECT. 6.  
 Turner, as he turns a great many of the Articles Of the  
 he deals in, which are both numerous and useful. Horners.  
 It is none of the most polite Trades, though a  
 very useful one; for the Stench of the Horn,  
 which they sometimes manufacture with the Heat  
 of the Fire, keeps them from the Hyp, Vapours,  
 and Lowness of Spirits, the common Malady of  
*England*. A Lad, if of a middling strong Make,  
 may be bound at fourteen Years of Age, and  
 when out of his Time earns from Twelve to  
 Eighteen Shillings a Week.

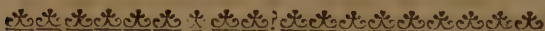
In the Turner's Shop we generally meet with SECT. 7.  
 Floor-Cloths, painted in Oil Colours, which is Of the  
 performed by a Class of Painters who do little else. Floor-Cloth  
 It requires no great Ingenuity, and the Wages of Painter.  
 Journeymen is the same as in other Branches of  
 Painting.

SECT. 8.  
Of the Car-  
 In his Shop likewise are sold Carpets. The pet-Maker  
 fine Sort are made in the Country, especially at and Wea-  
*Wilton, ver.*

*Wilton*, and are oftener bought at the Carpet-Warehouses and Upholders. It is a very ingenious and profitable Branch of Weaving, where the Journeymen earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week. Those mostly sold at the Turner's Shop are made of Lint, by People who do nothing else: It is but of late Contrivance, and the Work mostly performed by Women, who earn from Five to Eight Shillings a Week.

SECT. 9.  
*Of the  
Tapestry-  
Weavers.*

Though the Tapestry-Weaver has no Dependence on the Turner, yet as there is some Analogy between his Work and Carpet-making, I mention it here. We have arrived but at small Perfection in this Art, which we borrowed from the *Italians*. It is an ingenious Branch, requires Strength and a thorough Knowledge in Designing, and the Doctrines of Light and Shade. Journeymen, who know any thing of their Business, earn from a Guinea to Three Pounds a Week, according to the Branch they are employed in.



## C H A P. LI.

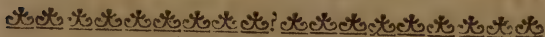
### *Of the Cart-Wheeler and Collar-Maker.*

SECT. I.  
*Of the  
Cart-  
Wheeler.*

THE Cart-Wheeler differs nothing from the Coach-Wheeler, but that he makes Wheels for Carts only; and is not obliged to turn out his Work so neatly finished as the other. A Boy designed for this Trade, requires to be of a strong robust Constitution, and ought not to be bound till the Age of Fifteen or Sixteen, when his Joints begin to knit, and he has arrived at a moderate

moderate Degree of Strength. The Trade is not unprofitable to the Master, and the Journeyman earns from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week, according as he is reputed a good Hand.

The Collar-Maker is but an indifferent Trade; SECT. 2.  
 he makes Collars for Carriage-Horses, Waggoners *Of the*  
 Whips, Traces, and other Harness. He uses *Collar-*  
 Horse Hides for most of his Work. He is a kind of *Maker.*  
 Dog-Butcher, by selling the Horse-Flesh to such  
 as keep Dogs in Town. The Journeymen earn  
 little more than common Labourers Wages. A  
 Boy designed for this Business ought to be strong  
 and healthy, and of no delicate squeamish Sto-  
 mach.



## C H A P. LII.

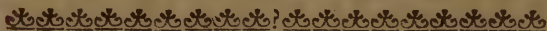
### *Of the* PUMP-MAKER.

**T**HE Pump-Maker is employed in making *Of the*  
 Pumps and Pipes, for the Conveyance of *Pump-*  
 Water from one Place to another. The common *Maker.*  
 Pump consists of a Pipe or Cylinder, a Sucker, and  
 Handle: It is an Hydrostatic Instrument, and  
 constructed upon the Principles of that Science.  
 In these Pumps Water will not rise above two  
 and thirty Feet: A Phœnomenon explained by the  
 Weight of the Atmosphere. There are several  
 sorts of Pumps; but most of them, except the  
 common Pump, are made by the Engineer or  
 Engine-Maker, and shall be spoke of under that  
 Head.

The Pump-Maker requires more Strength in  
 his Hands than Judgment in his Head: However,  
 the Trade affords him reasonable Profits, and he



pays his Journeymen from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week : A Youth may be bound about fifteen Years of Age, if of a robust Constitution ; and his Education may be confined to Reading, Writing, Accounts, and some Knowledge in Mensuration, in regard he buys Timber by the Measure, and makes up his Accounts at so much a Foot.



## C H A P. LIII.

### *Of the ENGINEER.*

SECT. I.  
*Of the  
Engineer.*

**B**Y Engineer I do not mean the Military Engineer, but that Tradesman who is employed in making Engines for raising of Water, &c. We have improved much of late Years in this useful Art, and have now Engines moved both by Fire and Water, which our Forefathers knew nothing of. This has been owing to the Labour of the Royal Society, and the Progress we have made in Experimental Philosophy.

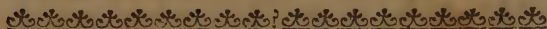
*His Business.*

The Engineer makes Engines for raising of Water by Fire; either for supplying Reservoirs or draining Mines : He makes Engines to force Water to any Height for extinguishing Fire, and Pumps variously constructed for raising Water : Besides the common Pump, mentioned in the foregoing Chapter, he makes Chain-Pumps, which differ from the other in this, that the Water is forced up without any Dependance upon the Air, and may be raised higher than by the common Pump ; but requires greater Strength to work it : He makes the Screw-Pump, by some called the *Pythagorean-Pump*, as supposed to be invented by that Philosopher ; it consists of a Pipe twisted round

round a wooden Cylinder; it is placed upon an inclined Plain, the one End of it in the Water to be raised, and the other turned round by a Handle, which moves both the Pipe and Cylinder: The Water is raised by its own Pressure upon the lower End of the Pipe, and thrown out at the upper.

An Engineer requires a very mechanically turn-*His Genius*  
ed Head, and should be versed in all the Laws and Principles of Mechanics, and what is called the Mechanic Powers, as he is employed in making all Engines of Force. The Mechanic Powers are five; the Wedge, the Lever, the Wheel, the Screw, and the Pully; and on the Combination of these Powers depends the Construction of all forcing Engines whatever. He employs Smiths of various sorts, Founders for his Brass-work, Plumbers for Lead-work, and a Class of Shoe-Makers for making his Leather Pipes. He requires a large Stock to set up with, and a considerable Acquaintance among the Gentry. The Business is at present in few Hands, nor is it capable of maintaining a great Number of Masters. A Youth, whose Genius is turned to Mechanics, may be put to this Trade about Fifteen: His Education as to Letters may consist in the Knowledge of the *English* Tongue; but he ought to learn Mathematics and Designing, of which last it is absolutely necessary he should be perfect Master: He ought to have a solid, not a flighty Head, otherwise his Business will tempt him to many useless and expensive Projects: The Theory of Mechanics is soon learned, but a Man whose Hand can execute what his Head invents, is likely to prove a much better Engineer, than he who has only the Theory: Theory and Practice joined make the compleat Workman in this and all other Branches of Trade. The Workmen in this Business

ness are paid according to the Branches they are employed in ; but in general earn from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week ; and the Fore-Man of a Shop, who understands finishing of the common Engines, may earn much more.



## C H A P. LIV.

*Of the WATCH-MAKER, and those he employs.*

SECT. I.  
*Of the  
Watch-  
Maker.*

THE Watch-Maker's Business is but of modern Invention, and of late improved in *England* to the highest Perfection ; we beat all *Europe* in Clocks and Watches of all sorts, and export those useful Engines to all the Parts of the known World.

At the first Appearance of Watches they were but rude to what they are now ; they were began and ended by one Man, who was called a Watch-Maker ; but of late Years the Watch-Maker, properly so called, scarce makes any thing belonging to a Watch ; he only employs the different Tradesmen among whom the Art is divided, and puts the several Pieces of the Movement together, and adjusts and finishes it. Watches about sixty Years ago went upon Cat-Gut instead of a Chain, and were affected by every Change of Weather ; it was morally impossible to adjust them to any fixed Certainty : But since the Invention of the Chain, and our Improvement in the Temper of Springs, our Watches are reduced to certain Principles upon which the Weather, at least in our Climate, can have no Effect.

The

The next Improvement Watches and Clocks received, was the Invention of Engines for cutting the Teeth in the several Parts of the Movement, which were formerly cut by Hand. This has reduced the Expence of Workmanship and Time to a Trifle, in Comparison to what it was before, and brought the Work to such an Exactness that no Hand can imitate it.

The Movement-Maker forges his Wheels of SECT. 2. Brass to the just Dimensions ; sends them to the *Of the* Cutter, and has them cut at a trifling Expence : *Move-* He has nothing to do when he takes them from *ment Ma-* the Cutter but to finish them and turn the Cor-*ker.* ners of the Teeth. The Pinions made of Steel are drawn at the Mill, so that the Watch-Maker has only to file down the Pivots, and fix them to their proper Wheels.

The Springs are made by a Tradesman who SECT. 3. does nothing else, and the Chains by another : *Of the* These last are frequently made by Women, in *Spring* the Country about London, and sold to the Watch-*and Chain-* Maker by the Dozen for a very small Price. *It Maker.* It requires no great Ingenuity to learn to make Watch-Chains, the Instruments made for that Use renders the Work quite easy, which to the Eye would appear very difficult.

There are Workmen who make nothing else SECT. 4. but the Caps and Studs for Watches, and Silver-*Of the* Smiths who only make Cases, and Workmen who *Cap, Stud,* cut the Dial-Plates, or enamel them, which is of *and Case-* late become much the Fashion. *Maker.*

When the Watch-Maker has got home all the SECT 5. Movements of the Watch, and the other different *Of the* Parts of which it consists, he gives the whole to *Finisber,* a Finisher,

a Finisher, who puts the whole Machine together, having first had the Brass-Wheels gilded by the Gilder, and adjusts it to proper Time. The Watch-Maker puts his Name upon the Plate, and is esteemed the Maker, though he has not made in his Shop the smallest Wheel belonging to it. It is supposed, however, that he can make all the Movements, and Apprentices are learned still to cut them by Hand: He must be a Judge of the Goodness of Work at first Sight, and put his Name to nothing but what will stand the severest Trial; for the Price of a Watch depends upon the Reputation of the Maker only.

*Wages.*

*Education.*

All the Branches require a Mechanic Head, a light nice Hand, to touch those delicate Instruments with which they make Pivots almost imperceptible; and a strong Sight, there being scarce any Trade which requires a quicker Eye or steadier Hand. The Profit of the Master is considerable, and a Journeyman has as much as he can earn, for they are generally paid by the Piece; a Finisher may earn Thirty or Forty Shillings a Week, if constantly employed: It requires no great Strength, nor much Education to make a practical Watch-Maker; but a Man who intends to be Master of the Theory ought to have a tolerable Education, and should have some Smattering of Mechanics and Mathematics. He may be bound about Fourteen, or sooner if he is tolerably acute. The Trade is not much over-stocked in Town, and no Trade has better Encouragement in our Plantations, or in any other Part of *Europe*. If he understands his Business, he may have Bread almost any where.

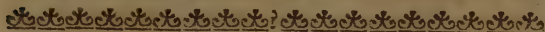
SECT. 6.

*Of the  
Clock and  
Orrery-  
Maker.*

In treating of the Watch-Maker, I have said every thing that can be said of the Clock-Maker, or any other Branch of Tradesmen concerned in making



making any Instruments for the Mensuration of Time. They differ only from the Watch-Maker in the Size of their Work, the Principles they act upon are constantly the same, and a Person who understands the Theory of Watch-making cannot be ignorant of any other Movement whatever; but such as are used to one sort of Work only, are certainly better than he who rambles after many, though the Principles of all are alike; therefore I wish the Articles of Clock-making and Watch-making were kept more distinct from one another.



## C H A P. LV.

*Of the Mathematical and Optical Instrument, and Spectacle-Maker.*

**T**HE Mathematical-Instrument-Maker makes SECT. I. all kind of Instruments constructed upon Ma-Of the thematical Principles, and used in Philosophical Mathema- Experiments: He makes Globes, Orrerys, Scales, tical In- Quadrants, Sectors, Sun-Dials of all Sorts and strument- Dimensions, Air-Pumps, and the whole Appara-Maker. tus belonging to Experimental Philosophy. He His Busi- ought to have a Mathematically turned Head, and ness, and be acquainted with the Theory and Principles up-Genius. on which his several Instruments are constructed, as well as with the practical Use of them. He employs several different Hands, who are mere Mechanics, and know no more of the Use or Design of the Work they make, than the Engines with which the greatest Part of them are executed; therefore the Master must be a thorough Judge of Work in general.

The

SECT. 2.

*Of the  
Optical-  
Instrument  
and Spec-  
tacle Ma-  
ker.*

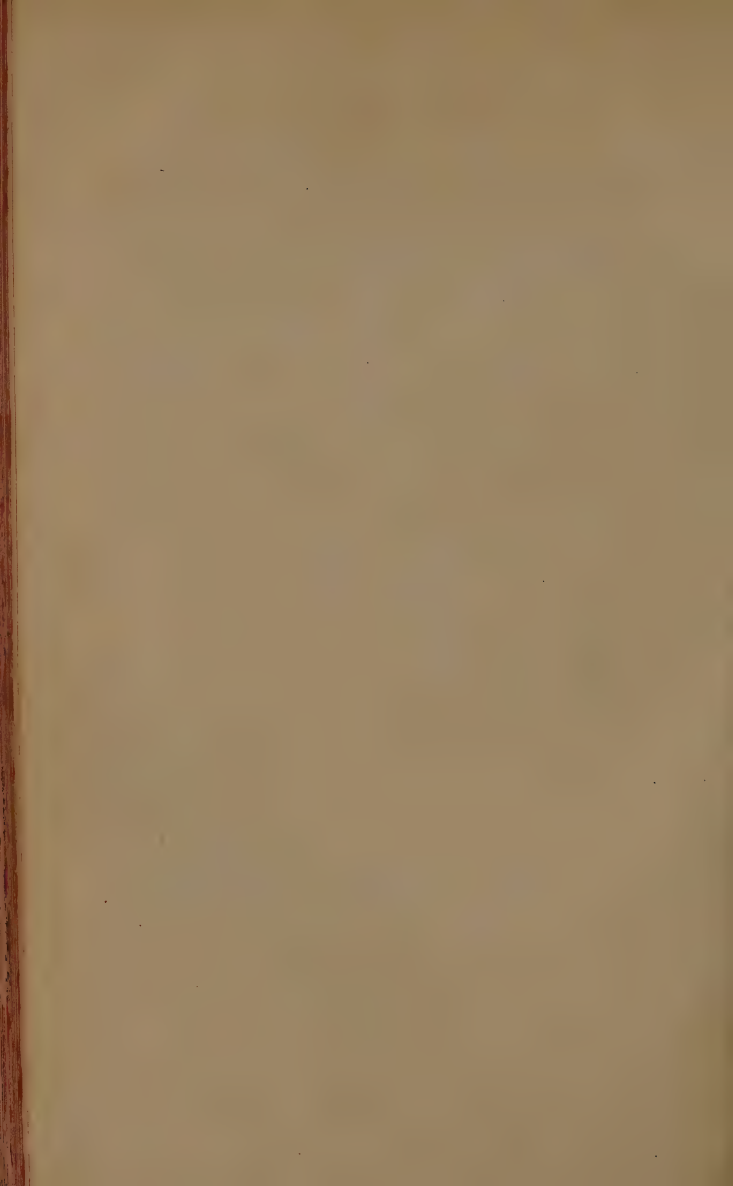
The Optical-Instrument-Maker is employed in making the various sorts of Telescopes, Microscopes of different Structures, Spectacles, and all other Instruments invented for the Help or Preservation of the Sight, and in which Glasses are used. He himself executes very little of the Work, except the grinding the Glasses: He grinds his Convex-Glasses in a Brass Concave Sphere, of a Diameter large in proportion to the Glass intended, and his Concave-Glasses upon a Convex Sphere of the same Metal: His Plane-Glasses he grinds upon a just Plane, in the same Manner as the common Glass-Grinder, mentioned Chap. XXXII. Sect. 4. He grinds them all with Sand and polishes them with Emery and Putty. The Cases and Machinery of his Instruments are made by different Workmen, according to their Nature, and he adjusts the Glasses to them.

*Wages.*

It is a very ingenious and profitable Business, and employs but a few Hands as Masters. The Journeymen earn a Guinea a Week, and some more, according as they are accurate in their Trade. Such a Tradesman designed for a Master ought to have a pretty good Education, and a penetrating Judgment, to apprehend the Theory of the several Instruments he is obliged to make, and must be a thorough Judge of such Work as he employs others to execute. A Youth may be bound to either of these Trades any time between thirteen and fifteen Years of Age, and does not require much Strength.









## C H A P. LVI.

## Of the Shagreen-Case-Maker, and Trunk-Maker.

THE first of these Tradesmen is employed in SECT. 1. making Shagreen Cases for Watches, Twee-Of the zers, &c. and Chests for Plate. There is some In-Shagreen- genuity in the Business, and it affords reasonable Case-Ma- Profits to the Master: The Journeymen earn ker. Fifteen or Sixteen Shillings a Week, and are pretty constantly employed. It requires neither much Strength, nor any previous Education; a Youth may be bound to it about Fourteen Years of Age.

The Trunk-Maker is a very noisy Trade: SECT. 2. Be-Of the sides Trunks, Portmanteaus, &c. they generally make Leather-Buckets; and between both return Trunk- reasonable Profits. The Genius required to fit a Maker. Lad for this Trade has nothing particular in it: He must be a mere Dunce who cannot acquire it in less than seven Years. A moderate Share of Strength is necessary: A Lad may be bound about fourteen or fifteen Years of Age, and when out of his Time may earn from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

The Box-Maker is no more than a bungling SECT. 3. Joiner: He is employed chiefly in making Boxes Of the and Cases for packing up all manner of dry Goods. Box-Ma- He requires more Strength than Brains; and aker. Journeyman earns the common Joiner's Wages, about Fifteen Shillings a Week.



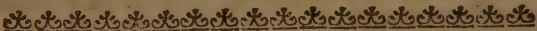


## C H A P. LVII.

*Of the* NEEDLE and PIN-MAKER.

SECT. 1. *Of the Needle-Maker.* THIS Tradesman does not require to be so acute as the Instruments he makes; the Needle-Maker's Skill consists in the just Temper of his Steel; the mechanical Part requires neither much Strength nor Skill. The Steel is drawn in Wire to the Fineness of the Needle designed, cut into Lengths, then the Eye is struck with an Instrument proper for that Use and the Point is filed down.

SECT. 2. *Of the Pin-Maker.* The Pin-Maker makes his Pins of Brass Wire drawn by the Wire-Drawers, and imported from Abroad; one Hand is employed in cutting it into different Lengths according to the Size of the Pins, another in making the Heads, a fourth in putting them on, and a fifth in Pointing; by the Number of different Hands employed, this Work is quickly dispatched, otherwise it could scarce afford a living Profit; as it is, it turns out but a poor Business, and a Journeyman earns no more than a common Labourer.

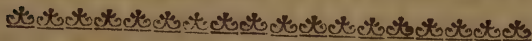


## C H A P. LVIII.

*Of the* CORK-CUTTER.

Cork-Cut-*ter.* THIS Tradesman's Name implies his Business; the Cork is the Bark of a Tree of that Name of the Product of *Spain*; it requires no great Head-piece, but a sharp Knife to execute

cute this Business ; Women are mostly employed, and earn Seven or Eight Shillings a Week at so much a Dozen of Corks. It is soon acquired, and worth no Boy's While to serve an Apprenticeship to learn the Mystery.



## C H A P. LIX.

*Of the BRUSH-MAKER.*

**I**T is easy to comprehend the Nature of this SECT. 1. Tradesman's Business ; he makes Hair Brooms The Brush-Maker. and Brushes of all Sorts : His chief Materials are Hogs Bristles, which he combs, picks, and cuts in Lengths fit for the various Sorts of Brushes he makes ; he cuts and forms the wooden Part of the Brush, with an Instrument much of the Nature of that used by the Last-Maker. It requires no great Genius to become fully Master of this Mystery, and but a moderate Degree of Strength : It is not over and above profitable to the Master, and the Journeyman earns from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week. The Trade is pretty much overstocked with Hands, which is no great Encouragement for Apprentices to bind. The Age fit for binding to the Trade, is from Twelve Years of Age and upwards, and their Education has no Influence upon their Art, whether Liberal or not.

As we are upon the Article of Brushes and SECT. 2. Hair Brooms, I must not forget Birch Brooms, The Broom-Maker. which make no inconsiderable Figure in Trade ; I am told some employ Four or Five Hundred Pounds in this Article ; however I do not find any of these great Masters take Apprentices, or  
S that

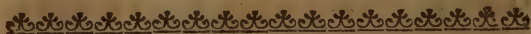
that their Mistry requires great Talents: They generally employ Women and common Labourers to do their Work.

## SECT. 3.

*Mop-Maker.*

There are a Sort of Mops made by the Birch Broom-Makers, of Woollen Rags, and a Class of People who live by picking up and selling Rags for this Purpose; and another Sort of Mops made of woollen Thrumbs. This last is a profitable Branch; those who make them may earn Twelve or Fifteen Shillings a Week. As I have mentioned Rags, I must here take notice, that these Rag-Men who buy up Linnen Rags for the Paper Mills, employ some Thousands, and make a very genteel Living by it.

*Rag-Men.*



## C H A P. LIX.

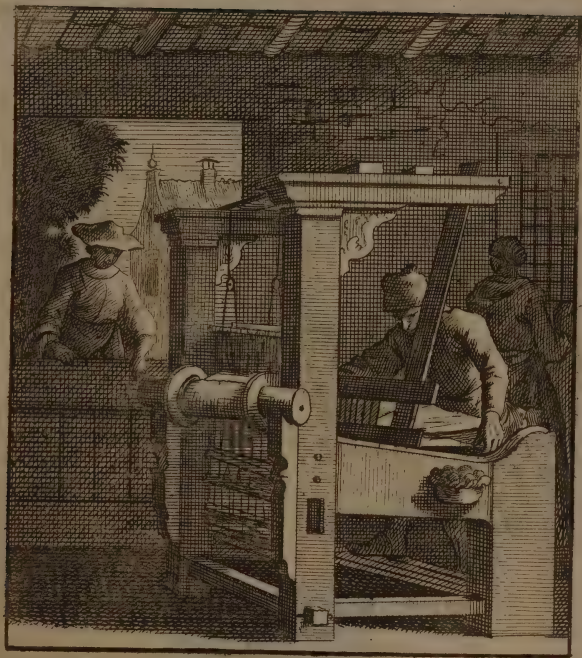
*Of the WEAVERS in general.*

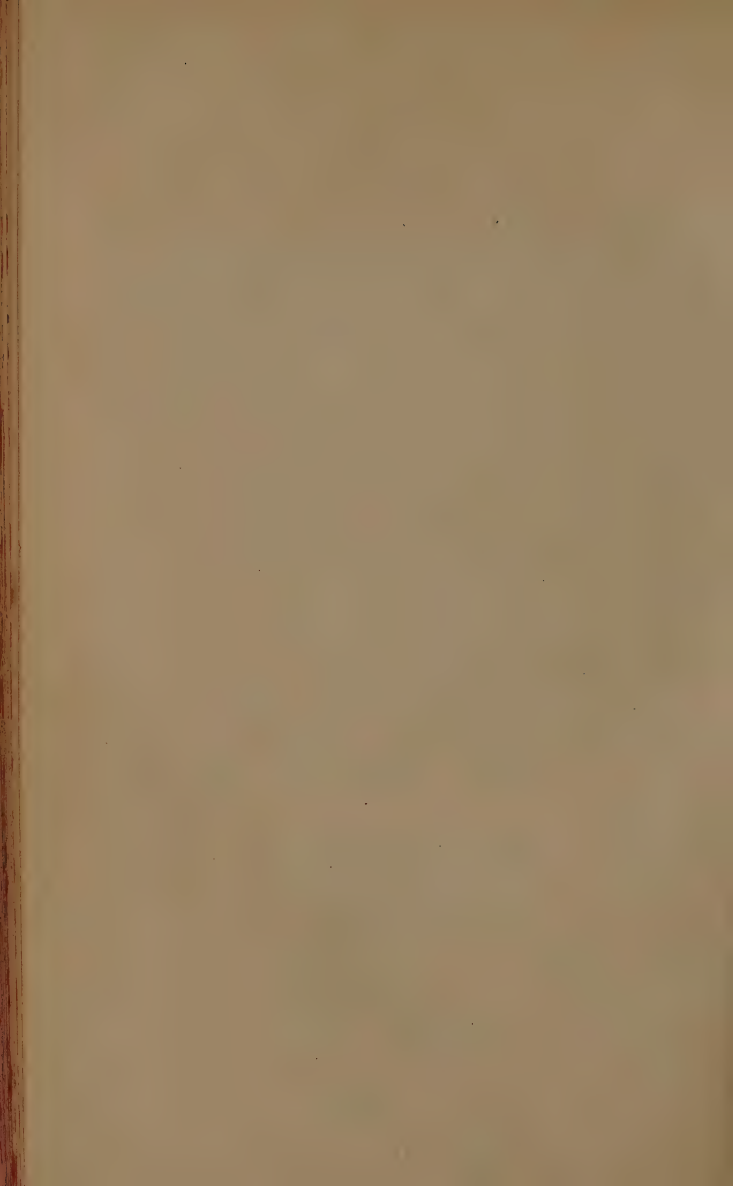
THE Weaving Business is very extensive, and divided into innumerable Branches; as many as there are different Fabricks of wrought Goods: They may be divided into the Narrow and Broad Weavers, and again into Silk, Cloth, and Linnen Weavers, and each of these into as

## SECT. I.

*Of Nar-  
row-Wea-  
vers, viz  
Ribbon,  
Livery-  
Lace,  
Incle-  
Weavers,  
&c.*

many Branches as there are different Sorts of Commodities made of these Materials. The Narrow Weavers are such as are employed in weaving Livery Laces for Beds, Ribbons, plain, flowered and brocaded, Tapes, Incles, &c. &c. There are Engine-Looms for making some of these Narrow Goods, wherein Ten or a Dozen of Pieces can be made at once, but Goods made on those Looms are not so good as those made by Hand;







Hand; the Reason is, it is impossible to find Thread of any Sort, every way equal. These Engines bestow an equal Pressure upon all Threads alike, whereas the Workman when weaving by Hand, increases or diminishes the Strength of his Pull, according to the Coarseness or Fineness of the Thread; and by that Means conceals all Difference in the Waft or Warp.

We have treated of some of the Narrow Weavers elsewhere, as of the Orrice-Weaver; see Chapter XXXth, Sect. 5th. The whole Tribe of Narrow Weavers make but poor Bread, and less in Proportion to the Coarseness of the Materials they use. The common Run of them *Their Wa-* may earn about Nine Shillings a Week; the *ges.* Classes most employed in *London*, are the Livery-Lace-Weavers, and the Ribbon-Weaver. The greatest Number employed in the other Articles work in the Country, and send up their Goods to the *London Market*, at a much cheaper Rate than they can be afforded to be manufactured here.

As to those in the Broad Way, the Silk Wea-SECT. 2. ver is most employed in *London*; Stuffs, Broad *The seve-* Cloths and Woollen Goods are chiefly made in *ral Tribes* the Cloathing Counties of *England*, and the *of Broad* Linnen is the Manufacture of *Scotland, Ireland, Weavers.* *France and Germany.* The *Spittlefield* Weavers, who all work in the Silk Manufacture, are a numerous Body. The plain Silk Weaver requires *Silk-Wea-* but little Ingenuity, but the Weavers of flower-*ver, his* ed Silks, Damasks, Brocades and Velvets are *Genius and* very ingenious Tradesmen: These ought to learn *Education.* Drawing to design their own Patterns; the Want of which gives the *French Workmen* the greatest Advantage over us. Were our Weavers as expert at designing as their Rivals, the Weavers in *Spittlefields* need not be obliged to send

to *Paris* for new Patterns: A Man acute with his Pen in Drawing, could strike out new Fancies as well as the *Frenchman*; for I cannot apprehend there can be any general natural Difference between Workmen, if they have equal Advantages of Education and Experience in their Business.

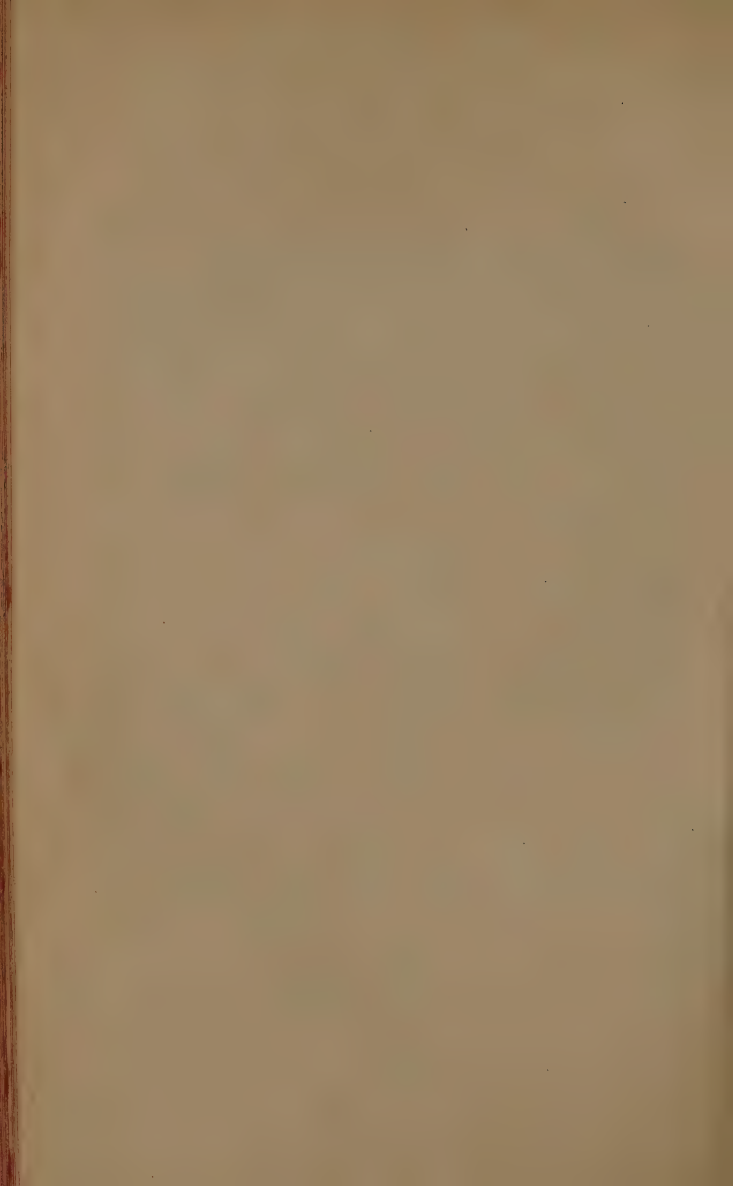
As to the Construction of a Loom for these rich Manufactures, it is the same with that designed for coarser Goods; all Looms have some Principles common to them, but it is impossible to give the Reader an Idea of that which constitutes the Difference among them without a Plate or Model.

*Wages of a Silk-Weaver.* The Journeyman Weaver in most Branches in the Silk Way may earn a Guinea or Eighteen Shillings a Week, if constantly employed; it requires moderate Strength: A Boy may be bound about Eleven or Twelve Years of Age. They are employed younger, but more for the Advantage of the Master, than any thing they can learn of their Trade in such Infant Years.

SECT. 4. *Of the Silk-Man.* This Tradesman buys raw Silk from the Importer, and sometimes imports it himself and sells it to the Manufacturer. If we consider him as a Ware-House-Keeper and Retailer, he requires no great Genius to acquire the Mystery of his Trade; if as a Merchant, we refer him to that Chapter where his Qualifications are comprehended under the general Description of a Merchant.

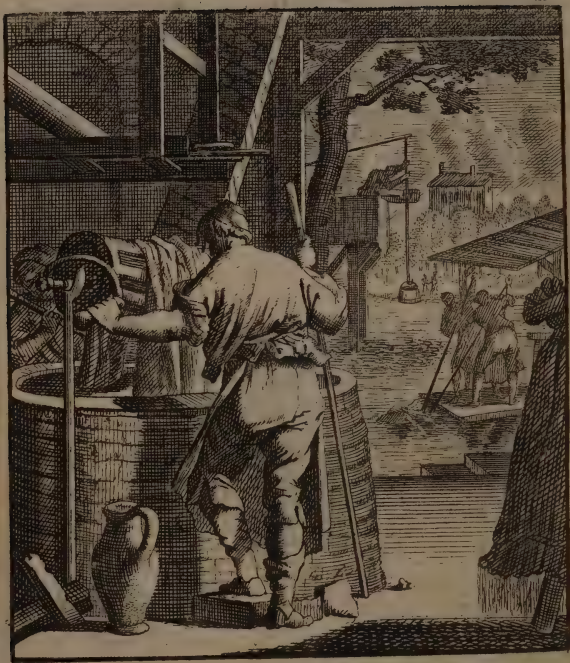
SECT. 5. *The Silk Throwster.* The Silk-Throwster, by a Mill calculated for that Purpose, throws the Silk, and prepares it for the various Uses of the Weaver; he employs mostly Women, to whom he gives but small Wages: It is a very profitable Business for the Master



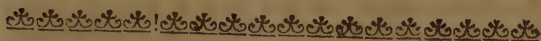








Master, and requires but a small Share of Ingenuity. Spinning the hard Silk and winding it employs a great Number of Female Hands, who may make good Bread of it, if they refrain from the common Vice of Drinking and Sotting away their Time and Senses.



## C H A P. LX.

*Of DYERS of all Sorts.*

**I**N *London* there are Dyers of all Sorts; some SECT. I. dye only Wool, others Silk; some confine Dyers of themselves to particular Colours, such as Scarlet all Sorts. and Blues; the Scarlet Dyer is by much the most ingenious and profitable Branch of the Dying Business; the best Dyes that are struck of that Colour are done upon the River *Severn*; the Water of that River has some Influence upon the Operation, which renders Cloths finished there preferable to those made any where else in *Europe*. The Business of a Dyer in the Woollen Way in general is very laborious and chilly; they are constantly dabbling in Water hot and cold. The Silk Dyers have not so much Labour as the other, but all Classes require a moderate Degree of Strength; a Youth ought not to be bound until Fourteen or Fifteen Years of Age. The general Wages among Dyers is Half a Crown Wages. and Three Shillings a Day.

The Woollen-Dyers besides Copperas and the Instru- Fulling Mill, which is an Engine moved by a Horse ments used. for milling the Cloth, have a Hot-Press to give it a Gloss. The Silk-Dyers, instead of a Press, use an Engine called a Mangle or Calendar. The Silk when dyed and dry is rolled round a Roller, and

and put upon a smooth Plain, under a great Weight moved backward and forward by the Interposition of a Wheel and a Horse.

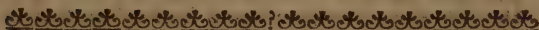
SECT. 2. These Tradesmen keep Calendars or Mangles, *Of Calendars.* being heavy Engines moved by Horses, or Men, for pressing chiefly Linnen Cloths of all Sorts. It requires more Strength than Ingenuity, and I do not understand that they take Apprentices; the few that are Masters about Town employ Labourers, who earn from Nine to Twelve Shillings a Week, and by Degrees learn to be expert in the Business, so as to confine themselves to that Work alone.

SECT. 3. This is a Shop-keeping Business who deals in *Of Dry Salters.* Dyes or Colours for the Dyers mostly. They sometimes differ little from the Oil-Shop, and in no Case it requires much Ingenuity to acquire their Mystery.

SECT. 4. Starch is mostly made in the Country, it is *Of Starch-Makers.* made of the finest Flour soaked in Water and afterwards dried; we make very good here, but they esteem the *Poland* Starch best. It is a laborious Business enough, and tolerably profitable. Journeymen earn from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 5. This Tradesman makes a Species of Blue-Dye, *Of Blue-Makers.* mostly used by the Callico-Printers, and generally keeps a Shop something like a Dry-Salter's, where he sells Dyes and Starch, but they generally use Labourers and seldom take Apprentices for the making of Blue. Such Apprentices as they take are in the Shop-keeping Way.





## C H A P. LXI.

*Of the SOAP-BOILER.*

SOAP is compos'd of Lime, Salt of Vegetables, and the Fat of Animals; a Lee or Lixivium is made of Kelp, that is, the Salt of Sea Weed obtained by burning, or of the white Ashes of other Vegetables, into which is added a Quantity of Lime-water. When the Lee has stood long enough in the Fatts to extract all the Salts from the Ashes, it is then drained off and put into a Boiler, with a Proportion of Tallow, (if for hard Soap) or of Oil (if for soft Soap), where it is allowed to boil until the Tallow or Oil is sufficiently incorporated with the strong Lee, and is become of one thick Consistence; it is then taken out with Ladles and poured into Chests; before it is cool they pour over it some Blue, which penetrates through the Mass; when it is cold, it is taken out of the Chests, and cut into Lengths with a Wire, and laid up to dry; It is a laborious nasty Business, but abundantly profitable, and requires no great Share of Ingenuity; if the Master and one Man in the House understands the Business, the whole Work may be performed by Labourers. The Wages given such a Foreman depends upon the Business of the Boiler, and is in proportion to the Largeness of his Dealing; the others concerned are paid as other Labourers, from Nine to Twelve Shillings a Week.



## C H A P. LXIII.

*Of the BREWER and DISTILLER.*SECT. 1.  
*Brewer.*

**T**HE Brewers in *London*, as far as I can learn, seldom take Apprentices ; his Work is carried on by Labourers, who have acquired their Knowledge by Experience ; and those who intend to set up the Business have either been acquainted with it, by being Son or Relation to some Man in the Trade, or take their Chance, by depending on the Skill and Honesty of the Clerks and Servants : The Business of a Brewer requires a large Stock of Ready Money to set up with, and the Profits returned are proportionably considerable.

SECT. 2.  
*Of the  
Copper-  
Smith.*

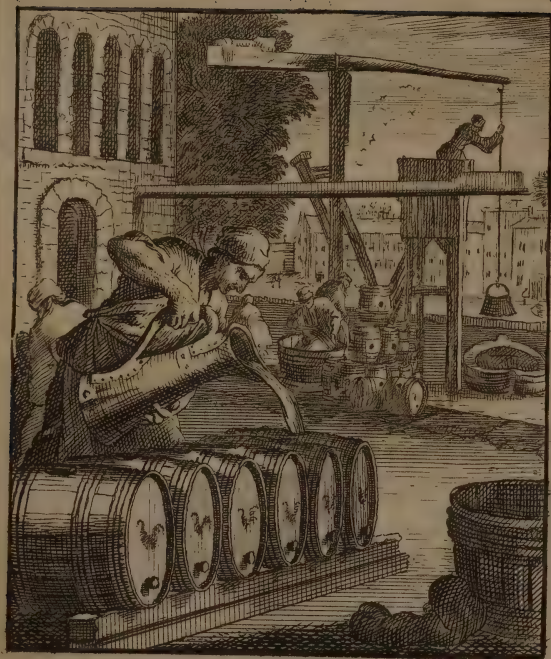
The Copper-Smith makes Coppers, Boilers for the Brewers, and all Manner of large Vessels of Copper. This differs only from the Brazier, who likewise makes Copper Utensils, that his Work is the largest and the most laborious. Their Journeymen and Apprentices ought to have as much Strength as any Mechanic I know, and he and they ought to live by themselves, for they are very noisy Neighbours. The Wages of a Journeyman is from Twelve to Twenty Shillings a Week.

SECT. 3.  
*Of the  
Back-Ma-  
ker.*

This Tradesman makes Backs for the Brewer to cool his Liquors in, is something between the Cooper and the Carpenter, and requires more Strength than Ingenuity, and their Wages is from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

This











This is a Class of Smiths employed in making SECT. 4.  
 Iron Hoops for the large Vessels belonging to *Of the*  
 Brewers and Distillers, is a laborious and not very *Iron Coo-*  
 profitable Branch of that numerous Craft. Their *per.*  
 Wages is like that of the other Classes.

The *London* Distillery is now arrived at a very SECT. 5.  
 great Perfection, though not near so much as it *Distilling*  
 is to be hoped it may. We make ten times the *in general.*  
 Quantity of Spirits we made Forty Years ago;  
 the Consumption has increased prodigiously and  
 I believe the Goodness of the Commodity has  
 received some Improvement. It brings in a large  
 Revenue to the Crown; the Dealers get great  
 Estates, but I am afraid it has contributed to  
 debauching the Morals, and debilitating the  
 Strength of the common People. The Cheapness  
 of Home-made Spirits encourages the Vulgar to  
 drink. It lays a Temptation in their Way; they  
 have now got the Habit, which daily increases  
 upon them with such Rapidity, that if the Evil  
 increases in the next ten Years as it has done in  
 the last, Drunkenness must become the Charac-  
 teristick of the People, they must live upon Spi-  
 rits, and forget Labour and Sobriety. The Chil-  
 dren must be born in Gin, brought up in a Gin-  
 shop, live in Drunkenness, and kick out of the  
 World without having enjoyed one sober  
 Thought; but private Vices are public Benefits,  
 and while they continue such, we have no great  
 Hopes of redressing those many Calamities that  
 attend national Drunkenness.

The Malt Distiller is the Father of all the o- SECT. 6.  
 ther Classes, as he furnishes them with the Chief *The Malt*  
 of their Materials. To distil Malt, the Process *Distiller.*  
 is as follows; the Malt is grinded and mashed in  
 the same Manner as if you intended to brew  
 Strong Beer; the Worts are taken off without  
 mixing



mixing any Hops, and put to cool in Backs ; when cold, they are drawn out of the Backs into working Fatts, and fomented with Yeast ; they keep constantly stirring about the Worts in the Fatts until they are thoroughly fermented, and the Barm begins to fall to the Bottom ; they are then ready for singling, and are called Wash. They are put into a Still about three Parts full ; the Fire is kept pretty brisk till the Wash is near upon the boil ; when the Head of the Still is put on, and luted to the Worm in the Worm-tub ; then the Fire is allowed to decrease until the Still begins to run ; it is kept in a constant slow Heat until the Whole is singled. The first Production is called Low Wines. These Low Wines are again put into the Still, which with the Worm ought to be well cleaned, and are distilled a second Time, and are now pure Spirits of Malt.

SECT. 7. The Malt Distiller proceeds no farther, but  
*The Compound Distiller.* sells his Malt Spirits to the Compound Distillers : They put a Quantity of Juniper Berries, Anniseed, or other Materials, with which they mean to flavour their Spirits, into a Still, with a Quantity of Malt Spirit, lowered with Water, and proceed to distill as before. This produces those bewitching Liquors called Gin, Anniseed, &c.

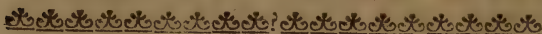
SECT. 8. Molasses Spirits are distilled from Treacle, by  
*Molasses Spirits.* the Compound Distillers ; the Molasses are diluted with Water to a proper Thinness, then warmed, fermented and wrought in the same Manner as the Malt Wash. When thoroughly fermented, it is singled into Low Wines and re-drawn into Spirits in the same Manner as Malt.

The several Classes of Distillers, notwithstanding the high Duty, have a Secret of making large Profits: How they can pretend to pay the Revenue, and sell sound Spirits for so small a Price as they do, I own is a Mystery past finding out by my shallow Apprehension; but the Fact is true, that they all get Estates, and yet the poor Man may get drunk for Two-pence. It is soon enough to bind a Lad Apprentice to a Distiller at Fifteen; but I believe it is not very common to take Apprentices in that Branch; nor does it require much Ingenuity. I wish they had all of them more Conscience and Honesty, and believed, that they were answerable to God and their Country for the Mischief they do by selling distilled Poison under the fictitious Names of Gin, Anniseed, &c. The Distiller, no doubt, increases the Revenue, and vends the Farmers Product, and in that Respect may be looked upon as a beneficial Member of the Society; but the Evil arising from his Trade to Individuals, in my Opinion, over-balances all the Good he does the Public.

I could wish either that he distilled none but good Spirits, and took a high Price for them; or that there were as few Distillers in our Days as in those of Queen *Elizabeth*, when our Countrymen had Spirits without Gin, and the Expence of the Publick was defrayed without debauching the Morals of the People.

Malt is made of Barley, Oats, Rye, Pease SECT. 9. and Beans, but for the most Part of Barley; Of the though the other Grains may be malted, they Maltster. are not so commonly used. To make Malt of Barley, the Maltster steeps in a Steep-full of Water, large in Proportion to his Malt Barn; it lies in steep till the whole Grain is equally soft, and

and that you may bruise it, by holding the Grain between your Finger and Thumb end-ways ; it is then taken out of the Steep and laid in the rot Heap until it begins to put forth a Spire at one End. When it has spir'd enough, the Heap is spread every Day larger, until it is spread into a Floor, and covers all the Malt Barn ; they keep turning it every five or six Hours, until the Grain is perfectly dry. When it is put upon the Kiln and dried by a slow constant Fire, it is then taken off and is ready for the Market. It requires great Care and Judgment to make Malt properly, and is attended with reasonable Profits ; but little Malt is made in *London* in proportion to the Consumption ; the most of it is made in the Country, shipped for *London* and sold at *Bear-Key*.



## C H A P. LXIV.

*Of the WINE-COOPER and VINTNER.*

*The Wine-Cooper.* **T**HE Trade of a Wine-Cooper is all a Mystery, his original Business was to take care of the Wine-Cellar, to mix Wines of different Growths, to answer the Flavour and Taste required by the different Palates of his Customers ; to fine them down, purge them from their Lees, and render them fit for Drinking ; to cure the several Diseases to which Wines are liable ; to recover them when pricked, and preserve them when on the Fret ; to renew their Flavour and Colour when lost by Age or any Accident. He tastes the Wine at the Keys, knows the Products of different Countries, and the special Qualities of particular Vineyards: This is the honest



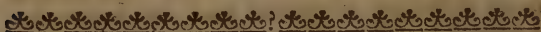




honest Part of his Business, and requires a nice Palate and great Labour and Experience to become fully Master of, but of late Years he has gone a Step farther, he is not contented with compounding Wine with Wine to produce different Flavour, Taste and Body; to cure the common Faults of real Wine and prepare them for Use; but he attempts to perform the Miracle of turning Water into Wine; he converts Cyder and several more noxious Materials to a Resemblance of Port, Sack, Canary, and other real Products of the Vine, and is become so alert at deceiving, that few People know when they drink the true Juice of the Grape, or some sophisticated Stuff brewed by the Wine-Cooper. As to the Honesty of this Trade, according to the present Practice, I believe few will be an Advocate for it; but the Profits arising from the Knowledge and Practice of these Mysteries are so large, that it is in vain for Conscience to interpose or persuade the Dealers to leave it off, or others not to learn the pernicious Art. A Lad *His Ge-* designed for a Wine-Cooper, must have naturally *nus.* a nice distinguishing Palate; if he has naturally a Taste, Experience teaches him the peculiar Properties and Flavour of Wine, but without it all the Experience on Earth cannot make a Wine-Cooper of him. He may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, having only the common Education of a middling Tradesman. A Wine-Cooper, in the Employ of a Wine-Merchant, has generally a Guinea a Week besides Perquisites, *Wages.* which are very large.

The Vintner every Body knows, if he deals *SECT. I.* honestly, buys neat Wines, and his Profits arise *The Vint-* from the Difference between buying and selling, *ner.* but few of them are contented with that reasonable

able Profit. They for the most Part dabble at the Business of the Wine-Cooper, and Re-brew in their Cellars what had been before Brewed in the Wine-Vaults. A Lad, who is to serve his Time to a Vintner, must be an acute, active Fellow, quick of Apprehension, nimble in his Heels, ready handed and complaisant in his Disposition; he ought to read and write, and may be bound about Twelve Years of Age; some of them even as Drawers make very good Bread of it. The Trade of the Master, by the general bad Repute he has brought upon Wine, is neither so large nor so certain as formerly. Tradesmen are now got more into the Taste of Malt Liquor, and we find our Taverns either shut up or converted into Alehouses; so that I cannot think there is much Encouragement to serve Seven Years Apprenticeship to this Trade.



## C H A P. LXV.

*Of the TALLOW and WAX-CHANDLER.*

*Tallow  
and Wax-  
Chandler.*

*The Man-  
ner of  
making  
Store Can-  
dles.*

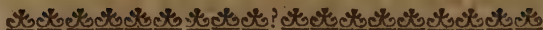
**T**ALLOW Candles are made two Ways; in order to make the common Store Candles the Tallow is first rendered and strained from the Skin and all Impurities in the Fat. The Wicks are made of Cotton spun for that Use; the Workmen cut them into proper Lengths; the Tallow is melted and put into a Fat of boiling Water, which keeps it in constant Flow; the Wicks are ranged five or six upon a long small Stick, and placed upon Stands near the Fat; the Candle-Maker takes one of these Sticks by both Ends, plunges it into the Fat and takes it out again; this he lays down upon the Stands, and takes

takes up another, until he has dipped them all; then he begins with the first and dips it again, and continues dipping them one after another till they are of the Thickness wanted.

Mould Candles are made thus; they have *Mould* Moulds made of Lead, Tin, or Glass, of different Sizes, according as they intend to make Candles; the Wick is prepared of Cotton, the same as for Store-Candles, and fixed in the middle of the Mould. When all the Moulds are wick'd, the Tallow already rendered, is melted and poured into the Moulds, and is allowed to stand some time till the Tallow is perfectly congealed and cold, and then the Candle is drawn out.

It is a nauseous greasy Business, but the Profits atone for that Inconvenience; it is a healthy Business enough, few of them die of Consumptions; yet pthisicky People, not used to it, find much Difficulty to breathe near the Scent of a Tallow-Chandler's Work-House. Journeymen *Wages:* earn the common Wages. A Youth may be bound about Thirteen or Fourteen Years of Age without any extraordinary Education, or any particular Genius.

Wax Candles are made after a different *Wax-* Manner, they are neither cast in Moulds nor dipped, *Candles.* but rolled and drawn. They make Sealing Wax and Wafers, and Flambeaus, Links, &c. The Business is still more profitable than that of the Tallow-Chandler, and reckoned a more genteel Trade. Journeymen earn the common Wages from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings. A Youth may be bound about Fourteen Years of Age, without any particular Genius or Education.



## C H A P. LXVI.

*Of the SUGAR-BAKER.*

SECT. I.  
*Of the  
Sugar-  
Baker.*

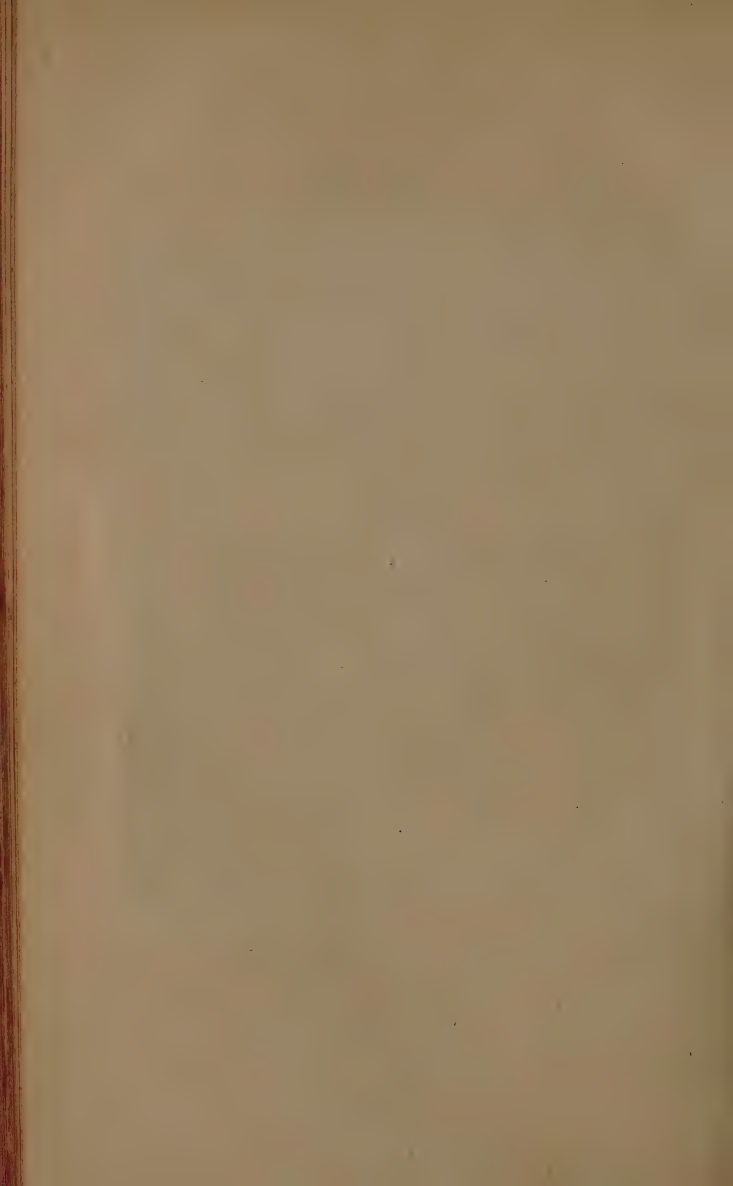
THE Trade of a Sugar-Baker is but of late Standing in this Island: He is become considerable only since we became possessed of the Island of *Jamaica*; a Conquest we owe to *Oliver Cromwel.*

Sugar, though an Article of Luxury, is yet of great Use to this Island, as our Sugar-Colonies employ an infinite Number of Hands at Home, to supply them with all manner of Necessaries, which they pay for extravagantly, and some hundred Sail of Shipping are annually freighted to carry them Provisions and import us their Sugars.

Sugar is the Juice of a Reed expressed by two great Iron-Rollers, turned by Negroes. The Juice is received into a Boiler, where it is boiled for a considerable Time, and is made to granulate by mixing it with Lime. This dry Powder is put up in Casks, in which there is a Hole left to allow the Molasses to drain from it, and is in that Shape sent to Market and called Muscovadoes. When it comes to the Sugar-Baker he dilutes the Raw Sugars with Water, boils them and mixes them with Lime several Times. Till after several Dilutings and Boiling they become fit to be put into Earthen Moulds of the Shape of a Sugar-Loaf, and are baked in an Oven and clayed. They are clayed in this manner, a Quantity of Water is mixed with Clay till it is thicker than Starch, and this put upon the Sugar, in the Mould upon the broad Part, which stands uppermost in this part of the Operation: The Water subsides through the Loaf and carries

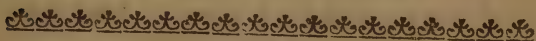






carries with it all Impurities, which they have not been able to take away in boiling, and the Clay remains a dry Substance on the Top. If they were to pour on Water without Clay, it would run too quickly through the Loaf and only moisten it, without carrying off the Impurities; whereas the Clay being mixed, it falls by degrees and answers their Purpose.

The *Dutch* are better Boilers than we, and we have a great Number of working Boilers from thence and *Hamburgh*. I do not find they take Apprentices, but the Labourers they employ, by degrees, learn the different Branches of it. The Boiler is the chief Workman in a Sugar-House; and earns from Thirty to Fifty Pounds a Year; the rest are only Labourers.



## C H A P. LXVII.

*Of the TOBACCONIST and SNUFF-MAKER.*

BY the Tobacconist, I do not mean the Importer, Sect. I. ter, him I speak of as a Merchant; but the *Of the* Retailer, who buys from the Importer, and keeps *Tobac-* open Shop. The greatest Article he deals in is *conist.* Cut-Tobacco for smoaking; in which he employs Labourers, at Twelve Shillings a Week, who cut it with an Engine for that Purpose, and prepare it for Use.

The Tobacconist's Skill consists in the Properties of Tobacco, and his Profit arises from the Difference between buying and selling. If they take any Apprentices they are taught to cut, are employed in stripping the Leaf off the Stems, and in spinning the Pig-Tail: It requires neither much Strength nor Ingenuity. The Trade is reputable

T

and

and profitable, and requires a large Stock to set up with.

SECT. 2.  
*Of the  
Snuff-  
Man.*

The Snuff-Man buys Tobacco from the Tobaccoist, and makes it into the several Sorts of Snuff, by cutting it small with an Engine, as mentioned in the last Section, drying it before the Fire, and grinding it in a Mill. He seldom takes an Apprentice, but employs Labourers, who work at so much a Pound. This Trade is abundantly profitable, but now much over-stocked.



## C H A P. LXVIII.

*Of the* GARDENER, &c.

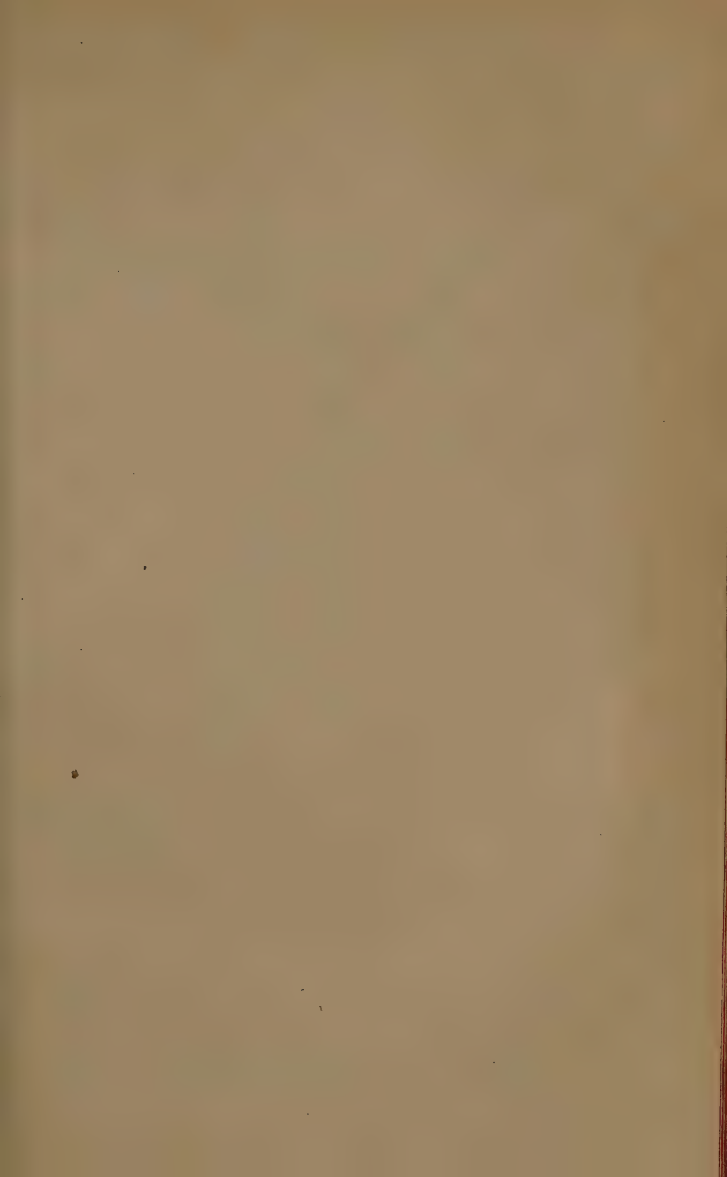
SECT. I.  
*Of the  
Gardener.*

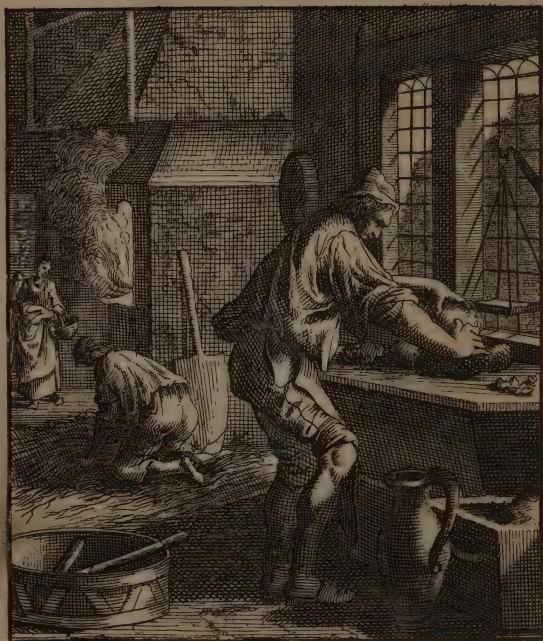
THE Gardener is a Country Business, but mentioned here as it is a City Company. It is a healthful, laborious, ingenious, and profitable Trade. A Gardener ought to have a good Notion of laying out Grounds to Advantage; but this I rather chuse to treat under the Head of Land-Surveyor, which many of them are. About London their Skill lies in the Kitchen-Garden, and their Dexterity in bringing the best and earliest Garden Products to Market.

Journeymen have from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a Week, according to their Skill; and if they are employed as Masters in Gentlemen's Gardens, they have from Ten to an Hundred Pounds a Year.

SECT. 2.  
*Of the  
Fruiterer.*

The Fruiterer is a Shopkeeping Branch: They sell Fruits of all sorts, both of our own Growth and that of Foreign Countries, such as Lemmons, Oranges, &c. They take no Apprentices that I know



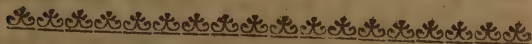




know of, nor is their Mystery worth serving an Apprenticeship to; though many of them make good Bread of their Branch.

The Seed-Shopkeeper sells all manner of Gar-  
den and Grass Seeds, Gardener's Tools, Matts, *Sect. 3. Of the*  
&c. and some of them are Nursery-Men, and *Seed-Shop*  
furnish Gentlemen with young Trees, both Fruit *and Nur-*  
and Forest, with Flower-Roots, &c. It is a very *sery-Man.*  
profitable Branch and in few Hands; requires no  
more Skill than other Retail Trades, if they are  
not in the Nursery-Way; but if they are, they  
must be compleat Gardeners. Their Journey-  
men, as Shopkeepers, have from Ten to Twenty  
Pounds a Year with Bed and Board, and as  
Nursery-Men, the Wages given is like other  
Gardeners.

The Land-Surveyor is employed in measuring *Sect. 4. Of the*  
Land, and laying it out in Gardens and other *Land-Sur-*  
kinds of Policy about Gentlemen's Seats. To *veyor.*  
have a good Taste this Way he ought to travel to  
*France and Italy*, and to have a Liberal Education;  
but especially a thorough Knowledge of Geome-  
try and Designing. They may earn a Guinea a  
Day when employed in laying out, and are always  
esteemed above a Mechanic.



## C H A P. LXIX.

### Of VICTUALLING TRADES.

**T**HE Baker is none of the most profitable *Sect. 1. Of the*  
Trades; he is so much under the Direction *Baker.*  
of the Magistrate, that he has no great Oppor-  
tunity of making himself immensely rich; how-  
T 2 ever,

ever, he has a living Profit allowed him by Law, and as his Commodity is so necessary for Life, he seldom wants Customers; the Poor are more at his Mercy than the Rich; small Families more than great; for in Rolls, Two-penny and Three-penny Loaves, there is no Check upon him; in the Quartern and Peck Loaves, and such Families as take in the small Bread, are the chief Support of the Baker. The Bakers have one Thing peculiar to themselves, to be met with in no other Trade; they esteem a Customer who runs a Tally with them, more than the Ready-Money Customer; though they consume an equal Quantity of his Bread. I have heard them own the Fact, but could never procure from them any satisfactory Reason for the strange Dislike of Ready-Money, a Thing all other Tradesmen covet: The ill-natured Part of the World alledge, that they take Opportunity of making Dead Men (as they phrase it) that is, of cutting double Strokes on their Tally, which makes a large amends for the lying out of their Money.

This Business requires as much Strength as most Trades: They are generally strong, robust Men, and seem to have plenty in most of their Faces. Journeymen have Five or Six Shillings a Week, Bed and Board. A Lad may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, earlier he can be of no Service; the great Burthens they are obliged to carry out in serving their Customers, requires more Strength than is ordinarily to be met with in younger Years.

SECT. 2.  
Of the  
Cook.

In the Days of good Queen *Elizabeth*, when mighty Roast Beef was the *Englishman's* Food; our Cookery was plain and simple as our Manners; it was not then a Science or Mystery, and required no Conjuraton to please the Palates of our





our greatest Men. But we have of late Years refined ourselves out of that simple Taste, and conformed our Palates to Meats and Drinks dressed after the *French* Fashion: The natural Taste of Fish or Flesh is become nauseous to our fashionable Stomach; we abhor that any thing should appear at our Tables in its native Properties; all the Earth, from both the Poles, the most distant and different Climates, must be ransacked for Spices, Pickles and Sauces, not to relish but to disguise our Food. Fish, when it has passed the Hands of a *French* Cook, is no more Fish; it has neither the Taste, Smell, nor Appearance of Fish. It, and every Thing else, is dressed in Masquerade, seasoned with slow Poisons, and every Dish pregnant with nothing, but the Seeds of Diseases both chronick and acute. This depraved Taste of spoiling wholesome Dyet, by costly and pernicious Sauces, and absurd Mixtures, does not confine itself to the Tables of the Great; but the Contagion is become epidemical: Poor and Rich live as if they were of a different Species of Beings from their Ancestors, and observe a Regimen of Diet, calculated not to supply the Wants of Nature, but to oppress her Faculties, disturb her Operations, and load her with, till now, unheard-of Maladies. But it is to no purpose to preach against Luxury and *French* Cookery; they have too powerful a Party in the Nation: We must take the Cooks as they are, not as they ought to be; they are not to blame, but those that employ them.

A modern Cook must first be endued naturally *His Genius* with a distinguishing Palate; then he must learn the whole Mystery of mixing and disguising every thing that comes under his Hand according to the Palate and Humour of his Patient; for I think he who is under the Dominion of a *French* Cook, may



may as properly be termed a Patient, as he who is under a Course of Physic. A Lad designed for a Cook must be early inured to bear the Fire, and ought to be of a cleanly Disposition: He may be bound about Thirteen or Fourteen. If he arrives at the Perfection of a *French* Cook, he may have a Hundred a Year from many Noble Patients; and if his Skill arrives no higher than that of plain *English* Cookery, he may expect from Five to Fifty Pounds a Year, according to the Rank of his Master.

SECT. 3.  
*Of the  
Pastry-  
Cook.*

The Pastry-Cook is a very profitable Business, requires a good Palate and a disguising Genius: He is nice at making all manner of Pyes, Pasties, Tarts, Custards, &c. is skilled in the Architecture of Paste, and judicious at charging his Pyes with all manner of Sculpture and Statuary: He deals in Jellies and Preserves, and in some few Confections. A Lad may be bound about Fourteen Years of Age, and generally sets up for himself, or enters into the Service of some Gentleman, in Quality of Superintendant of his Pastry-Work.

SECT. 4.  
*Of the  
Confectioner.*

The Confectioner is a sweet-tooth'd Tradesman: He makes all manner of Sweet-Meats, preserves all manner of Fruits, and is the Architect of a Desert: He builds Walls, Castles, and Pyramids of Sweet-Meats and Sugar-Plumbs: He is a *Proteus* in his kind; he disguises many Things; he makes four Things sweet, and sweet Things four; he covers the Products of Summer, and the hottest Season of the Year, with Artificial Frost and Snow, and delights the Eye as much with the Arrangement of his Pyramids as the Taste with the delicious Flavour of his wet and dry Sweet-Meats. It requires no small Knowledge to compleat a Confectioner;

Confectioner; though I never esteem him one of the most useful Members of Society. The Trade is profitable to the Master, and the Journeymen have from Fifteen to Twenty Shillings a Week.

The Poulterer is Purveyor for the Great; he SECT. 5. furnishes their Tables with Fowl and Game of all *Of the* sorts; and has the Secret of making them pay very *Poulterer.* dear for what they have of him: If they pay their Bills, the Nobleman is bit; but if they do not, as frequently happens, the Poulterer is bit. The whole Mystery of this Trade lies in buying cheap and selling dear; a Secret which may be learned in less than seven Years.

The Fishmonger is likewise a Tradesman cal- SECT. 6. culated for the Great and Wealthy: His Profits *Of the* are without any Bounds, and bear no Proportion *Fishmon-* to his Out-layings. His Knowledge consists in *ger, Fi-* finding out the cheapest Market, and selling at the *sher-Man,* greatest Price: This and the Properties of the *Fish Hook,* Goods he deals in may be learned in less than *and Net-* seven Years without any notable Genius. *Maker.*

The Fisherman is a laborious useful Trade, perfectly well understood. It is fit only for robust Lads.

The Fish-Hook-Maker is employed in making those Instruments used in Angling, with all the Apparatus belonging to it, such as Rods, Flies, Lines, Reels, &c. The Hook-Maker is abundantly ingenious, though trifling; the chief Mystery lies in Temper. Journeymen earn from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

The Net-Maker is another Branch dependant on the Fishmonger, for whose Use chiefly they make Nets; but they make some also for the Huntsmen, and for other Purposes. It requires neither much Strength nor Ingenuity, and the

Wages given, no more than Nine or Twelve Shillings a Week.

**SECT. 10.** *Of the Vinegar-Maker.* This Tradesman makes Vinegar of White-Wine that is spoiled, or brews it of Raisins. This last Method is the cheapest and most common. Some have made Estates by it; but I do not understand they take Apprentices.

**SECT. 11.** *Of the Chandler-Shop.* The Chandler's-Shop deals in all Things necessary for the Kitchen in small Quantities: He is partly Cheesemonger, Oil-Man, Grocer, Distiller, &c. This last Article brings him the greatest Profit, and at the same time renders him the most obnoxious Dealer in and about *London*. In these Shops Maid-Servants and the lower Class of Women learn the first Rudiments of Gin-Drinking, a Practice in which they soon become proficient, and load themselves with Diseases, their Families with Poverty, and their Posterity with Want and Infamy. The Chandler-Man takes no Apprentices, and I could wish there were no Masters or Mistresses.

**SECT. 12.** *Of the Chocolate-Maker.* Chocolate is made of *Cocoa*, the Product of the *West-Indies*. It is stripped of its Shell, or rather Husk, and wrought upon a Stone over a Charcoal Fire till it is equally mellow, and then put into Moulds, which shapes it into Cakes. To perfume it they mix it with Venello.

It is a hot laborious Business, but does not require much Ingenuity. Journeymen's Wages is from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week, but are not employed much in Summer. They require Heat to work with, but cold Weather is necessary to dry it.







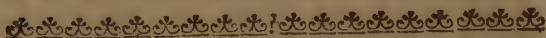
The Coffee-House-Man is a kind of Publican ; SECT. 10.  
 he sells Coffee, but most of them sell other Li- *Of the*  
 quors, of which they make large Profits : For *Coffee-*  
 his Qualifications I refer to the Vintner's Section. *Man.*

The Butchers generally require more Skill to SECT. 11.  
 learn their Trade than any other of the Victualing *Of the*  
 Branches we have mentioned. They must not *Butcher.*  
 only know how to kill, cut up, and dress their  
 Meat to Advantage, but how to buy a Bullock,  
 Sheep, or Calf, standing : They must judge of his  
 Weight and Fatness by the Eye ; and without  
 long Experience are often liable to be deceived in  
 both. Butchers are necessary ; yet it is almost  
 the last Trade I should chuse to bind a Lad to.  
 It requires great Strength, and a Disposition  
 no ways inclinable to the Coward : A Lad  
 may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen. The  
 Wages of a Journeyman is not much more con-  
 siderable than that of a common Labourer.

The Cheesemonger's Business is implied in his SECT. 12.  
 Name ; he is only a Retailer of Cheese, Butter, *Of the*  
 Eggs, Bacon, and Hams : His Skill consists in *Cheese-*  
 the Knowledge of the Prices and Properties of *monger.*  
 these kind of Goods. It is pretty precarious, and  
 liable to a great many Accidents ; their Cheese  
 lose in their Weight, their Hams stink, and  
 their Bacon rusts, notwithstanding all the Care  
 they are able to take ; were it not for such Ac-  
 cidents as these, their Trade would be very pro-  
 fitable.

The Oil-Shop is furnished with Oils, Pickles, SECT. 13.  
 Soap, Salt, Hams, and several other Family Ne- *Of the*  
 cessaries ; he is a mere Retailer, has large enough *Oil Shop.*  
 Profits, but it is worth no Lad's While to slave  
 seven

seven Years in this dirty Shop for any Knowledge he can reap from his Master or his Practice. What I have said on another Occasion is applicable here, and to all other Retail Shops; if a Lad has Stock to set up with, he cannot bestow seven Years of his Nonage better than among those kind of Goods he resolves to deal in when settled; but if a Lad has no such Prospect, some Mechanic Profession must turn out to much more certain Bread, than being Apprentice to Retail Shops of any sort.



## C H A P. LXX.

*Of the LINEN-DRAPER, and sundry other  
Retail Shops.*

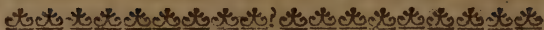
**SECT. I.** *Of the Linen-Draper.* **T**HE Linen-Draper is a Tradesman of considerable Stock, and a very useful Member of Society; by his retailing of Linen Cloth of all sorts, he employs a vast Number of Hands both in *Scotland* and *Ireland*, and vends the Linens of *Germany*, *France*, and *Holland*, which we receive in Return for our Woollen Manufactures exported to some of these Countries.

His Skill consists in a perfect Knowledge of the Linen Manufacture in general, the Difference between the different Fabricks, and the Properties of the Linens of all different Countries: His Business, as he is a mere Buyer and Seller of one particular Commodity, is easily acquired; but his Education ought to be genteel, as his Stock in Business entitles him to the first Rank of Tradesmen. A Youth may be bound to this Trade between Fourteen and Fifteen Years of Age.

There

There are various sorts of Retail Shops, differ-  
 ing in nothing but in the Names of the Goods SECT. 2.  
 they sell. Their Skill consists in the Knowledge *Of various*  
 of the Prices, Properties, the Markets for such *Retail*  
 Goods, and the Extent of the Demand for the *Shops.*  
 various Articles they trade in: Buying at one  
 Price, selling at another, weighing and measuring,  
 is the whole Mystery of the Retailers in general:  
 The greater Number of Articles they sell, the  
 greater Memory and Acuteness is required; but a  
 moderate Share of Wit serves their Turn in ge-  
 neral: Sagacity and Oeconomy, refraining to  
 launch out of the Depth of their Stock and  
 Knowledge, are all the Secrets necessary to pre-  
 serve their Credit, and give them a Chance for  
 Bread. What I have said in the preceeding Chap-  
 ter, and often before, I now repeat once for all,  
 as a Caution that can never be too much incul-  
 cated, that unless a Lad has a rational Prospect of  
 setting up for himself in any of these Branches of  
 the Retail Business, it is more than Madness to  
 serve an Apprenticeship of seven Years: The  
 Trader may find his Account in taking a Lad who  
 has nothing for seven Years, as he saves him the  
 Expence of a Servant; but when that Youth is  
 out of his Time, and spent the most precious Part  
 of Life, in learning to weigh and measure out a  
 a Pound of Sugar or a Yard of Ribbon, he is as  
 much to seek for Bread, or any Way of earning  
 it, as ever. A Lad in such Circumstances had  
 much better have been bred a Mechanic, which  
 would have given him a Chance of Living, if he  
 had no more than his Coat to his Back.





## C H A P. LXXI.

*Of the MERCHANT.*

**SECT. I.** *Of Trade in general.* **H**AVING gone through the several Arts and Trades, and discovered their Dependence one upon another, we come now to a larger Field, to the Life, Spring, and Motion of the Trading World. The Trades we have been hitherto speaking of, are confined to one Place, one City or Country; but Commerce, the Sphere of the Merchant, extends itself to all the known World, and gives Life and Vigour to the whole Machine. Some Tradesmen we have treated of employ several different Branches, some particular Crafts dependant on them; but the Merchant employs them all, sets the whole Society at work, supplies them with Materials to fabricate their Goods, and vends their Manufactures in the most distant Corners of the Globe. Other Arts, Crafts and Mysteries live upon one another, and never add one Sixpence to the aggregate Wealth of the Kingdom; but the Merchant draws his honest Gain from the distant Poles, and every Shilling he returns more than he carried out, adds so much to the National Riches and Capital Stock of the Kingdom. Wherever he comes, wherever he lives, Wealth and Plenty follow him: The Poor is set to work, Manufactures flourish, Poverty is banished, and Public Credit increases. The Advantages of Commerce is evident to all Mankind; the wisest, the politest Nations on Earth now court her to their Dominions: The *Dutch* and us are two pregnant Proofs of the Power and Advantages of Traffic. Before we were a Trading People,

People, we were, it is true, subsisted by the natural Produce of the Island; but we lived in a kind of Penury, a Stranger to Money or Affluence, inconsiderable in ourselves, and of no Consequence to our Neighbours: Our Manners were rude, our Knowledge of the World trifling; Politeness was a Stranger at our Courts; Ignorance and barbarous Simplicity spread their Empire over the whole Island: But we no sooner became a Trading People, than the Arts and Sciences began to revive, and polished us out of our rustic Simplicity and Ignorance; the People found out new Means of supplying their Wants, and the Nation in general accumulated Riches at Home, and commanded Respect abroad; a new Scene of Power started out of Commerce, and the wide Ocean owned the Sovereignty of Imperial *Britain*; a Dominion which some few Years ago was not purely chymical. There was a Time when our Superiority at Sea was uncontestable, and the Influence that had upon the other Powers of *Europe* very conspicuous. The *Dutch* is another Instance of the mighty Power of Traffic; they possess a Country not much larger than *Yorkshire*, of a Soil naturally barren: The Number of People in the *United Provinces* are not one Fifth of the Number of the Inhabitants of *Great Britain*; and yet this little State, but a few Years ago a petty Province of the Crown of *Spain*, can maintain Armies and Fleets capable of checking the Power of the greatest Monarchs on Earth; they set themselves upon a Level with Crowned Heads, and many private Burgo-Masters can raise as much Money upon their own Credit, as the Amount of the Revenues of some Kingdoms in *Europe*. We have had but a few Days ago a flagrant Instance of the vast Influence of Commerce, when Six Millions Sterling was subscribed for the Use of the Government by  
private



private Merchants in less than four Hours. Tho' *Spain* is possessed of the rich Gold and Silver Mines of *Mexico* and *Peru*, and the *French* King governs a large, populous, and rich Kingdom, yet neither the Kings of these two potent Monarchies, nor all their Subjects put together, could raise such a Sum on private Subscription. An Alderman of *London* can undertake for supplying the State with Three or Four Million Sterling, and raise it within the Circle of his own Acquaintance; a Thing unheard-of in former Ages, and would have been thought Arrogance and Folly even in the Days of Queen *Elizabeth*, to have supposed such a Thing practicable.

All States and Kingdoms have flourished, and made a Figure in proportion to the Extent of their Commerce. The *Carthaginians*, though but a Society of Merchants, were able to dispute the Empire of the World with All-conquering *Rome*; who never could be secure of Universal Sway till *Carthage* was laid in Ruins. The *Venetians*, by being possessed of the Trade of the *East*, were able to give Laws to *Italy*, and dispute Conquests with the mighty *Ottoman* Port; but as soon as they were deprived of that lucrative Branch of Commerce, by the Discovery of a Passage to the *East* by the Cape of *Good Hope*, they dwindled into their present Insignificancy.

The Trade of *England* has been much more considerable than at present, occasioned by various Accidents: The *Dutch* are our Rivals in Trade, and have run away with some of the most beneficial Branches of Commerce: The Public Expence, occasioned by two long Land Wars in the Reigns of King *William* and Queen *Anne*, has loaded Trade with many heavy Taxes, and discouraged the honest Merchant: Bad Policy, and the Peace that succeeded the *Queen's* War, has enabled

enabled *France* to rob us of a large Share of our Trade : She has set up her *East-India* Companies, and by various Schemes has possessed herself of the Commerce of the *Spanish West-Indies*, which we formerly enjoyed. The *Danes*, *Swedes*, and *Russians* have put in for their Share of Traffic, and are making large Advances in the Knowledge and Practice of Trade and Navigation. In a word, we have but the Shadow of what we had forty Years ago. And to compleat our Trading Misfortunes, we scarce enjoy one Branch of Trade wherein the Ballance is not against us. *Portugal* is the only Kingdom we deal with upon a Par, and that is dwindling daily ; and were it not for our Plantations, the Ballance against us with other Kingdoms, and the Remittance we are obliged to make to support our Armies and Alliances, would long before now have stripped us of every Ounce of Bullion.

The Trade of *Britain* may be divided into In-land and Foreign : Inland Trade is the transporting of the Commodities of one Part of the Kingdom to another, and especially to the grand Mart of Trade, the City of *London*. The chief Articles imported to *London* from other Parts of the Island are Corn, Coals, Hops, Woollen and Linen Goods. Corn and Hops are sold at *Bear-Key* by Factors, termed Corn or Hop Factors ; Coals are sold at the Pool ; Woollen Goods are sent up by the Clothiers, and sold by the Factors of *Blackwell-hall* Factory ; and Linen Cloth from *Ireland* and *Scotland* to the Factors for that Commodity.

These Factors are a Species of Merchants, who deal by Commission and sell the Goods of other People consigned to them, for a Customary Premium ; sometimes Two per Cent. or more, according to the Nature of the Trade they are concerned in. A Farmer in the Country has two or three

three Hundred Quarters of Wheat, or a Maltster as much Malt, to sell at the *London* Market; neither Maltster nor Farmer can conveniently come up to Town, therefore they ship their Goods and consign them to a Corn-Factor, who sells them to the best Advantage, receives the Money, remits it to the Farmer, with an Account of the Sales; from whence he deducts Two and a Half *per Cent.* or the ordinary Commission, for Trouble and Expence. There are Factors who deal in Foreign Commodities in the same Manner; that is, have Goods consigned them by Merchants in Foreign Countries, to be sold on their Account: These Factors are distinguished either by the Countries they deal with, or by the Goods most commonly consigned to them. Most Merchants are Factors for one another in this Shape, and reckon it the most certain, though not the most profitable Part of their Business.

*Of the  
Foreign  
Merchant.*

The Foreign Merchant exports the Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of this Kingdom to the proper Markets, and imports the Commodities of other Countries in Exchange. The Merchants are distinguished one from another either by the Goods they traffic in, or by the Countries wherewith they have the greatest Correspondence; Thus a Merchant dealing in Tobacco is termed a Tobacco-Merchant, or a *Virginia*-Merchant: The Dealer in Wines is termed a *French* or *Portugal* Merchant, or a Wine-Merchant; and so of all others. Some Merchants deal to all the Kingdoms on Earth, and import and export Goods to and from the most distant Nations; others confine themselves to some few particular Commodities: Some import Wines, others Tobacco, other Sugars, some Timber, Iron, Copper, Flax, Hemp, &c. and export Goods proper for the Markets of these Countries from whence they have their particular

ticular Returns. — The best Way then to distinguish the several Classes of Merchants, is to take a View of our Imports and Exports.

We export to *Jamaica*, and the rest of the Sugar Colonies, all manner of Materials for Wear-ports to, ing Appearel, Household Furniture of all sorts, and Im-Cutlery and Haberdashery Wares, Watches, ports from Jewels and Toys, *East-India* Goods of all sorts, *Jamaica*. some *French* Wines, *English* Malt Liquor, Linen Cloths of the Growth of *Scotland*, *Ireland*, and *Germany*, and our Ships generally touch in *Ireland* and take in Provisions, such as Beef, Pork, and Butter. The Returns from thence are Rums, Sugars, Cotton, Indigo, some fine Woods, such as Mahogany, *Lignum Vitæ*, &c, and some Dying Woods, particularly Logwood.

We export to *New England*, *New York*, *Pen-The Nor-silvania*, and the rest of our Northern Colonies, thern Co-the same Articles mentioned in the last Paragraph; lonies. in a word, every Article for the Use of Life, except Provisions: We have in return, Wood for Shipping, Corn and other Provisions for the Southern Colonies: Some Furs and Skins, Flax, Rice and Flax-Seed from the Provinces of *Georgia* and *Pensilvania*, and Fish from *New England*, for the *Levant* Market.

We export to *Virginia* and *Maryland* every Ar-Virginia ticle mentioned before, and have in return To-and Mary-bacco and Pig-Iron. From all the Colonies we land. have Ready Money, besides the Goods sent them, which they procure by the Illicite Trade carried on between our Island and the *Spanish* Main.

We export to *Ireland* the Growth of our Plan-Ireland. tations, Sugar and Tobacco, *East-India* Goods of all sorts, Silks of the Manufacture of *England*, and Raw-Silk, the Product of *Italy*; Broad-Cloths, Hats and Stockings, Gold and Silver Lace, and many other Articles of the Product of this Coun-try ;

try ; for which we take nothing from them in return but Ready Money, except some Linen Cloth, and Provisions for our Southern Colonies : The Ballance paid by *Ireland* in Exchange of Goods, and the Money spent by their Gentry and Nobility in *England*, amount at least to One Million Sterling *per Annum*, which is a greater Advantage than we reap from all our other Branches of Commerce ; yet we grudge these People the common Privileges of Subjects, despise their Persons, and condemn their Country, as if it was a Crime to be born in that Kingdom from whence we derive the greatest Part of our Wealth.

Holland  
and Flanders.

We export to *Holland* and *Flanders* some Woollen Goods, *Birmingham* and *Sheffield* Goods, Coals, Lead, Tin, and Lead-Oar ; sometimes Corn, Butter, Cheese, and Hides from *Ireland* ; some Leather, Tobacco, and Sugars. From thence we have Holland, Cambrick, Paper, Whale-Fin, and Whale-Oil, Delft and Earthen-Ware, Thread and Thread-Laces, and a monstrous Quantity of *East-India* Goods run in upon our Coast by the Smugglers. The *Dutch* have scarce any Export of Commodities peculiar to themselves ; the Ground of their Commerce is *East-India* Goods and Fish caught upon the Coast of *Britain* ; with these two Articles they purchase all the Product of the Earth, and are more Masters of the *American* Wealth than the proud Monarch, whose Property it is.

Germany.

We send to *Germany*, some Woollen Goods ; but fewer of late Years than formerly ; some Lead, Leather, and Tin : And in return have Linen Cloths, for our Home Consumption, and the Use of our Plantations ; and pay a large Balance in Ready Money.

We



We export to *France* scarce any thing but *France*. Lead and Tin, some Tobacco to *Dunkirk*, and some Salmon from *Scotland*; but we import Wine, Brandy, Silks of various Sorts, Cambricks, Laces of Thread and of Gold and Silver, Paper, Cards, and an innumerable Quantity of trifling Jewels and Toys; for all which we pay an annual Ballance of One Million and an Half. In reckoning up the Imports from *France*, I should have mentioned Pride, Vanity, Luxury, and Corruption; but as I could make no Estimate by the Custom-House Books of the Quantity of these Goods entered, I chose to leave them out.

We export to *Sweden* and *Denmark* some Wool-Swedish Goods, Tobacco, Sugar, and a few *East-India* and *Dutch* Goods; but this last Article is daily decaying: mark. We send them Soap and Salt, and some Fish; but the *Dutch* monopolize that Branch. We receive in return Deal, Iron, Copper, and Oaken-Planks; and pay them a great Ballance in Ready Money.

We send to the *East* Country much the same *Russia*, Goods last mentioned, and receive in return Naval Stores of all sorts, some Linen Cloth, and some Goods of the Growth of *Persia*, brought through *Russia* by Land.

We used to send to *Spain* Woollen Goods of various Fabrics, and furnished their Plantations with the same Articles we send to our own; we furnished them with *Negroes* from the Coast of *Guinea*. For all which we had in return, some Wines of the Growth of *Spain*, Fruits, Oil, and Olives, and a large Remittance in Gold and Silver; but this Trade has now dwindled to nothing, the *French* have engrossed it wholly to themselves.

We send to *Portugal* Lead, Tin, Woollen Goods, Goods for their Plantations in the *Brazils*,

*ziles*, and have our Returns in Wines, Oils, and Ready Money.

Italy.

We send to *Italy*, Fish from *New England* and *Newfoundland*, Lead, Tin, some Woollen Goods, Leather, Tobacco, Sugars, and *East-India* Goods; and have, in return, some rich Wines, Currants, Silks wrought and raw, Oils, Olives and Pickles.

East-Indies.

To the *East-Indies* we send out some Woollen Goods, Lead, Watches, Clocks, Fire-Arms, Hats; but our chief Export is Silver Bullion: For which we receive in Exchange, Gold, Diamonds, Spices, Drugs, Teas, Porcelain or China-Ware, Silk wrought and raw, Cotton-Cloths of different kinds, Salt-Petre, &c. A great Part of these Goods are consumed at Home and in our Plantations, and the Remainder is exported to other Countries of *Europe*; the Return of which makes Amends for the Bullion exported.

Guinea.

To *Guinea* we send some Woollen and Linnen Goods, Cutlery Ware, Fire-Arms, Swords, Cutlasses, Toys of Glass and Metal, &c. and receive in return *Negroes* for the Use of our Plantations, Gold Dust, and Elephant's Teeth.

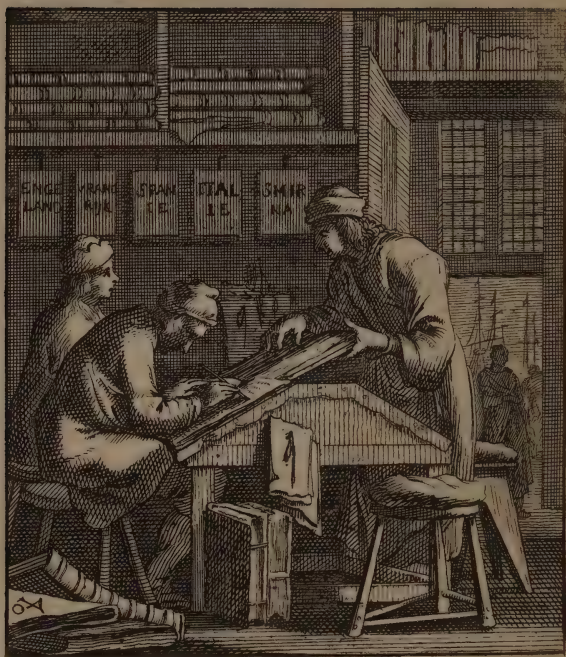
Turkey.

To *Turkey* we send Woollen Goods of all sorts, Lead, Tin, *East-India* Goods, Sugars, &c. and receive in return, Coffee, Silks, Mohair, Carpets, &c. This is a beneficial Branch of Trade; the Imports and Exports being near upon a Par.

The Genius of a Merchant.

From this short View of our Commerce we may conceive the Employment of our Merchants of different Classes: A Merchant ought to be a Man of an extensive Genius, and his Education genteel; he must understand not only Goods and Merchandize in general, and be a Judge of every particular Commodity he deals in, but must know Mankind and be acquainted with the different





rent Manners and Customs of all the Trading Nations; he must know their different Products, the Properties of their Staple Commodities, their Taste in the several Sorts of Goods they want, their principal Marts and Markets, the Seasons proper for buying and selling, the Character and Humour of their Traders, their Coins, Weights, and Measures, their particular Manner of keeping Accompts, the Course of their Exchange, &c. the Duties chargeable at their several Ports, their Methods of Entry and Clearance; their peculiar Mercantile Customs and Usages, relating either to Payments, or Buying and Selling; the common Arts, Tricks, and Frauds, put in practice by the Dealers: In a word, he must be as well acquainted with the Manners and Customs of all the Nations he trades with as his own; all which requires an extensive Genius and great Experience.

As to his Education, he must understand his *Education*. Mother Tongue perfectly, write it gramatically, and with Judgment; he must learn all the Trading Languages, *French, Dutch, and Portugueze*, and be able to write them acurately; he has no great Necessity for *Greek and Latin*, but a superficial Knowledge of them is soon acquired, and may be useful to him in obtaining the other Languages. He must understand Geography and some Navigation, must write a fair legible Hand, and ought to be a compleat Master of Figures and Merchants Accompts.

A Youth educated in this manner, is fit for the Compting-House of any Merchant; and when he has served his Time to any eminent Trader, may earn his Bread in a genteel Manner in any Part of the World. He may serve as Clerk in any Compting-House at Home, may turn out Supercargo to any Port, and may settle



as Factor in any of our Plantations, or other Trading Cities in *Europe*, if he understands the practical Part of Commerce, writes a good Hand, understands Accompts, and the trading Languages, and has the Character of Integrity and Application; whether he has Money or not he may live, not only in the Employ of others, but may in time deal for himself to any Extent.

SECT. 2. Bankers, though not properly Merchants, yet *Of a Banker.* are so connected with Commerce, that we may with Propriety enough treat of them under that Head. The Banker is but a Trustee, and his House the Repository of other People's Money. A Merchant, or any other Gentleman possessed of a large Sum of Money, does not chuse to keep it in his own Hands, but places it for Security in the Custody of some Banker, from whom he draws it at such Times and in such Sums as he has daily occasion for. The Banker, who is supposed a Man of a real Foundation of his own, knows that in the Course of Business, all the different Persons who have lodged Money in his Hands, cannot have occasion to demand it at once, therefore he ventures to lend out upon undoubted Securities, such Sums as he thinks he can spare from his current Demands, from whence arise the Profits of Banking: As for Example, I have Five Thousand Pounds in Cash by me; for the Convenience of Payment and Security I lodge this Money in the Hands of some noted Banker, who gives me a Receipt for it; several others are in the same Circumstances with me, and the Banker finds himself possessed of several Thousands more than will answer the common and daily Draughts made on him, therefore he ventures to lend out Four or Five Thousand Pound upon the Security of Plate, India Bonds,

Bonds, or Public Stock, at Five *per Cent.* Interest, and thus makes Profit of other People's Money.

He deals likewise in *Exchange*, that is, in remitting Money from one Place to another; as for Example, I owe a Man in *Holland* One Thousand Guilders, which I have promised to remit on a certain Day. In Money I cannot make Payments, because of the Risk by Sea, therefore I apply to a Banker, to whom I pay down the Value of the Thousand Guilders in Sterling Money, and he gives me a Draught for that Sum upon his Correspondent in *Holland*, which I remit to my Creditor. The Banker's Profit arises from the Price of *Exchange*, that is, the Price of the Guilders here, which rises and falls according to the Demand for Bills. If a greater Number of People want to remit Money to *Holland* than there are who want to draw Money out of *Holland*, then the Banker has a Premium for drawing; if not, he draws upon Par or under Par, which is called the Course of *Exchange*; but the Banker never will draw for others, except when he is to have a Premium for so doing.

Insurers, commonly called Underwriters, are SECT 3. a Class of Merchants who insure Goods from one Insurers. Port to another for a certain Premium. Suppose I have a Ship loaded in the River, with Goods bound for *Spain*, I am under some Apprehension that the Ship may be lost or taken by the Enemy, therefore I go to an Insurer, and allow Five *per Cent.* or what we can agree upon, for obliging himself to pay me as many Hundred Pounds as I have insured, in Case the Vessel should be lost or taken by the Enemy.

The Instrument containing this Obligation, is called a Policy, and those who sign their Names to it, are in the Merchant-Style called Underwriters.

SECT. 4.  
*Change-Brokers.*

Brokers are another, dependant on the Merchants; there are Brokers of various Sorts distinguished by the Goods they mostly deal in: Their Business is to transact Business for the Merchant; buy up Goods for him; procure him Bills of Exchange, for which he has a Premium called Brokerage. In the City of *London* no Person can act as a Broker but he that is sworn, and has given Security to the Lord-Mayor; they are a very considerable Body of Men and of vast Credit; the Word of some of these Brokers will pass upon 'Change for some Hundreds of Thousands; though the Persons who deal with them know them not to be worth as many Hundreds.

SECT. 5.  
*The Pawn-Broker.*

The Pawn-Broker is a Kind of Broker for the Poor, and though esteemed by some not very reputable, yet I must do these People that Justice, they are so necessary to the poor labouring Tradesman in this Metropolis, I cannot comprehend almost how they can live without the Pawn-broker: He is reckoned an Usurer, that he takes too much for the Loan of small Sums, and encourages Thieving; but I apprehend there may be such a Thing as a Pawn-broker, without being chargeable with any of these Crimes: As to his being an Usurer, if we consider him merely as a Lender of Money the Charge is true; but we must state it in a different Light: First, he must serve a Seven Years Apprenticeship to learn his Business, and that is rather too little to become Judge of the almost infinite Number of Goods he is obliged to receive as Pledges: He must

must have a large Stock of Ready-Money, pay Shop and Warehouse Rent, maintain a Journeyman and Apprentices, employ his whole Time in attending his Business and Customers. Now will any Man in his Senses contend, that a Man in this Situation ought to have no more than legal Interest for his Money? Does not he employ Skill, Time, and necessary Expence, besides his Money? and is it not reasonable he should be paid for that, as well as any other Tradesman? Suppose any Tradesman employs One Thousand or Fifteen Hundred Pounds in Trade, bestows his Skill, Labour, and Attendance, will he be content with Five or Fifteen *per Cent.* at the Year's End? No, he expects Twenty, or perhaps Twenty-five *per Cent.*; at least, he would not think himself an Usurer could he procure it: And I take him and a Pawnbroker of the same Stock to be in similar Circumstances. As to Encouragement of Thieves, a Pawnbroker of Credit is as cautious as any other Man; it is much his Interest to be so, and I do not apprehend that he is liable to more Mistakes than others who have a more reputable Name. The Trade is undoubtedly profitable, and requires a great deal of Judgment and Acuteness to become thoroughly Master of it: He must write a plain quick Hand, and ought to be Master of Figures. A Lad may be bound about Fourteen or Fifteen, and when out of his Time may have Twenty Pounds a Year, Bed and Board.





## C H A P. LXXII.

*Of the SHIP-BUILDER, and those employed under him.*

SECT. I. *Of the Ship-Builder.* **T**HE Ship-BUILDER is like the Architect in House-building, but a much more ingenious Business: The Principles of this Art are much more complicated, and the Execution infinitely more difficult. A Ship-BUILDER, whether he undertakes a Merchant-Man or Man of War, first draws a Plan of the Hulk of the Ship, which Plan must be her true Dimensions every way; and from thence, by the Scale and Compass, is measured every Timber-Plank and Beam that is laid in her from her going into the Stocks till she is launched. We are improving every Day in this useful Art; yet it is our Misfortune, that our Ships of War are much worse built than Ships built in private Yards; the Builders for the Navy of late Years have followed a Plan of Building which Experience might have taught them, does not answer the Properties required in a Ship of War; yet they still go on to blunder in their own Way, and are likely to continue to do so till Gentlemen are placed at the Head of a certain Board, who shall understand both the Theory and Practice of Navigation.

A Youth designed for a Master Ship-BUILDER must have a solid Judgment and a natural Turn of Mind for this Profession: He must have a good Stock of Money to set up with, and a strong Constitution to learn the executive Part: He may be bound about Fifteen Years of Age.



The Ship-Carpenter is the labouring Work-SECT. 2.  
 man, and to become Master of his Business must *Of the*  
 learn the Theory as well as Practice : Whether *Ship-Car-*  
 he works himself, or is employed as a Builder, he *pent*  
 ought to be Master of Designing, Figures and  
 Mensuration. When out of his Time he may  
 earn in the Dock-Yards Eighteen or Twenty Shil-  
 lings a Week ; and if he goes to Sea, has from  
 Forty Shillings to Five Pounds a Month. It is a  
 Business that one seldom wants Bread in, either  
 at Home or Abroad.

The Bolt and Anchor Smith is the next Person SECT. 3.  
 to be considered : It is a laborious and profitable *Of the*  
 Branch of the Smith Trade, but does not require *Bolt and*  
 over-and-above Ingenuity, at least not so much as *Anchor-*  
 many other smaller Classes of that Business. A *Smith.*  
 Youth may be bound about Fifteen, and when  
 out of his Time, if a good Fire-Man, may earn  
 a Guinea a Week and upwards.

The Ship-Builder employs Joiners peculiar to SECT 4.  
 himself, though they differ little from the other *Of sundry*  
 Joiners but in their being more constantly in his *other*  
 Employ. He has Carvers likewise, who never *Trades.*  
 are employed in any other Branch of that Art but  
 in carving the Ornaments upon the Stems and  
 Sterns of Ships. He has Painters peculiar to him-  
 self, but they work like the common House-  
 Painter, only are accustomed more than they to  
 this kind of Work.

The Rope-Maker is the first Person employed SECT. 5.  
 after the Ship is launched. Rope-Yarn is spun in *Of the*  
 a long Walk : The Spinner fastens one End of *Rope-Ma-*  
 two Threads to two Spindles of a Wheel ; the *ker.*  
 Hemp is turned round his Middle, and he retires  
 backward from the Wheel, spinning out both his  
 Threads

Threads as he goes, till he reaches the farther End of the Walk: The Wheel is turned by another Hand. When the Threads are all spun, they are twisted together, and smeared over with Tar. This is a very profitable Trade, requires a large Stock, but not much Ingenuity, either Master or Workman. A Journeyman may earn Fifteen or Twenty Shillings a Week.

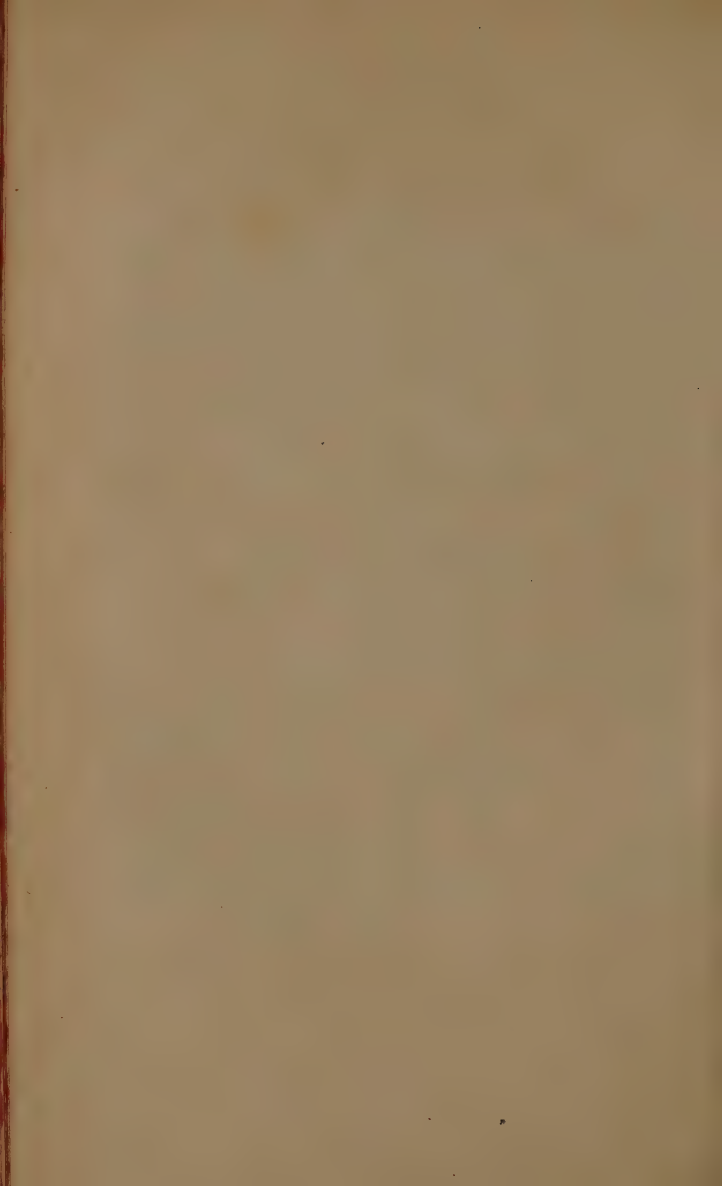
SECT. 6.  
*Of the  
Sail Cloth  
Maker.*

Yarn for Sail-Cloth is made of dressed Hemp, and spun in the self-same Manner that Rope-Yarn is spun. The Thread is the direct Length of the Web, and the House in which it is spun is as long, and resembles a small Rope-Walk. The Spinners make very good Bread of it, and Women are as much employed as Men. As to the Weaving, it is done the same Way as other Linen Cloth: The Journeymen are paid by the Yard, according to the Fineness of the Sail-Cloth. This Art is but in its Infancy in *England*; and the Goods no ways equal to that made by the *Dutch*: *English* Sail-Cloth, in a Storm, rends from Top to Bottom; but that of the *Dutch* wears like a Board, seldom rending. What this Difference may arise from is hard to be determined; but it is to be hoped, that in a few Years we may find out the Mystery.

SECT. 7.  
*Of the  
Sail-Ma-  
ker.*

The Sail-Maker is the next Tradesman for fitting out the Ship: He sews and shapes all the Sails, and is in every respect the Ship's Taylor. It is a very laborious Business, and reasonably profitable: A Journeyman Sail-Maker may earn Twenty Shillings a Week. A Lad may be bound about Fifteen, without any particular Genius or Education.



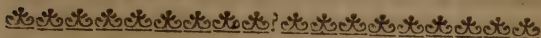


The Block-Maker is employed in making all the Blocks and Pullies belonging to a Ship. It requires no great Ingenuity, nor is there much got by it.

SECT. 8.  
*Of the Block-Maker.*

The Slop-Shop sells all kind of Shirts, Jackets, Trouzers, and other Wearing Apperal belonging to Sailors, ready made. It is a Business of great Profit, but requires no great Skill to become Master of it.

SECT. 9.  
*Of the Slop-Shop.*



## C H A P. LXXIII.

*Of the Constitution of the City of LONDON; the Nature and Privileges of the several Incorporated Companies; the Manner of Binding an Apprentice in their Halls, and of taking up the Freedom of the City.*

THE Incorporated Companies of the City of London are many; of which I have subjoined a Table shewing their Precedency, Dates of their Charters, and Livery Fine. I must only observe here, that of those Companies there are Twelve who have this special Privilege, that the Lord-Mayor must be Free of one of them, before he can be elected; these are marked in the Table with an Asterism, and are as follow :

- |                 |                      |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| 1. Mercers.     | 7. Merchant-Taylors. |
| 2. Grocers.     | 8. Haberdashers.     |
| 3. Drapers.     | 9. Salters.          |
| 4. Fishmongers. | 10. Ironmongers.     |
| 5. Goldsmiths.  | 11. Vintners.        |
| 6. Skinners.    | 12. Cloth-Workers.   |



Before I proceed to the Table of the Companies, it may not be unacceptable to the Reader to take a short View of the Government and Constitution of this great Metropolis.

*Govern-*  
*ment of*  
*the City of*  
*London.* The Government of the City of *London* is the Picture in Miniature of the Civil Government of the whole Kingdom of *Great Britain*: It is governed by the Lord-Mayor, who in every thing represents his Majesty, and appears in a Rank and Splendor above that of many *European* Crowned Heads; and by a Court of Aldermen, in Number including the Lord-Mayor Twenty-six, who resemble in every respect the House of Peers; and by a Common-Council, chosen out of all the Wards of the City by the Inhabitants. These Three constitute the Executive, and, if I may be allowed the Expression, the Legislative Power of this great City.

The City is divided into Twenty-six Wards, over which there is placed a Magistrate called an Alderman, who enjoys his Office for Life, and is chosen by the Liverymen of that Ward, under whom there is a Deputy, who transacts the most laborious Part of the Alderman's Business in the Ward.

Out of these Twenty-six Aldermen the Lord-Mayor is chosen; it generally goes by Rotation, and the Choice falls upon the Senior Alderman next the Chair: Though there are some Instances where the Senior Alderman has been set aside. The Office of Lord-Mayor lasts but for one Year: He is elected on the 29th of *September*, but does not officiate till the 29th of *October*, when he goes in a grand Procession to *Westminster-Hall*, where he takes the Oaths before the Court of *Exchequer*, and returns with a great deal of Solemnity, being attended by the several Livery-Companies

Companies of the City in their Livery-Gowns, with Streamers, &c. to *Guildhall*, where an elegant Entertainment is prepared for the Company, and the Evening ends with a Ball for the Ladies. The Lord-Mayor generally invites his Majesty and the Royal Family to this Entertainment, and the Invitation is commonly accepted once in every Reign.

The State the Lord-Mayor appears in when he goes to *Guildhall*, or on any public Occasion, as I have observed, resembles Royal Majesty the nearest of any thing possible, and his Appearance is not all Shew, for his Authority is equal to it, by which he is enabled to execute those wise Regulations, which render the City of *London* the Admiration of Foreigners; since though it is one of the largest Cities on Earth, yet it is governed with the same Ease, and with less Trouble to the Subject, than many petty Villages in other Parts of the World.

By serving an Apprenticeship of seven Years, a Youth becomes Free of this great City, and may hope one Day to be exalted to the Mayoralty; since we have had many Instances of Men from the lowest Circumstances of Life who have arrived at and filled that Chair with Honour and Reputation.

There are two Classes of Freemen in this City, *Difference* who have some different Privileges, that is, Livery-*between* Men of the City, and those who are Freemen. *Livery-* There are several Companies who have no Livery, *Men and* and the Apprentices bound to them can only be *Freemen* Freemen of the City, and have a Liberty to exercise their Trade or Profession within its Liberties, but cannot be of the Livery, nor have a Vote in chusing of Magistrates in the City, or Members to represent it in Parliament, which the Livery-Men can.

When

*Form of  
Binding  
an Appren-  
tice.*

When a Youth has fixed upon a Trade and indentured with a Master, his Relation or Master, according as they stipulate, must have his Indentures stamp'd according to Act of Parliament ; then the Parent, or other Relation who has the Care of the Youth, with the Master, goes to the Hall of that Company to which the Master belongs, carrying with them the Indentures and the Master's Freedom, upon a Court-Day ; where the Court of Assistants and the Clerk of the Company generally attend ; the Master presents the Indentures and his own Freedom to the Board, and desires that his Apprentice may be entered in the Hall ; the Master of the Company asks the Master if he is willing to take that Apprentice, and the Youth if he is willing to serve that Master, and the Parent or other Relation if this is done with his Consent ; which Questions being answered in the Affirmative, the Indentures are entered upon paying Six and Eight-pence, and in some Companies a Trifle more or less, and Fees and Poundage out of the Money given with the Apprentice, if any such is given.

Then they all three go to *Guildhall* before the Chamberlain of the City of *London*, who is Guardian of all Apprentices, and has a Right to see Justice done between them and their Masters ; and there, are asked the same Questions as before, and upon paying a very small Fee are Inrolled, which is the last Step to be taken till the Youth is out of his Time.

After the Youth has served his seven Years faithfully, and desires to take up his Freedom, the Master goes and informs the Court of Assistants of his Company, that he is satisfied with his Apprentice's Discharge of his Duty, upon which and paying the Fee he is entered free of the Company ; and the same being repeated before the

the Chamberlain, he is entered free of the City, and takes the customary Oaths, such as, that of Allegiance, &c. and an Oath to promote the Interest and Good of the City.

In this manner he obtains his Freedom, and is intitled to all the Privileges of his Company, and this great Metropolis; but to understand the Advantages of the former, we must take a View of the Constitution of a City Company.

They are all of them governed by a Master, two Wardens, and a Court of Assistants, consisting of twenty or thirty Persons of the Company, more or less, according to the Number of Members.

The Master, Wardens, and Court of Assistants have the Disposal of all the Money belonging to the Company, some of which they share among themselves either in Money, or Feasts, of which they have many. Now, a Youth having taken up his Freedom, if he is a popular Man, he may in two or three Years have the Honour to be appointed Renter-Warden, or Steward, which intitles him to the Privilege of treating Half the Fraternity with an elegant and expensive Entertainment on Lord-Mayor's Day, for the whole Company is treated by the two Stewards on that Day, which may cost them in some Companies thirty Pounds a-piece. This is the four Privilege, the sweet one comes next; if he continues popular, he may in a Year or two more be admitted into the Court of Assistants, where he may have a Share in Profits known only to themselves.

If a Person, who has been upon the Livery some Years, and should afterwards come to Misfortunes, there is in most Companies a Pension of Five or more Pounds a Year paid him, or to his Widow in Case of his Death.

*A TABLE of the Incorporated Companies of the City of LONDON: Their Precedency, Dates of their Charters, Livery-Fines, and their Halls or Places of Meeting.*

*N. B. Those who have no Dates in the Column of Charters are Companies by Prescription.*

<i>Names of the Companies, with their Precedency.</i>	<i>Dates of Charters</i>	<i>Livery Fines.</i>			<i>Their Halls.</i>
		<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
1 * Mercers,	Anno 1393	2	13	4	Ironmonger-lane.
2 * Grocers,	1345	20			Poultry.
3 * Drapers,	1439	25			Throgmorton-street.
4 * Fishmongers,	1433	13	6	8	Thames street.
5 * Goldsmiths,	1180	20			Cheapside.
6 * Skinners.	1322	15			Thames-street.
7 * Merchant-Tailors,	1299	20			Threadneedle-street.
8 * Haberdashers,		20			Maiden lane.
9 * Salters,	1394	20			
10 * Ironmongers,	1462	15			Fenchurch street.
11 * Vintners,	1437	31	13	4	Thames-street.
12 * Cloth-workers,	1482	20			Tower-street.
13 Dyers,	1472	15			Thames street.
14 Brewers,	1438	6	13	4	Aldermanbury.
15 Leatherfellers,	1382	20			Bishopgate-street.
16 Pewterers,	1474	20			Lime-street.
17 Barbers and Surgeons,	1430	10			Monkwell-street.
18 Cutlers,	1417	10			Thames-street.
19 Bakers,	1155	10			Harp-lane, Tham-st.
20 Tallow-Chandlers,	1462	15			Doorgate-hill.
21 Wax-Chandlers,	1483	5			Maiden lane, W. st.
22 Armourers,	1422	10			Coleman-street.
23 Girdlers,	1449	10			Basinghall-street.
24 Butchers,	1605	2			Pudding-lane.
25 Sadlers,	1190	10			Foster-lane.
26 Carpenters,	1344	10			Near Moorgate.
27 Cordwainers,	1410	10			Distaff-lane.
28 Painters,	1582	14			Little Trinity lane.

*Names*



Names of the Companies, with their Precedency.	Charters	Dates of	Livery			Their Halls.
			Fine.	s.	d.	
29 Carriers,		1367	1			
30 Masons,		1410	9	13	4	Near Cripplegate.
31 Plumbers,		1611	5			Basinghall-street.
32 Inholders,		1515	10			Chequer-yard, T. st.
33 Founders,		1614	10			Elbow-lane, T. st.
34 Poulterers,		1503	8	7	6	Lothbury.
35 Cooks.		1480	20			
36 Coopers,		1501	10			Aldersgate-street.
37 Bricklayers,		1567	15			Basinghall-street.
38 Bowyers,		1620	12			Leadenhall-street.
39 Fletchers,	by P.		8			Some Tavern.
40 Blacksmiths,		1471	10			St. Mary-Axe.
41 Joiners,		1570	8			Lambeth hill.
42 Weavers,		1184	8			Friars-lane.
43 Woolmen,	by P.		6			Basinghall-street.
44 Plasterers,		1501	8			Addle-street, W. st.
45 Scriveners,		1616	5			
46 Fruiterers,		1605	5			Wood-street.
47 Stationers,		1557	20			Ludgate.
48 Broiderers,		1561	5			Gutter-lane.
49 Upholders,		1627	4	10		Leadenhall-street.
50 Musicians and Musical Instrument-Makers,		1604	2			
51 Turners,		1604	8			Thames-street.
52 Basket-Makers,	by P					Where they please
53 Glaziers,		1637	3			Where they please
54 Horners,		1638				
55 Farriers,		1673	5			
56 Pavors,	by P.					
57 Loriners or Bit-Mak.		1488	10			Near Cripplegate.
58 Apothecarys,		1606	16			Black-friars.
59 Shipwrights,		1605				
60 Spectacle-Makers.		1630				
61 Soap Makers,		1638				
62 Glovers,		1638	5	13	4	Beech lane.
63 Comb-Makers,		1636				
64 Felt or Hat-Makers,		1604	5			

Names of the Companies, with their Precedency.	Charters	Dates of	Livery			Their Halls.
			Fine.	l.	s. d.	
65 Frame-work-knitters,	1663		10:			Red Cross-street.
66 Silk-Throwsters,	1622					
67 Silk-Men,	1631					
68 Pin-Makers,	1636					
69 Clock-Makers,	1632					
70 Gardiners,	1616					
71 Needle-Makers,	1656		3:	6:	8	
72 Tin-Plate Workers,	1670					
73 Wheel-Wrights,	1670					
74 Distillers,	1638		13:	6:	8	
75 Hat-Band-Makers,	1638					
76 Patten-Makers,	1670		6:			
77 Glass-Sellers,	1664		5:			Where they please.
78 Pipe-Makers,	1663					
79 Coach-Makers,	1677		10:			Noble-street.
80 Parish-Clerks,	1611					
81 Gold and Silver Wire- Drawers,	1623					
82 Long-bow-string-mak. by P.						
83						
84 Fan-Makers,	1709					
85 Wood-Mongers,	1605					
86 Starch-Makers,	1620					
87 Fishermen,	1687					
88 Carmen,						Christ Hospital.
89 Tackle-Porters,	1606					
90 Ticket-Porters,	1646					
91 Watermen,	1700					Thames-street.



BESIDES

BESIDES the Incorporated Companies in the foregoing Table, whose Charters chiefly respect their Privileges as Citizens of *London*, there are other Great Companies, established on Account of Trade, with many large and exclusive Privileges : As

### I. *The HAMBURGH-COMPANY.*

This Company, which was the first Society of Incorporated Merchants in *England*, were incorporated in 1296 by *Edward the First*, under the Name of *Merchant-Adventurers*. They received great Encouragement from all the succeeding Kings of *England* ; and fixed their Staple at *Antwerp*, where they sold the *English* Wool, and brought from thence in Exchange the other Products of *Europe* and *Asia* ; by which Means they were looked upon at that Time as very serviceable to the Nation, and in a manner were the Support and Source of the great Wealth of that once opulent City *Antwerp* ; which declined in its Trade immediately upon the *English* Staple being removed at the Time of the Duke d' *Alva's* Persecution in the *Low Countries* : The Merchants at that Time removed their Factory to *Hamburgh*, and the *Walloons* coming over, we have learned to manufacture our own Wool, and by that Means alone have arrived to that Figure in Trade which this Nation now makes ; but at present, as the Privileges of that Company were laid open in King *William's* Reign, that Company is little more than Nominal.

### II. *The MERCHANTS OF THE STAPLE.*

This Company was erected in *Edward the Third's* Time : They had their first Factory at *Middleburgh* in *Zealand*, and dealt in the Exports

of the Growth of this Kingdom, such as Leather, Hides, Wool, Felts, Lead, Tin, Butter, Cheese, &c. But they soon removed their Trade to *England*, and dropt their Privileges as a Company.

### III. *The EASTLAND-COMPANY.*

The Commodities this Company imports are Bees-Wax, Pot-Ashes, Tallow, Hemp, Flax, Linen, Deal, Naval-Store, and Sturgeon. They had their original Factory at *Elbing* in *Prussia*, and were from thence called *Merchants of Elbing*; but their Trade became afterwards to be divided amongst some of the *Hans Towns* and Trading Cities on the *Baltick*.

### IV. *The AFRICAN-COMPANY.*

This Company has appeared in several Shapes since the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, when it was first erected. They obtained some Forts and Settlements upon the Coast of *Guinea*, from whence they import Elephant's Teeth, Gold Dust, some Drugs, and Negroes for our *West-India* Plantations. The Trade in all Appearance is profitable, but as a Company, whether by Knavery, Ignorance, or Mismanagement, they have always been Losers. Now their Trade is laid open, and private Adventurers make Money by that Branch of Commerce. What the Company does by their Traffic, and the Assistance given them by Parliament for the Support of their Garrisons, is a Secret to themselves.

### V. *The RUSSIA-COMPANY.*

The *Russia-Company* was first established in 1555, and designed not only as a Trading Company to the Dominions of that vast Empire, but for making new Discoveries to the North; a  
Thing

Thing which was then the Spirit of all *Europe*. People of all Ranks subscribed to this Company, and they flourished for many Years, but now they have no exclusive Privileges.

#### VI. *The* LEVANT, or TURKEY-COMPANY.

This Company is perhaps the most beneficial Company in *England*, as there is a considerable Ballance in our Favour: They were first incorporated in 1579.

#### VII. *The* EAST-INDIA-COMPANY.

The *East-India* Company generally export Silver Bullion, some Woollen Goods, and bring us in return all the rich Spices of the *East*, Drugs, Silks, Cottons, some Diamonds, Salt-Petre, Tea, and China; Part of which is consumed at Home, and Part of it sent Abroad, to answer our Balance with other Countries. It is much disputed how far this Company is beneficial to the Nation, since they carry out mostly Bullion, and bring us in return, for the most part, only Superfluities: But I believe, in the main, the Company must be found beneficial, since the Goods they re-export are equal to the Nation to so much Money, or rather better, since by them we gain the Freight; but if other Nations go on in their *East-India* Trade, as they have done for these twenty Years past, our Exports of *India* Goods must cease, and then the Company must become a public Calamity, since I know no one Article they import but what serves to increase our Luxury, and might be very well wanted.

#### VIII. *The* HUDSON'S-BAY-COMPANY.

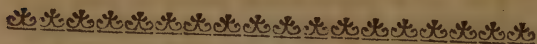
This Company imports chiefly Furs; for which they export almost all the Necessaries of Life to the Cold Regions, where their Factories are situated



ated. It is near their Settlement, the famous Passage, so much sought for, is supposed to be, viz. that between the North-East and North-West of America.

### IX. *The SOUTH-SEA-COMPANY.*

This has been a fatal Company to *England*, yet it is a very powerful Society, and rich in Government Security. They were designed for Trade, and carried on some profitable Branches in the *West-Indies*, and had the *Affiento* Contract with the King of *Spain*, by which they had a Right to furnish the *Spanish* Plantations with *Negroes*, and to send a Ship annually to *La Vera Cruz*: But notwithstanding they have been always Beggars, as a Trading Company, and in the Year 1720, were Knaves in all respects, it is hoped they are honest now.



## C H A P. LXXIV.

*ADVICE to the Young APPRENTICE, how to behave during his Apprenticeship, in order to acquire his Business, obtain the Good-Will of his Master, and avoid the many Temptations to which Youth are liable in this great City.*

I Shall now suppose the Youth has made Choice of his Education, has signed his Indentures, taken Leave of his Mother, and is fairly settled with his Master; who I shall presume to be a Man of Good-Nature, Sagacity, and Knowledge of his Business: I would have such a Lad to consider that he has made the first Step into the World

World of Business, and has fixed himself for Life in one certain Sphere of Action, that his future Happiness in this World, and, in some measure, his Hopes of another, depends upon the Use he is to make of the present Time. If Hopes of Bread, Prospect of Wealth, and a Settlement for Life in the World, can have any Weight upon the Mind, they ought to take place now.

As we suppose he has fixed upon his Business from a natural Liking, or Turn of Mind, we must believe he at first takes Delight in his Business; this Liking he must keep up, by often reflecting what an Advantage it will be to become Master of it: The greater Affection he discovers to it, the greater Application he gives to it, the sooner his Labour will be over; for a Tradesman no sooner becomes possessed of the Mystery of the Craft, than the uneasy laborious Part of it vanishes: The ready and expert Workman does his Business with Pleasure; he scarce feels the Instruments he uses; every thing goes on smoothly: Whereas the Bungler works, toils, and struggles, is more oppressed with his own Ignorance, than the Weight of any thing else.

To obtain his Master's Good-Will, he must be diligent in his Business, and consider that it is a Crime against Moral Honesty to trifle away his Time, when he should be employed in his Master's Work; he ought to be diligent, and apply closer in his Absence than in his Presence, and make Conscience of the Discharge of his Duty. By this Conduct he not only acquires his Trade sooner, and promotes his Master's Interest, but from it he may expect the Protection and Assistance of Divine Providence in his future Life; for this Reason also he must be faithful in every thing that is entrusted to his Care or Management: He should look upon his Master as his Parent,  
and

and be as watchful over his Interest as that of his Father and Mother. The Character of Honesty and Integrity, which this is the Time to acquire, will contribute more to his Success in Business and his real Peace of Mind, than every other Qualification : Art and Ingenuity without Honesty can be of no Use ; all Mankind shun the Villain, and chuse rather to deal with the Bungler than the designing crafty Knave, though ever so expert in his Business. Honesty is a Stock, sets up the Tradesman without Money, procures him Respect even in Poverty, and a Friend in a Country where he has no Relations.

The Apprentice, who would live in Peace with his Master and Family, must interfere as little as possible in the domestic Concerns of his House : He must keep close to his Business, and mind nothing else ; he must avoid tattling between Servants, or carrying Stories between Husband and Wife. He ought to be ready to do his Mistress all the good Offices in his Power, and if he has any Complaints to make of her, let him endeavour to have them taken notice of by the Master himself, without making the Complaint. He must keep his Master's Secrets, both in relation to his Craft and Dealings, and to the private Affairs of his Family : He must carry no Tales to his Neighbour's House, or entertain his Friends at the Expence of his Master and Mistress's Reputation.

He ought to take his Master's Advice and reasonable Correction, with the same Submission as if he was his Father : He must consider him in the Place of a Parent, and that what he says must be for his Good and Advantage.

A Lad grown to some Years must carefully avoid idle Company and Ale-Houses ; the Time he spends there must be stolen from his Master,  
or

or encroach upon those Hours necessary for Rest. Late Hours, though he should have an Opportunity to keep them without his Master's Knowledge, destroy his Health, and give him a Habit of Drinking, and a Love of Company, the great Bane of all Tradesmen. That Time his Master can spare him, or can be taken from his Hours of Rest, he ought to employ in Learning to Write, Read, Cast Accompts, Drawing, or any other Qualification suitable to his Station. The Knowledge he reaps will afford, while he lives, pleasant Reflections, resulting from the Consciousness of having employed his Time to useful Purposes.

Women is another strong Temptation to Apprentices to go astray. The Blood runs warm in their young Veins, and they are naturally prone to gratify the new-grown Appetite. Against this Evil the young Apprentice must exert all the Force of Reason, Interest, and Religion; he must consider, he risks his Health, and plunges himself into a Sea of Diseases when he embraces a common Woman; not only endangers his Health but his Morals; their Arts, their Blandishments, and Snares are such, that sooner or later, they tempt their Votaries from one Degree of Vice to another, till Ruin, Diseases, and a shameful End finishes their Catastrophe. As to what is called lawful Love, courting a Woman to make a Wife of, that Desire ought to be checked in the Bud; for an Apprentice is never compleatly miserable till he has got a Wife: He ought to consider Marriage as a Matter of the last Consequence to his Peace, not to be undertaken rashly at any Age, but on no Account to be entered upon till he is settled in a Way of providing for a Family; let him consider if he has nothing to depend on but his Trade when out of his Time; that he ought to live some time single,

to try to save something to fit him for entering into such a chargeable State: If he cannot save when single, how can he propose to maintain a Family upon his Wages? What a dreadful Thing is it for a Man to see a Wife and Children in Want, and he unable to support them? It is worse than Death to an honest Man, and therefore ought to be maturely weighed before we reduce ourselves to that Dilemma.

Great Care ought to be taken in the Choice of Company: Idle, profligate Fellows ought to be shunned: We soon partake of the Manners of those we converse with: Their Vices, by being frequent, become familiar to us, and by Degrees steal insensibly upon our Minds and convert us into one of themselves.

Above all, Gaming Company ought to be avoided; even Gaming for Amusement is pernicious to the Mind of Youth, the Habit soon grows ungovernable, and the Itch of Gain, too prevalent in most Natures draws, us on by degrees to love Gaming for the Sake of Money, which we formerly loved only for Diversion; and when that Spirit once possess us all Sense of Honesty is lost, we are uneasy when we are not engaged in Play, suffer all the Tortures of the Unhappy when Fortune has been unfavourable, and to repair the Breach made by our Folly, run all the Lengths that Craft, Despair, and Villany can suggest: Therefore the young Apprentice who values his Integrity, his Peace of Mind, his Reputation in the World, and Happiness hereafter, must shun every Temptation to Play, and find out some other Amusement to pass away his idle Hours than those Games that are reckoned the most innocent.

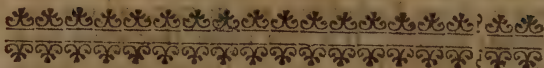
Reverence for Religion, and a conscious Discharge of the Duties of it, I place last; not as contributing



contributing the least to our Happiness, but that in it all other Considerations are centered. Without it all our Endeavours are in vain, all our Attempts fruitless : It is this alone that gives us a true Relish of Life, and the rational Enjoyments in it. It is too much the Fashion now-a-days to laugh at Religion, and even to be ashamed of Acts of Devotion ; but Mode or Fashion cannot quell the Checks of an enlightened Conscience, nor will be allowed as a good Plea at the Grand Tribunal. Let the young Apprentice then be constant in his Devotions to the Supreme Being, live in a constant Fear of offending against his Laws, and in a thorough Dependence on his Divine Providence ; and however unfashionable the Practice may be, he must reap from it that Content of Mind, that sublime Satisfaction, which no earthly Enjoyment can afford him ; may rationally expect Success to attend his Endeavours in this World ; or, if he is disappointed in these, he may with Assurance conclude, all Things are ordered for his Good.



## APPENDIX.



# APPENDIX.

*Of sundry Trades omitted in their proper Place, or that could not be ranged under any General Head.*

SECT. 1.  
*Of the  
Flax-  
Dresser.*

**T**HE Flax Dresser is he who prepares the Flax after Importation, and makes it ready for the Spinners, by combing it on Hecls of different Degrees of Fineness, according the Nature of the Flax, or the Uses it is designed for. There are but few in and about London, who follow this Branch, such as do barely make a Living by it: Their Apprentices do not require over and above much Strength or Ingenuity; the Wages of a Journeyman is from Nine to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 2.  
*Coal-  
Crimps or  
Factors.*

This Tradesman is a Wholesale Dealer in Coals, which he buys for his own Use at the Pool, and sells them again in large Quantities in the City or Suburbs, or he sells whole Ship Loads by Commission from the Proprietors of Collieries, at Newcastle, &c. They take Apprentices, which they bring up in the Compting-House, like other Factors and Merchants, and give a Clerk or Book-Keeper, from Thirty to Fifty Pounds a Year.

The

The Coal Meeters appointed by the Lord-SECT. 3.  
Mayor of *London*, or who rather buy their *Coal-*  
Places of him, have the Privilege of measuring *Metters.*  
all the Coals sold in the City of *London*, for  
which they are allowed handsome Fees, which  
enable them to give from a Thousand to Fifteen  
Hundred Pounds for their Places; there are  
twelve of them in all, who make a very good  
Living.

This is a Class of Labourers employed in car-SECT. 4.  
rying the Coals from the Lighters to Shoar, and *Of the*  
heaving them out of one Vessel into another; it *Coal-*  
is a laborious dirty Business, and they make from *Heaver.*  
Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week, and some-  
times more if they are diligent; but they take no  
Apprentices, tho' there are some Rules to be ob-  
served in being admitted to heave Coals at some  
Wharfs.

The Business of a Carman needs no Explana-SECT. 5.  
tion, it requires strong robust Lads, to carry hea- *Of Car-*  
vy Burthens, in loading and unloading their Carts. *men.*  
Some Carmen, especially in the City, who are  
able to keep a Cart and Carroon, or Number,  
with two Horses, make a very honest Livelihood:  
they sometimes take Apprentices, but I think the  
Journeyman of this Branch are no better than  
Labourers, and earn no more Wages than he who  
carries the Hod,

They are a City-Fellowship, and were once  
incorporated with the Feuelers, but they throw-  
ing up their Charter, the Carmen were again re-  
duced to a Fellowship, which differs nothing  
from an Incorporated Company, but that the one  
is established by the Lord-Mayor and Common-  
Council, and the other by Charter from the  
Crown.

There

**SECT. 6.** *Of Porters.* There are various Kinds of Porters, some who are meer Labourers, and carry all Manner of heavy Burthens, and are chiefly employed in loading and unloading Carts and Waggon; but the Porters who have the Honour to be a City Fraternity, are divided into two Classes; First, Tackle Porters, who are employed about the Keys and Wharfs, and assist in loading and unloading the Shipping; and Ticket Porters, who are distinguished by Pewter or Silver Badges with their Name upon it, hanging to their Breasts or Aprons: These must be Free of the City, and give two Sureties in an Hundred Pounds for their Honesty; they are generally employed about Merchants Cellars, by Ware-House Men and Shopkeepers of large Dealings, to carry Goods to their Customers; they ply about Bankers, and are entrusted with large Sums of Money, and make good Bread about the Inns of Court: They are not so much employed in carrying Burthens, as in going of Errands, and in all Shapes make more Money than most common Tradesmen; but I do not understand that any Class of this Worshipful Company take Apprentices.

**SECT. 7.** *Of Pewterers.* Pewter is a mixed Metal made up of a Proportion of Tin and Lead; they are of Kin to the Founder, as all their Work is cast in a Mould, and a Turner, as it is mostly turned in a Lathe peculiar to themselves. After the Plate, Dish, or other Vessel is cast and turned, it is then planished with a Hammer, whose Face is nicely polished, and of Case-hardened Steel. This is by much the most laborious Part of the Work. It is an ingenious Business and abundantly profitable, but very unhealthful, because of the Fume of the Metal, which soon renders them Paralytic; Journeymen earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week.

This











This is a Class of Founders who do nothing else, but cast Letters or Types for the Printers; it is an ingenious and laborious Business, and very profitable to the Master, especially at present, when the Business is but in two or three Hands; The Journeymen earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week.

SECT. 8.  
*Of the Letter-Founder.*

This Tradesman is a Species of the Engraver, and differs from the Copper-Plate Printer, but in his Materials. The one cuts his Designs upon Wood, and the other upon Copper; they are employed in cutting Wooden Cuts for School-Books, and Heads, Tail-pieces, and other Ornaments for the Printers; they ought to have some Notion of Drawing, and to compleat them, ought to have the Genius and Qualifications spoke of when treating of Engravers. Their Wages as Journeymen frequently depend on their Application, as they are paid by the Piece; they generally earn from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week.

SECT. 9.  
*Of the Wood-Cutter.*

Parchment is made of Sheep Skins extended and drawn to a proper Thinness when Green, and Vellum in the same Manner of Calf Skin; it requires neither much Strength or Ingenuity, nor is there much Profit attending it, and very little of it manufactured in Town, if any; so little at least, that after the strictest Enquiry, I cannot find what Wages is given a Journeyman.

SECT. 10.  
*Of Parchment and Vellum-Makers.*

This is only mentioned as a City Fraternity, not as a Trade which takes Apprentices; their Business is to make up an Account of the Christenings and Deaths from Parochial Accounts sent to their Office in Wood-Street, which they print at a Press of their own, and distribute to House-keepers

SECT. 11.  
*Parish Clerks.*

keepers in their respective Parishes, for a Shilling a Quarter.

SECT. 12. This is only a nominal Company of the City ;  
*Of Scri-* it was formerly made up of Notary Publics, but  
*veners.* their Company is now vanished.

SECT. 13. This is a Tradesman composed of the Smith,  
*Of Loom-* Joiner and Carpenter ; he is employed in making  
*Makers.* Weaving Looms, Throwing Engines for Silk  
 Throwsters, and several Engines for Mechanic  
 Uses : To invent these Engines would require  
 great Ingenuity, but as that is already done, it  
 requires no great Head-piece to execute them, as  
 the Principles whereon they are constructed are  
 commonly known ; a Youth desiged to be bound  
 to this Trade ought to be pretty robust and about  
 Fifteen Years of Age ; when out of his Time, he  
 earns from Ten to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

SECT. 14. This is a Branch of the Smith's Business, and  
*Of Stock-* abundantly ingenious ; the greatest Difficulty is  
*ing-Frame* in tempering the large Spring, upon which the  
*Makers.* Work moves ; it is very profitable to the Master  
 and in but few Hands, and the Journeymen earn  
 the common Wages of a Smith.

SECT. 15. There is another Class of Smiths employed  
*Of Corn* in making Mills for the Corn-Chandlers, and  
*and Coffee-* Coffee-Mills, tho' sometimes the Jack-Smith  
*Mill Ma-* undertakes this Work ; there is no great Mystery  
*kers.* in the Trade, and the Strength requisite, and the  
 Wages given, differ nothing from the other  
 Classes of working Smiths.

SECT. 16. These two Tradesmen are better understood  
*Of Mill-* in the Country than in the City, tho' there are  
*wright,* some who live in the City and are concerned in  
*and Mil-* Mills  
*lers.*



Mills in the Country. The Mill-Wright is an ingenious and laborious Business, in which there is a great Variety, according to the different Principles upon which the Mill is constructed, but the Wages given to Journeymen is no more than that of a common Carpenter. A working Miller earns about Ten Shillings a Week.

The Lighter Builders differ nothing from the Ship Builder, but that the one confines himself to Ships, and the other to Lighters, and does not require so much Art or Ingenuity: As the chief Thing to be considered in these unwieldy Vessels used for unloading Ships are, to carry Goods up the River, is Strength, it requires as much of that as any Branch in the Carpentry Business; and the Wages is about Fifteen Shillings a Week, and constant Employment.

SECT. 17.  
*Lighter Builders.*

This Trade requires more Ingenuity and less Strength than the former; there are several Classes of them, differing only by different Species of Boats they are most employed in building; the Wages of a Journeyman is the same as that last mentioned; and they are as constantly employed, neither Masters nor Working Hands being overstocked.

SECT. 18.  
*Of the Boat-Builders.*

This is a Branch which requires very slender Parts to become Master of; he is partly a Turner, and buys his Glass from the Glass-House; there are not many of them, nor much to be made by those who are employed; the Wages of a Journeyman is Ten or Twelve Shillings a Week.

SECT. 19.  
*Of the Hour-Glass Maker.*

This Class of Men are the Source of the Wealth, and the Support of the Freedom of

SECT. 20.  
*Of Sailors Great-and Mariners.*

*Great-Britain*. Without them we had been, as formerly, a Prey to every petty Invader; and the flourishing Empire of *Great-Britain* would be of no more consequence in Europe, than the petty Republick of *Lucca* in *Italy*. They make us dreaded abroad, and enable us to live in Plenty, nay in Luxury at Home. Every Man bred to the Sea is a Benefactor to his Country, and adds new Strength and Riches to the Kingdom every Voyage he makes.

To make a common practical Sailor, requires no more than a natural Inclination to the Sea, and a sturdy healthy Constitution; but to make a Mariner, and one fit to manage a Ship, requires a good Deal of Sagacity; they must have a Genius for Figures, without which, it is impossible to learn the Theory of Navigation, and to compleat them, ought to be taught Geography in all its Branches, and Astronomy; and ought to have some Knowledge of Drawing. This would enable them to give us the Bearings of Capes, and Head-Lands, with greater Propriety than is commonly done; and by their Means we might be fully supplied with Draughts of Foreign Curiosities, which Travellers frequently omit: This might serve much to their own Amusement, when Windbound in a Port, and enlarge the Means of Knowledge to the rest of Mankind.

I am sorry to observe so little Care taken of the Education of our Youth, designed for the Sea; I mean such as have a Prospect of commanding Ships, either in the Government or Merchant Service: The Element on which they live, renders them rough and boisterous, which makes a polite Education more necessary to give them an early Byass. Was a polite Behaviour joined to that honest Sincerity and social Disposition which is remarkable in the *English* Sailors, I think they would

would not only be the most useful Men in the Island, but by much the most agreeable Companions: For this Reason, I would recommend it to Parents, who are to breed their Sons to the Sea, to give them an early Taste of Letters, especially the *European* Tongue; which will be of great Service to their Business, as well as polish their Manners; make them thorough Masters of Figures, Navigation, and in general a smattering of every Branch of the Mathematicks; keep them constantly at Drawing, and if they were taught some Musick it might prove an agreeable Amusement to those who are so many Hours, nay Months, debarred all Society but their Ships Crew. If I were not afraid of being laughed at, I should recommend three or four Months Attendance at the Dancing School: Why a Gentleman who is intrusted with a Cargo worth the Purchase of a Barony in the Country should have a less genteel Education, than the Squire with his round unthinking Face, is a Mystery to me; and I am persuaded, that considering how much Sailors are removed from Conversation, they have more need of the Advantages of Education than any other Class of Men whatsoever. The Wages of a Sailor is from Twenty Shillings to Three Pounds a Month, and Masters and Commanders proportionably higher, and differs according to the Burthen of the Vessels they are on Board.

There are various Classes of Musical Instru-  
 ment-Makers, some make Organs, which is the  
 best Branch, others Spinets and Harpsicords, and  
 others Violins and Flutes; the latter is of  
 dred to the Turner. Violins and Flutes of all  
 Sorts, are sold mostly in Musick Shops, where  
 Songs, Sonnets &c. are set to Musick or sold.  
 The Organ and Spinet-Maker require a tolera-

SECT. 21.  
*Of the  
 Musick-  
 Instrument  
 Maker and  
 Musical-  
 Shop.*

ble Genius and some Strength, and earn from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week; and the Violin and Spinnet-Makers, not much short of that, if they are employed. The Masters of Musick-Shops are supposed to understand Musick and Composition, but few of them do more than the Names of the most noted Masters, which they have learned by Rote, and can scarce hum a Tune in proper Time; but if they know a little more before they set up the Trade, both of the Theory and Practice of Musick, they would have a better Chance to thrive: If they take Apprentices it is only to keep Shop, not to learn them any Thing relating to Musick, and if they want a Book-Keeper, they may give from Twelve to Twenty Pounds a Year, and Board.

SECT. 22. *Of the Plane-Maker.* This is a Class of Carpenters, or rather Joiners, who make only Handles for Planes, used by the several Branches of Carpentry and Joinery Business; it requires no great Genius, but a moderate Shew of Strength; a Lad may be bound about Fourteen, and his Wages, when out of his Time, that common to other Joiners.

SECT. 23. *Of the Tobacco-Pipe-Maker.* In a Country where there are so many Smoakers, a Description of the Tobacco-Pipe is needless; it is made of a fine Clay, wrought very fine and formed upon a Mould to the Shape we see it dried, and then baked in a Furnace; the Art has no great Mystery in it, and is more dirty than laborious, and but moderately profitable; a Journeyman earns from Ten to Fifteen Shillings a Week, and the few that are of them pretty constantly employed; Fourteen or Fifteen is Time enough to bind a Lad, because tho' the Pipe-Making is not immoderately laborious, yet

their









their Strength is tried in carrying Pipes to the public Houses in the City and Suburbs.

This is a Tradesman compounded of the Smith and Brazier, the Smith makes the Beams, which is the nicest Part of the Branch; and the Brazier the small Scales which are adjusted to the Beam; they sell and make Weights of all Sorts, and the few that keep Shops of them make a very good Appearance, and give their Journeymen from Twelve to Twenty Shillings a Week.

This is a Branch of the Carpenter Business, and very laborious, but requires only a steady Hand; their Wages is from Half a Crown to Three Shillings a Day, and more if they are paid by the Piece.

The Watermen's Business is to ply in small Boats upon the River Thames, it is a laborious Trade, and requires great Strength, and a robust Constitution; a Lad ought to be at least Fourteen before he is bound; when he is out of his Time, if he can purchase a Boat, which Twelve or Fifteen Pounds will do, he may earn with moderate Application from a Guinea to Thirty Shillings a Week.

This Class of Sailors are joined with the men in one Company, and have with them the inclusive Priviledge of plying upon the River Thames for Carriage of Goods and Passengers; it requires as much Strength, if not more than a Waterman; and the Wages of a Journeyman is from Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

This is only mentioned as the Name of a Company of the City, not as a Trade, who take apprentices; Mongers.

prentices; their Business is to deal in Fuel, for the Use of Bakers and private Families.

**SECT. 29.** *Of the Diamond-Cutter, and Lapidary.* The Diamond Cutter is employed in cutting these costly Gems into what Figure the Jeweller pleases; it is done by the Help of an Engine and Diamond Powder; the Mechanic Part of cutting requires little Art, that depends upon the Engine entirely; but his Skill consists in determining the Manner of cutting the Diamond, so as to conceal its Flaws if it has any, giving it its full Lustre, and cutting it in such Manner as it may make the greatest Shew. The Lapidary differs from him only in this, that he cuts Stones of less Value, and no Diamonds; he works with an Engine, constructed on the same Principles with the Diamond-Cutter, and like him uses mostly the Powder of Diamonds for cutting or sawing his Stones, and polishes with Emry and Putty; Neither Branches are over and above laborious; tho' tolerably profitable to the Master; a Lad may be bound about Thirteen, and when out of his Time, can earn from Fifteen Shillings to a Guinea a Week, and more if he is in the Seal-Cutting Way; which Lapidaries frequently are concerned in, and execute their Work by the Help of an Engine peculiar to that Branch.

**SECT. 30.** *Of the Chimney-Sweeper.* The proper Business of this black Fraternity is expressed by their Name, and may be seen in their Face; it is true they all take Apprentices, and the younger they are the better fit to climb up the Chimneys; but I would not recommend my Friend to breed his Son to this Trade, tho' I know some Masters who live comfortably. I think this Branch is chiefly occupied by unhappy Parish Children, and may for ought I know, be the greatest Nursery for Tyburn of any Trade in England.

This Workman is a Dependant on the Cutler; SECT. 31.  
and is employed in nothing but grinding down the *Knives*  
Edges after he has forged it : Most Cutlers have *Grinders*.  
this done in their Houses, but there are a few,  
who do their Work at Home at so much a Doz-  
en ; it requires no great Strength, and there are  
but few Apprentices or Journeymen.

The Innholder is a Branch of Business under- SECT. 32.  
stood as well in the Country as in Town ; I do *Of the*  
not know that any of them take Apprentices, but *Innholder*.  
as it is a City Company, I afford them these few  
Lines by the bye.

The Perfumer sells all Sorts of Washes, Po- SECT. 33.  
matums, Soap, Powder, Essences, and some- *Perfumer*.  
times Snuff and Tobacco, and is a tolerable  
dirty Business in making up their Ointments :  
They seldom take Apprentices, but employ La-  
bourers for the laborious Part of their Work ;  
they make a genteel Figure enough in Shop-  
keeping.

They are employed in stamping Stuffs for SECT. 34.  
Household Furniture, which is done by Heat, and *Printer of*  
a Brass Roller, charged with the designed Figures ; *Stuffs*.  
it is a hot laborious Business, abundantly profit-  
able to the Master ; the Journeymen earn from  
Twelve to Fifteen Shillings a Week.

The last Trade I shall mention is the Under- SECT. 35.  
taker, a Set of Men who live by Death, and *Of the*  
never care to appear but at the End of a Man's *Under-*  
Life, they may then properly enough serve to *taker*.  
bring up the Rear of our Trades ; their Business  
is to watch Death, and to furnish out the Fune-  
ral Solemnity, with as much Pomp and feigned  
Sorrow, as the Heirs or Successor of the Deceased  
chuse

chuse to purchase: They are a hard-hearted Generation, and require more Money than Brains to conduct their Business; I know no one Qualification peculiarly necessary to them, except it is a steady, demure, and melancholy Countenance at Command: I do not know, that they take Apprentices in their Capacity as Undertakers, for they are generally Carpenters, or Herald-Painters besides; and they only employ, as Journeymen, a Set of Men whom they have picked up, possessed of a sober Countenance, and a solemn melancholly Face, whom they pay at so much a Jobb.









# A GENERAL TABLE of the several Trades mentioned in this Treatise.

N. B. The Numbers annexed to the Names in the first Column denotes the Company to which that Trade belongs, and by recurring to that Number in the Table of Incorporated Companies, Page 306, the Reader will find under what Name that Trade is incorporated. If no Number is annexed, it denotes that Trade to have Liberty to Bind and make Free with any of the Companies, as not being particularly bound to any. The Letter L. annexed to them, denotes the Company, to which that Trade belongs, to be a Livery-Company. Where the Letter L. is not annexed, it denotes that such Tradesmen are only Freemen, and have no Vote at Elections of Members of Parliament, or Magistrates for the City.

<i>Names of Trades.</i>	<i>Sums given with an Apprentice.</i>	<i>Sums necessary to set up as Master.</i>	<i>Hours of Working.</i>	<i>See Page</i>
<b>A.</b>				
Anchor Smith, 40. L.	f.0 to 10	f.500 to 2000	uncertain	299
Anvile Smith, 40 L.	5 to 20	50 to 500	6 to 8	181
Apothecary, 58. L.	20 to 200	50 to 200	uncertain	63
Appraiser		50 to 2000		175
Architect				154
Armourer, 22. L.	15 to 20	50 or upw	6 to 8	241
Attorney	20 to 200	100 to 1000	uncertain	69
Arrow Maker, 39. L.				241
<b>B.</b>				
Baker, 19. L.	5 to 20	100 to 500	uncertain	275
Back Maker	5 to 10	50 to 300	6 to 6	264
Barber, 17. L.	to 20	10 to 200	6 to 8	203
Banker	50 to 300	20000 ad lib.	uncertain	294
Basket Maker, 52	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	244
Bellows Maker	5 to 10	10 to 100	6 to 8	244
Bird-Cage Maker	5 to 20	50 to 300	6 to 8	245
Black-Smith, see Smith			6 to 8	
Blue Makers,	5 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	262
Block Makers,	5 to 20	200 to 500	6 to 8	301
Beugle Makers,		to 10	6 to 8	151
Bookseller, 47. L.	20 to 100	500 to 5000	8 to 8	128
Bookbinder, 47. L.	5 to 20	50 to 100	6 to 9	135

<i>Names of Trades.</i>	<i>Sums given with an Apprentice.</i>	<i>Sums necessary to set up as Master.</i>	<i>Hours of Workin.</i>	<i>See Page</i>
Boat Builder,	<i>f. 5 to 10</i>	<i>100 to 300</i>	<i>6 to 7</i>	323
Bodice Maker,		<i>10 to 50</i>	<i>7 to 8</i>	226
Bowyers, 38. L.				241
Box Maker,	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>20 to 100</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	255
Bolt Smith, see Smith				
Brazier, 22. L.	<i>5 to 20</i>	<i>100 to 1000</i>	<i>6 to 9</i>	177
Brazier's Shop, see Braz.				
Brick Maker,		<i>100 to 500</i>	<i>6 to 6</i>	169
Bricklayer, 37. L.	<i>5 to 20</i>	<i>100 to 1000</i>	<i>6 to 6</i>	158
Bit Maker, 57. L.	<i>to 5</i>	<i>50 to 200</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	235
Bridle Cutter,	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>50 to 200</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	236
Brewer, 15. L.	<i>50 to 200</i>	<i>2000 to 10000</i>	<i>uncertain</i>	265
Brush Maker,	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>50 to 200</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	257
Broom Maker,		<i>10 to 500</i>	<i>6 to 9</i>	257
Broker of Pawns,	<i>5 to 20</i>	<i>500 to 2000</i>	<i>uncertain</i>	296
Broker on 'Change,				296
Breeches Maker,	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>50 to 200</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	296
Burnisher,	<i>5 to 10</i>		<i>6 to 8</i>	144
Buckram Stiffener,	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>50 to 200</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	176
Button Maker of Mohair,		<i>50 to 1000</i>	<i>5 to 8</i>	220
—— of Silver & Gold,	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>to 50</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	151
Button-mould Maker,	<i>to 5</i>	<i>10 to 50</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	219
Button Ring Maker.		<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	151
Buckle Maker for Shoes,	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>10 to 20</i>	<i>6 to 9</i>	219
—— for Coaches,		<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	232
Butcher, 24. L.	<i>1 to 10</i>	<i>20 to 100</i>	<i>uncertain</i>	281
Bone-lace Maker.	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>50 to 200</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	150
Bell Hanger,				176
C.				
Carmen, 89.	<i>to 5</i>	<i>60 to 100</i>	<i>uncertain</i>	319
Calico Printer,	<i>20 to 100</i>	<i>200 to 2000</i>	<i>6 to 9</i>	116
Cabinet Maker,	<i>10 to 20</i>	<i>200 to 2000</i>	<i>6 to 6</i>	171
Calendar		<i>50 to 100</i>	<i>uncertain</i>	262
Caul Makers,				206
Carver of Houses,	<i>10 to 20</i>	<i>100 to 500</i>	<i>6 to 5</i>	164
—— of Chairs,	<i>10 to 20</i>	<i>50 to 200</i>	<i>6 to 6</i>	172
—— of Ship-work,	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>50 to 200</i>	<i>by Tydes.</i>	299
—— of Frames,	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>50 to 100</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	174
—— of Coaches,	<i>5 to 20</i>	<i>50 to 100</i>	<i>6 to 6</i>	230
Cap Makers,	<i>5 to 10</i>	<i>50 to 100</i>	<i>6 to 9</i>	215
Card Makers,	<i>10 to 50</i>	<i>100 to 500</i>	<i>6 to 8</i>	116

<i>Names of Trades</i>	<i>Sums given with an Apprentice.</i>	<i>Sums necessary to set up as Master.</i>	<i>Hours of Working.</i>	<i>See Page</i>
Cart Wheelers,	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 6	246
Carpenter of Houses, 26 L.	10 to 20	50 to 500	6 to 6	159
— of Ships,	10 to 20	100 to 1000	by Tydes.	299
Carpet Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	245
Carpet Weaver,	5 to 20	50 to 500	6 to 8	245
Chandler Shop,				280
Change Broker,				296
Chymist,	20 to 100	500 to 1000	uncertain	46
Child's Coat Maker,	5 to 30	to 100	6 to 9	226
Chisler,	5 to 10	20 to 100	6 to 8	145
Chimney Sweeper,				328
Chirurgical Instrum. Ma.	5 to 50	50 to 200	6 to 8	239
Cheesemongers,	5 to 50	100 to 500	7 to 10	281
China Shop,	5 to 100	500 to 2000	7 to 8	188
Chocolate Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 9	280
Clock M. see Watch M.				
Clay Figure Makers,	10 to 20	100 to 200	6 to 8	139
Cloth Workers, 12. L.	0 to 20	500 to 2000	6 to 9	201
Clog Makers,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 9	220
Coach Makers, 79. L.	50 to 100	500 to 3000	6 to 6	229
— Harness Makers,	5 to 20	100 to 200	6 to 8	234
— Carvers,	10 to 20	50 to 200	6 to 8	230
— Buckle Makers,	to 5	5 to 10	6 to 8	232
— Wheelers,	5 to 10	100 to 200	6 to 8	230
— Leather Currier 29. L.	10 to 20	200 to 1000	6 to 8	234
Collar Makers,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	247
Comb Makers, 73.	5 to 10	100 to 300	6 to 8	210
Coopers, 36 L.	10 to 20	200 to 500	6 to 8	243
Copper Smiths, 22. L.	10 to 20	100 to 1000	6 to 6	264
Counsellor at Law,				73
Coffee Man.				281
Colour Shops,	5 to 20	200 to 1000	7 to 8	105
Conveyancer,	50 to 100		uncertain	79
Cork Cutter,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	256
Cook, 35 L.	10 to 20	50 to 100	uncertain	276
Cutler, 18 L.	5 to 20	50 to 200	6 to 8	238
— of Swords, 18 L.	5 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	239
Confectioner,	10 to 40	100 to 300	6 to 8	278
D. D.				
Divine,				24
Distillers, 74. L.	10 to 50	500 to 5000	uncertain	265



<i>Names of Trades.</i>	Sums given with an Appren- tice.	Sums necessary to set up as Master.	Hours of Working.	See Page
Diamond Cutter,	5 to 20	100 to 200	6 to 8	328
Doctor of the Civil Law,				80
Druggists,	20 to 100	500 to 2000	uncertain	62
Dry Salters,	10 to 20	100 to 500	7 to 8	262
Dyers of all sorts,	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	261
Drapers, see Woollen D E.				
Earthen Ware Shop,	5 to 20	100 to 300	7 to 8	188
Embroiderers, 48. L.	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	152
Enameler,	10 to 20	50 to 100	6 to 8	187
Engine Maker,	10 to 20	500 to 2000	6 to 8	248
Engravers of Seals, &c.	5 to 20	to 10	6 to 8	109
— of Copper Plates,	10 to 20	50 to 100	6 to 8	111
Edge-Tool Makers,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	240
F.				
Factors of Coals,	50 to 100	1000 to 10000	uncertain	318
Fan Makers, 84	5 to 10	20 to 100	6 to 8	211
Fan Painters,	5 to 20		6 to 6	211
Farriers, 55. L.	to 5	50 to 100	5 to 8	237
Flatters, see Wire Draw.				148
Floor-cloth Painter, see P.				145
File Maker, see Smith.				182
Fine Drawer,	5 to 10		6 to 8	199
Fishmonger, 4. L.	10 to 20	100 to 1000	uncertain	279
Fisher-man, 87.		50 to 100	uncertain	279
Fish-hook Makers,	5 to 10	20 to 100	6 to 8	279
Founders of Grates, 33. L.	10 to 20	50 to 500	6 to 8	178
— of Coach Tyre,				231
— of Sadlers Tyre,				236
— of Printing Letters.				321
— of Bells, &c.				321
Fullers,	to 5	40 to 200	6 to 8	201
Fruiterers, 75. L.	5 to 10	50 to 500	4 to 8	274
Fringe and Frog Makers,			6 to 8	152
Frame Makers,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	322
Fletchers, see Arrow M.				
Flax Dresser,	5 to 10	20 to 50	6 to 6	318
Felt Maker, see Hatter,				
Furrier, see Skinner,				
Fellmongers,	5 to 20	500 to 2000	Daylight	222

<i>Names of Trades.</i>	<i>Sums given with an Appren- tice.</i>	<i>Sums necessary to set up as Master.</i>	<i>Hours of Working.</i>	<i>See Page</i>
<b>G.</b>				
Gardener, 70.	5 to 10	100 to 500	Daylight	274
Gate Smith, see Smith,				165
Glass Grinder,	to 5	50 to 100	6 to 8	172
Glass Sellers, 77. L.	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	163
Glaziers, 53. L.	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	163
Glovers, 62. L.	5 to 10	50 to 500	6 to 9	223
Gilders in Wood,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	107
— in Metal,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	144
Goldsmith, 5. L.	20 to 50	500 to 3000	6 to 8	141
Gold-Finders,		50 to 100	6 to 8	146
Gold-Beaters,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	147
Grocer, 2. L.	20 to 100	500 to 2000	7 to 10	188
Gun Smith,	10 to 20	100 to 1000	5 to 9	242
Gold and Silver Wire- drawer, see Wire-drawer.				
Girdlers, 23.				222
Girth Weavers,	to 5	20 to 50	6 to 8	237
Glass Blowers,				163
Globe Makers, see Mathe- matical Instrument Mak				
Grinders of Knives, &c.	to 5		6 to 9	328
Glass Frame Makers,	5 to 10	10 to 20	6 to 8	174
<b>H.</b>				
Haberdashers, 8. L.	10 to 50	100 to 2000	7 to 8	199
Hair Merchant,	10 to 20	100 to 2000	6 to 8	205
Hatband Maker, 75.				221
Hatter, 64. L.	5 to 10	100 to 1000	9 to 12	221
Herald Painter see Painter				
Holster-Case Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	236
Hoop Petticoat Maker,	5 to 20	20 to 100	7 to 8	211
Horners, 54.	5 to 10	100 to 500	6 to 8	245
Hot Pressers,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 9	201
Hour-glass Maker	to 5	20 to 50	6 to 9	323
Hosier's Shop.	20 to 200	500 to 5000	7 to 8	215
<b>I.</b>				
Jewellers,	20 to 200	100 to 5000	6 to 8	143
Joiners, 41. L.	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	160
— for Ship Work,				299
Insurer, or Under Writer	50 to 100	unlimited.		295
Ironmonger, 10. L.	30 to 100	500 to 2000	7 to 8	177
Innholder, 32. L.				220

<i>Names of Trades.</i>	Sums given with an Apprentice.	Sums necessary to set up as Master.	Hours of Working.	See Page
Jack-Smith, <i>see</i> Smith.				
Iron Cooper,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	263
L.				
Lace-Man,	50 to 100	1000 to 10000	7 to 8	146
Last Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 9	218
Lapidary,	5 to 20	50 to 500	6 to 8	327
Land-Surveyor,				275
Leather Dresser,	5 to 10	500 to 2000	8 to 8	217
Leather Cutter,	5 to 20	300 to 500	7 to 8	217
Leather Seller, 15. L.	20 to 50	300 to 2000	Daylight	217
Letter Founder,	10 to 20	500 to 2000	6 to 8	321
Lighter Builder,	5 to 10	200 to 1000	by Tydes	323
Linen Draper,	20 to 100	1000 to 5000	8 to dark	283
Lock-Smith, <i>see</i> Smith,				166
Long-bow-string Mak. 82				241
Loom Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 9	322
Loriners, <i>see</i> Bit Maker,				
Livery Lace W. <i>see</i> Weav. M.				153
Mason, 30. L.	5 to 10	100 to 500	6 to 6	157
Mantua Maker.	5 to 20	20 to 100	7 to 8	227
Mathematical Instru. M.	20 to 50	100 to 1000	7 to 8	253
Maltster,		50 to 5000		267
Merchant of Timber,	50 to 100	1000 to 5000	uncertain	167
— of all Denominations,	50 to 300	unlimited.	uncertain	286
Metal Gilders, <i>see</i> Gilders				
Milliners,	5 to 20	100 to 1000	7 to 7	206
Mill Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 100	5 to 5	322
Millers,	to 5	100 to 300	uncertain	322
Mill Wrights,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 6	322
Mercer, 1. L.	50 to 200	1000 to 10000	8 to 8	197
Musicians, 50. L.				89
Musical Instru. M. 50. L.	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	325
Musick Shop,		50 to 500	8 to 8	325
Money Scriveners,	50 to 200	uncertain.	uncertain	79
Merchant T. <i>see</i> Taylors				
Mariner, <i>see</i> Sailor,				
Mop Maker,		10 to 50	6 to 8	258
N.				
Ner Maker,	5 to 20	100 to 500	8 to dark	279
Needle Makers, 79.	to 5	50 to 100	6 to 8	256

<i>Names of Trades.</i>	Sums gi- ven with an Appre- hence.	Sums necessary to set up as Master.	Hours of Working.	See Page
Notary Publicks,	50 to 100			82
Nursery-men.	10 to 20	500 to 1000		275
O.				
Orrice Weaver.	5 to 20	100 to 1000	6 to 8	149
Optical Instrument Mak.	20 to 50	500 to 1000	6 to 8	253
Oil Shop.	40 to 70	500 to 1000	7 to 10	281
P.				
Packers,	10 to 20	300 to 500	uncertain	201
Palifado Smith, <i>see</i> Smith				
Painters, <i>properly so</i> , 28. L.	50 to 100		Daylight	94
— of Drapery,	10 to 20		Daylight	101
— of Coats of Arms,	10 to 20		Daylight	102
— of Coaches,	10 to 20		Daylight	102
— of Houses,	5 to 10	to 100	Daylight	103
— of Floor Cloths	5 to 10	50 to 200	Daylight	245
— of Ships,	5 to 20		by Tydes.	299
— of Fans,	5 to 10		Daylight	211
Pamphlet Sellers,	5 to 20	100 to 500	7 to 8	135
Paper-hanging Printer,	10 to 20	100 to 200	6 to 8	124
Paper Maker,				126
Parchment Maker,	to 5	50 to 100	6 to 9	321
Parish Clerks,				321
Pastry Cook,	10 to 20	100 to 500	uncertain	278
Patten Maker, 76. L.	5 to 10	100 to 200	6 to 8	220
Paviour, 56.	to 5		6 to 6	169
Pawn Broker,	10 to 20	500 to 2000	uncertain	296
Pattern Drawer,	5 to 10	to 100	7 to 8	115
Physician,				37
Printer of Books, 47.	5 to 40	500 to 1000	6 to 9	120
Pipe Maker, 78.	to 5	20 to 50	5 to 8	326
Printer of Callico, <i>see</i> C.P.				
Printer of Stuffs,		100 to 500	6 to 8	329
Print Seller,	10 to 10	50 to 1000	7 to 8	135
Plasterer, 44. L.	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 6	162
Plaster of Paris Figure M.	10 to 20	50 to 300	6 to 8	139
Plumber, 31. L.	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 6	189
Plane Maker, 26. L.	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	126
Printer's Smith, <i>see</i> Smith				
Piece Broker,		50 to 200		202
Pin Maker, 78.	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 9	256
Peruke Maker, <i>see</i> Barber				
Potters,	5 to 10	1000 to 40000	6 to 9	184



<i>Names of Trades</i>	<i>Sums given with an Apprentice.</i>	<i>Sums necessary to set up as Master.</i>	<i>Hours of Working.</i>	<i>See Page</i>
Poulterer, 34.	5 to 10	20 to 200	uncertain	279
Pump Maker,	5 to 20	50 to 200	6 to 6	247
Porters, 90.			uncertain	320
Pewterer, 16. L.	20 to 40	300 to 1000	6 to 8	320
Proctor of the Civil Law,				80
Perfumer,		100 to 200	7 to 8	329
Quilter, <i>Q.</i>	to 5	to 100	6 to 8	213
<i>R.</i>				
Rag Man,		100 to 2000		258
Refiner,	10 to 20	500 to 2000	6 to 8	145
Rivetter of Saddles,	to 5	to 20	6 to 8	235
Rope Maker,	5 to 10	200 to 1000	6 to 8	299
Robe Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	202
<i>S.</i>				
Sadler, 25.	20 to 30	50 to 500	6 to 8	233
Sailor,				323
Sail-Cloth Maker.	5 to 10	100 to 2000	6 to 8	300
Sail Maker,	5 to 10	500 to 1000	6 to 8	300
Saw Maker, 40. L.	5 to 10	100 to 200	6 to 8	182
Sawyer,	5 to 10		6 to 6	327
Salesmen,	5 to 10	100 to 1000	7 to dark	202
Screen Maker,	5 to 20	50 to 500	6 to 8	175
Screw Maker, 40. L.	5 to 10	20 to 50	6 to 8	182
Scrivener, 45 L.				322
Setter, <i>see</i> Scourer.				
Scale Maker,	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	327
Scourer,	5 to 10		6 to 9	201
Sergeant at Law,				73
Seed Shop,	10 to 20	100 to 500	7 to dark	275
Shoe-Maker, 26. L.	5 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	218
Shagreen-Cafe Maker,	10 to 20	15 to 200	6 to 8	255
Ship Builder, 59.	10 to 50	500 to 2000	by Tydes.	298
— Carpenter,	10 to 50		by Tydes.	299
Silk Man, 77.	20 to 100	unlimited.		260
Silk Throwster,	to 5	400 to 3000	6 to 9	260
Silk Spinster,			6 to 9	261
Slop Shop,	to 5			301
Spinner of Gold Slesy.	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to dark	148
— of Yarn for Sail cloth,	5 to 10		6 to dark	300
Smith for Grates, 40. L.	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	185



<i>Names of Trades.</i>	<i>Sums given with an Appren- tice.</i>	<i>Sums necessary to set up as Master.</i>	<i>Hours of Working.</i>	<i>See Page</i>
Smith for Locks, 40. L.	5 to 10	20 to 50	6 to 8	166
— for Jacks, 40. L.	10 to 20	50 to 200	6 to 8	179
Smith for Palisados, 40. L.	5 to 10	100 to 500	6 to 8	165
— for Anchors and Bolts,	5 to 10	100 to 500	uncertain	299
— for Anvils, 40. L.	to 5	20 to 100	6 to 8	181
— for Files, 40. L.	to 5	50 to 100	6 to 8	182
— Saws, 40. L.	to 5	50 to 100	6 to 8	182
— for Spring Curtains, <i>ib.</i>				176
— for Printer's Work, <i>ib.</i>	5 to 10	20 to 50	6 to 8	176
— for Coach Tyre, 40. L.	5 to 10	100 to 500	6 to 8	232
— for Guns, 40. L.	5 to 20	500 to 1000	6 to 8	242
Solicitor in Chancery,				77
Spectacle Maker, 40.				253
Spangle and Beugle Mak.		5 to 10	6 to 8	151
Stirup Maker,	5 to 10	20 to 50	6 to 8	235
Stationer, 47. L.	20 to 30	100 to 2000	7 to 8	126
Statuary,	10 to 50	100 to 2000	6 to 8	136
Stucco Worker,	10 to 20	50 to 500	6 to dark	141
Stay-Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 200	6 to 8	224
Starch Maker, 86.		500 to 1000		262
Soap Boiler, 71.	100 to 200	2000 to 5000	uncertain	263
Snuff Shop,	5 to 10	50 to 100	7 to 10	274
Sugar Baker,	50 to 100	1000 to 5000	uncertain	272
Surveyor of Land,				275
Surgeon, 17.	20 to 100		uncertain	47
Snuff-Box Maker,	5 to 10	20 to 100	6 to 8	144
Stocking Weaver, 65. L.	5 to 10	100 to 500	6 to 8	214
Skinner, 6. L.	10 to 50	100 to 2000	6 to 8	222
T				
Tapestry Weavers,	5 to 20	100 to 2000	6 to 8	246
Taylor, 7. L.	5 to 10	to 500	6 to 8	190
Tallow Chandler, 20. L.	10 to 20	100 to 200	uncertain	270
Tanner,	5 to 10	100 to 1000	uncertain	216
Tassel Maker,			6 to 8	152
Tea Shop,		300 to 1000		188
Thread Man,	10 to 50	500 to 1000		213
Thong Maker,	to 5	to 20	6 to 8	236
Timber Merchant,	50 to 100	1000 to 5000		167
Tin-Man, 72.	10 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 9	183
Tweezer Maker,	5 to 20	50 to 100	6 to 8	144
Turner, 51. L.	5 to 20	50 to 500	6 to 9	243

<i>Names of Trades.</i>	<i>Sums given with an Apprentice.</i>	<i>Sums necessary to set up as Master.</i>	<i>Houts of Working.</i>	<i>See Page</i>
Turner of Ivory,	5 to 20	50 to 500	6 to 9	243
— of Silver, &c.	5 to 20	50 to 500	6 to 9	243
Tree Maker for Saddles,	5 to 10	20 to 50	6 to 8	235
Tobaconist,	30 to 100	100 to 5000		273
Tyre-Woman,				209
Trunk Maker,	5 to 10	200 to 500	6 to 8	255
U.				
Upholder, 49. L.	20 to 50	100 to 1000	6 to 8	169
Undertaker,		50 to 500	uncertain	329
Vintner, 11. L.		100 to 500	uncertain	269
Vellum Maker,		10 to 20		321
Vinegar Maker,		unlimited.		289
W.				
Wax Chandler, 21. L.	10 to 20	100 to 500	uncertain	270
Wax Figure Maker,	10 to 20	50 to 200	6 to 8	140
Watch Maker, 69.	10 to 30	50 to 1000	6 to 8	250
— Movement Maker,	5 to 10	10 to 20	6 to 8	251
— Spring Maker,	5 to 10	to 50	6 to 8	251
— Chain Maker,		to 5		251
— Case, Cap, &c. M.		20 to 50	6 to 8	251
— Finisher,	5 to 20	50 to 100	6 to 8	251
Waterman,		15 to 20	uncertain	327
Weavers in general,	5 to 20	100 to 500	6 to 8	245
Whip Maker,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	236
Whalebone-Man,		100 to 500	6 to 8	225
Wire-Drawer,	5 to 20	100 to 200	6 to 8	147
Wool Stapler,	50 to 100	1000 to 10000		199
Wool Comber,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	200
— Card Makers,	5 to 10	20 to 100	6 to 9	209
Woolsted Man,		100 to 200	6 to 8	200
Wine Copper,	10 to 50	100 to 500		268
Wood Cutter,	5 to 10	50 to 100	6 to 8	321
Wood Monger,				327
Woollen Draper,	50 to 200	1000 to 5000	8 to dark	194

F I N I S.















